"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today; Thursday fair, colder; fresh southwest winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,264. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

NATION TO MOURN AT THE BIER OF ROOSEVELT TODAY

Service at Oyster Bay Will Be as Simple as the Colonel Wished.

WORK IN CITY TO HALT

Offer of Government to Provide a Military Funeral Had to be Declined by Family.

MARSHALL AT THE FUNERAL

Vice President and Congressmen to Attend—Gen. March to Represent the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Jan. 7.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, as the representative of President Wilson and of the Government of the United States, and representatives of the army and navy, the Congress, and the State of New York will be present with the immediate family and the old friends of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to give a national character to the funeral tomorrow and to represent the sorrow of the nation.

Nothing in the ceremony of the funeral will mark it as differing in any respect from hundreds of other funerals of Oyster Bay folks from the Christ Episcopal Church during its 200 and odd years of existence at Oyster Bay, but a great national ceremony in which every community may take part may be held later.

Suggestions that such a national service should be held are being pressed upon the family of the ex-President. They have not been willing to alter the plans for the simple funeral tomorrow, because this was what Colonel Roosevelt wished, but a later demonstration by the country of sorrow over the loss of its great citizen would not conflict with the views entertained by the family, which has been embarrassed by the difficulty in carrying out the desires of the ex-President for a small, private funeral, when the close and intimate friends of the dead man numbered thousands upon thousands. Captain Archibald Roosevelt made the following statement:

"In behalf of the family of Colonel Roosevelt, I wish to explain how greatly we appreciate the efforts to do honor to the ex-President and to show sympathy for his family. It had been Mr. Roosevelt's wish, and his wish coincided with that of the family, that he be buried with as simple ceremony as possible in Oyster Bay, the place where he had so long and happily lived. It was his wish that the services at the church be attended by only his intimate friends and relatives.

"The church at Oyster Bay in which the services will be held has a small seating capacity, so it is impossible to invite all of those with whom he had been associated in past years. As Congress had appointed its committee before the restricted seating capacity of the church was known, provision has been made for it, but it will not be practicable, much though the family regrets it, to provide for the attendance of committees of other bodies.

"Some intimations have been made that the country may demand a joint memorial service. If that takes place it will give all parts of the country the opportunity to express their love and admiration for Colonel Roosevelt."

To Act for President.

Vice President Marshall telephoned from Washington to the Roosevelt home at Sagamore Hill, and arranged to attend the funeral himself, as the representative of the Civil Government of the United States. He said that in attending the funeral he would not only be following his own wish, but would be acting in behalf of President Wilson, who had cabled such a suggestion. Vice President Marshall said also that the President had cabled instructions that all Government buildings throughout the United States should be draped in mourning, and that everything within the power of the Government should be done to honor the memory of the ex-President and aid in the funeral arrangements.

Colonel Henry A. Simpson, representing the Secretary of War, made a formal offer on behalf of the War Department of its services for a military funeral. This was declined for reasons which Captain Archibald Roosevelt set forth as follows in this telegram to Secretary of War Baker:

It was my father's wish that he should be buried among the people of Oyster Bay and that the funeral service would be conducted entirely by those friends among whom he had lived so long and happily. We thank you for forwarding the kind and generous offer of the Secretary of War, but feel that the last wishes of Mr. Roosevelt should be regarded in this matter.

ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT.

In obedience to the wishes of President Wilson, as well as the desire of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, Vice President Thomas R. Marshall will be accompanied by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Admiral C. McR. Winslow, Governor Alfred E. Smith will be present. Delegations representing Congress, the State Legislature, and the Republican Party will be

Continued on Page Four.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get copies from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

President's Proclamation Extols Roosevelt; Orders Flags At Half-Staff For Thirty Days

[Cabled by the President from Paris to Washington.]

By Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation

To the People of the United States:

It becomes my sad duty to announce officialy the death of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States from Sept. 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909, which occurred at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., at 4:15 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 6, 1919. In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

As President of the Police Board of his native city, as member of the Legislature and Governor of his State, as Civil Service Commissioner, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as Vice President and as President of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

In the war with Spain he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As President he awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms.

His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue, and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.
FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State.

SHOWS GERMANS FINANCED VILLA

Documents at Senate Inquiry Disclose Munition Shipments in 1915.

FUNDS IN ST. LOUIS BANKS

Albert's Aid Describes Loans Exceeding $30,000,000 by New York Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate committee which is investigating German propaganda resumed its public hearings today. The session produced two interesting developments. One was in regard to receipts and disbursements of Carl Heinen, and disclosed in an affidavit made by that interned German, who was a member of the Embassy staff and is a former German Consul General at Mexico City.

The other dealt with certain accounts which the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis handled in 1915 and which the Government will try to prove show that the Villa uprisings of that year were financed by Bernstorff and Albert. Drafts drawn on that bank by Felix Somerfeld, the enemy alien who was Villa agent in New York, show that in eight months Villa received nearly $400,000 worth of rifle cartridges from Somerfeld, who, Major Hume pointed out, was at that time closely associated with the German agents, Carl Rintelen and Friedrich Stallforth, the last named at that time one of the most prominent German bankers in Mexico.

Major Humes pointed out that on April 5, 1915, Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Albert, and Somerfeld opened accounts in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, the joint account of Bernstorff and Albert being for $100,000 and Somerfeld's for $15,000. On the same day Dr. Albert opened an account in the St. Louis National Bank for $100,000.

Ammunition for Villa.

All three accounts, Major Humes added, were closed out at about the same time in the November following, and during this period Villa received from Somerfeld ammunition, all paid for

Continued on Page Nine.

RAILROADS TO ASK FOR UNITY RIGHTS

Favor Creation of Cabinet Office to Oversee Operation Under Private Management.

WITH REGIONAL COURTS

Interstate Board Suggests Similar Plan and Opposes McAdoo's Extension Idea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Railroad executives have decided to recommend to Congress a system of unified private management of rail lines with strong public control exercised by a Secretary of Transportation in the President's Cabinet, and a reorganized Interstate Commerce Commission with regional divisions acting as a court of last resort in rate disputes.

This became known here today coincidentally with the disclosure of the Interstate Commerce Commission's attitude that the railroads should be returned to private management within a "reasonable period" to allow for preparations and readjustments, and under "broadened, extended, and amplified governmental regulation."

The commission's announcement was made by Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, testifying at the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee's hearing on proposed railroad legislation, to which the railroad executives' proposed plan will be presented tomorrow or Thursday. The commission opposed indefinite continuance of Government ownership or operation of railroads at this time and outlined a plan for legislation which would permit elimination of unnecessary competition, pooling of facilities, Government prescription of maximum and minimum rates and standards of service, Government direction of railroad extensions and financing, and direct cooperation between Federal and State regulatory bodies. Commissioner Woolley dissented in part, advocating Director General McAdoo's proposal that Government control be extended for five years to provide a test period.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's suggestions were the first alter-

Continued on Page Fifteen.

Three More States, Making 19, Ratify Prohibition Amendment; 17 More Needed

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Three more States today ratified the proposed prohibition amendment, making a total of nineteen States that have indorsed the proposal of Congress. The House of the Idaho Legislature voted today for the amendment, but the Senate tabled the proposal, delaying action. The act needs to be passed by seventeen more States.

While the proposed addition to the basic law was ratified today by the Legislatures of Ohio, Colorado, and Oklahoma, representatives of the distillery companies of the country met in Chicago and decided to oppose by every legal means possible both the amendment and the war prohibition law which is to go into effect on July 1.

The States which have ratified the prohibition amendment are Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Arizona, Delaware, Texas, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Colorado, and Oklahoma.

Resolutions adopted by distillers today declared that the time had come for members of the industry to make "a most determined resistance to such revolutionary methods," referring to the war prohibition law and the proposed Federal Constitutional amendment.

It is said to be the plan to allow the Government to make the first move by charging a violation after July 1 and on the prosecution thereof the liquor interest will wage its fight.

Questions that have not been raised before in the country's history will be put up to the Supreme Court. One is the constitutionality of the amendment article itself. The court will be asked to pass on the question as to whether thirty-six, or any number, of States can impose a rule of personal conduct on other States that are not included in the combination. This attack will be based on Article X. of the Constitution, which provides that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States shall be reversed to the States respectively. Another point to be raised is whether the Federal Government can force a State to surrender its inherent right to handle exclusively matters that pertain to the personal liberty right of the individual citizen of a State.

The resolutions adopted today stated that there were 500 distilleries in the country with an aggregate investment of at least $1,000,000,000; that there was on fiand about 150,000,000 gallons of whisky and alcohol of a total value of about $750,000,000, and that Federal and State taxes of at least $5,000,000,000 had been paid since the enactment of the Internal Revenue law of 1862.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs. Through sleepers both ways from New York. Winter best for Cure. New York Booking Office, Plaza.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

HUNDREDS SHOT DEAD IN BERLIN STREETS; BIG GUNS USED TO CHECK REVOLUTIONISTS; PEACE LEAGUE DISCUSSION BEGUN AT PARIS

PROGRESS IN LEAGUE PLANS

Tentative Proposals Considered, but Definite Statements Lacking.

AMERICANS COMPARE THEM

Specialists Study Those of Cecil, Smuts, and Bourgeois for Wilson's Benefit.

INDICATE THEIR POSITION

Oppose Balance of Power and Favor Inclusion of All Nations.

PARIS, Jan. 7. (Associated Press.)—The return to Paris of President Wilson, the arrival of Lord Robert Cecil, the special delegate of the British Government, who will examine the project of the League of Nations, and the presence here of Léon Bourgeois, the French representative for the same purpose, marks the opening of exchanges on the definite terms by which the league is to be constituted.

Already considerable progress has been made on the various tentative proposals put forward, but in the recent absence of the President these have not taken definite form, as it is recognized that he personally will have a leading part in the final formulation of the plan. Meanwhile, however, the various Governments chiefly interested are presenting outlines in rather definite form.

Two British plans of this tentative nature have been presented—one by Lord Robert Cecil, the other by Lieut. Gen. J. C. Smuts of the War Cabinet. The French plan as formulated by M. Bourgeois has also been set forth. These are being compared by the American specialists who are preparing the groundwork for President Wilson.

Lord Robert Cecil's plan outlines a broad and comprehensive organization of the League of Nations, but thus far it is in general terms and has not yet been reduced to definite terms of enactment as it would appear in a treaty.

General Smuts's plan is along similar lines, but more general, and is mainly a thesis on the advantages of such a League of Nations. General Smuts, who was formerly Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa, will come here with Premier Lloyd George.

Both of these plans are receiving careful study by the American authorities, and it is reported that both are regarded in a most favorable light, although it still remains to reduce the general principles to concrete terms.

Features of the Bourgeois Plan.

M. Bourgeois's plan, embodying the French point of view, while general, also embraces a number of specific details, including compulsory arbitration, restriction of excessive armament, an international tribunal, and a series of sanctions or penalties for enforcing observance of the League's decisions. These sanctions include various diplomatic, judicial, and economic measures, whereby the united nations may enforce their decrees.

The American point of view, as it is now being formulated by the specialists, seeks to reach an accord on fundamentals on which all agree and present them in simple working form. One of the chief of these fundamentals is the formation of a league which will embrace all the nations of the world, but not one which will establish any balance of power among the group of nations.

Also, care is being taken that the influence of the various nations in the league shall be in accordance with their size and importance, so that the great powers and the small will have voices according to their standing.

Another feature especially concerning small, undeveloped nations, is to be established, according to the American plan—a system of international trusteeship whereby the various larger nations, having a developed and stable civilization, will act as trustees for the Society of Nations in fostering the progress and development of undeveloped communities.

It is recognized that the League of Nations will have to have some established and permanent seat for its extensive international work, and the gradual conviction is taking form that this seat will be Versailles. The decision as to this, however, must be the natural outgrowth of the Peace Conference.

Reports that the working organization may be located in Holland or Belgium are said to be incorrect, as it is pointed out that the present war went on despite The Hague conventions and the peace organizations at The Hague, Berne, and other places.

Versailles for League Capital?

Versailles, on the contrary, is felt to embody the spirit of the present movement for the restoration of peace on an enduring basis and the creation of a League of Nations, and also to have practical advantages which its proximity to a large capital gives.

The present informal exchanges will progressively develop into the formal gathering of the Interallied Conference, and that in turn to the Peace Congress, in which a number of committees will be charged with the various international subjects before the congress. And out of these successive stages it is expected that a League of Nations will be embodied as a tangible existing organization, as well as a documentary treaty.

The exchange of views on the tentative plans is permitting such mutual accommodations on fundamental points that it is expected that a public statement will be made at an early date, with the authorization of the Governments concerned, showing the general character of the progress made.

Five Powers as League Nucleus.

As far as it has been developed the general scheme for a League of Nations agrees with previous forecasts. It is learned that the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan will form the nucleus and will declare that the league will preserve the peace of the world and justice to all. An arbitral court will be created, and it will be backed by the combined force of all.

The Central Powers and neutral nations, it is added, will be taken in as probationers as they demonstrate that they are self-governing peoples and give evidence of good faith to abide by the decisions of the league.

What it calls the American plan for a League of Nations is outlined today by the Paris edition of The London Daily Mail. The paper says that the British Government not only has accepted the plan, but is prepared to go much further.

The framework of the American scheme, according to The Daily Mail, follows the working organization in a small country such as Belgium or Holland. It is proposed that each nation send one Ambassador who will also be a member of the Cabinet of his country. The Ambassadors are to sit continuously and act always in agreement with their home Governments.

The court of the League of Nations, according to this plan, would be subordinate to and distinct from the Ambassadors. Arbitration in case of disputes would be voluntary if desired, compulsory, if necessary. In case of a refusal to arbitrate, it is added, the league would appoint some of its members to exercise pressure.

No "American Plan" Yet Divulged.

The American delegates of the Peace Congress have taken note of the "American plan" as outlined by The Daily Mail. It is said that they have no knowledge of it beyond what they have read. The members of the commission say that it did not originate with them.

The American plan, it is said, is not yet definitely formulated, and will not be until the President further examines various tentative suggestions, including several from allied Governments.

It is added in authoritative quarters that the statement that the British Government has accepted the plan outlined by The Daily Mail is incorrect.

There is as yet no authoritative indication when the general Peace Congress will begin its sessions, nor is it clear what progress can be made before President Wilson returns to the United States in the middle of February.

The President is said to be hopeful, after his conferences in England and Italy, that enough progress has been made on the general fundamental agreement for a League of Nations to warrant his feeling that a definite groundwork has been laid on which the congress can proceed to build.

The preliminary parleys of the Peace Conference, according to some reports, will begin Jan. 13 at the French Foreign Office, and will be marked by an exchange of views between the heads of the Governments and the Foreign Ministers of France, England, the United States, and Italy. These preliminaries will probably be completed about Jan. 18, when the representatives of all the powers that have severed relations with the Central Powers will meet with the representatives of France, England, the United States, and Italy and decide definitely on the composition of the delegations to the Peace Congress.

The preliminary Peace Conference is likely to last three months, according to Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris.

"At the end of the second month, that is to say, the beginning of

Continued on Page Two.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Racing climate. Golf and all sports in perfection. Three delightful hotels.—Advt.

Berlin Cabinet Decides to End Extremist Plots; Street Battles Continue; Rebels Seize Arsenal

BERLIN, Jan. 7. (Havas.)—The Government has decided that it will end the plottings of the Spartacus Socialists with the means at present at its disposal, and in a proclamation issued today instructs its troops to defend the Government. The proclamation prohibits also the gathering of groups in the streets.

Street battles continue. During the fighting revolvers and hand grenades have been used. The number of persons killed or wounded is not known.

The Spartacus group has captured the Post Office and the Spandau arsenal, and distributed arms among its followers.

It is said that the Government would consent to a parley with the Spartacus faction provided that civilians were disarmed, occupied buildings were evacuated, and Chief of Police Eichhorn should give in.

The offices of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, have been transferred to Frankfort.

WILSON IN PARIS, SOON TO CONFER

Resting Before His Meeting with Premiers Toward End of the Week.

FOR INFORMAL EXCHANGES

Various Groups to Discuss Their Problems and Refer Views to General Congress.

PARIS, Jan. 7. (Associated Press.)—President Wilson has completed his journey through Italy, having returned to Paris at 10 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson.

The President today was somewhat tired by reason of the continuous round of receptions and banquets he has attended, the speeches he has made, and the traveling he has done. He expects to rest absolutely for two days without doing any business, in preparation for the conferences with the Entente Premiers and other statesmen which will begin toward the end of the week.

The first conferences will be in the nature of informal exchanges of views by the various groups having common interests. These will then be condensed and reduced to memorands, which the interested nations will sign and pass to the Peace Conference, to be incorporated, if satisfactory, in the final terms.

It is believed that by this method the great powers can avoid calling in the representatives of neutral States and nominal belligerents when their interests are discussed.

Under the present scheme the representatives of neutral States and the smaller belligerents will first meet the representatives of the powers with whom they have questions pending, with the object of settling them, while the others will be free to confer with those with whom they have common interests. These conferences will concern principally local questions. It will be a process of elimination which is expected to reduce greatly the detailed work of the general conference.

Premier Clemenceau, who has been taking a brief rest in La Vendée, his early home, returned to Paris this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 7, (British Wireless Service.)—Premier Lloyd George will start for Paris Saturday morning, accompanied by the British plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference. Up to the present only A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Minister, and Andrew Bonar Law have been appointed to act with him as delegates, but it is believed practically certain that a labor representative will be named.

BRITAIN FOR SIGNING PEACE TREATY FIRST

Ministers Urge Leaving World League Questions for Settlement at Later Sessions.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily Mail's political correspondent says:

"Representations have been made by the Foreign Office and the War Office urging that a general peace settlement shall be the first business of the Peace Conference, leaving the details till later. The reasons for this course are obvious, one of the most important being that it would enable an early general demobilization of the army. The question will be discussed by the War Cabinet, and there is every likelihood that as a consequence the British Government will urge this course at the early meetings of the interallied conference in Paris.

"It is believed that President Wilson is in accord with this view. Such questions as the freedom of the seas, the League of Nations, and the territorial settlement of the Balkans could be decided after a peace settlement on a broad basis had been reached. If this course is followed, it is hoped that peace may be signed within about a month after the first meeting of the conference."

FATE OF COLONIES ALARMS HOLLAND

Question of Annexation of Limburg by Belgium Also Agitating Dutch.

LOOK TO WILSON FOR HELP

All Classes Anxious for President to Visit Country and Study Situation.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 6.—The question of Limburg, and whether Belgium will annex it, continues to agitate the average Dutchman considerably. One of the reasons why there is such a universal wish that President Wilson should visit Holland is the hope of discussing this as well as other questions of vital interest to the Netherlands, of which that of the colonies is one of the most important.

The Netherlands greatly fear their colonies may be snatched from them, and would like President Wilson's assurances to the contrary. Besides this the Dutch do not want to have the stigma of being among the nations which Wilson has no time to consider. Everywhere, among all classes, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is asked: "Do you think Wilson is coming to Holland?"

There is keen disappointment that the Peace Conference is to be held in Paris and that the Netherlands have not even been invited.

From the beginning of the war Holland hoped to gain importance by acting as intermediary to play the rôle of peacemaker. She now sees that questions of most vital importance to her economic interests will be settled in Paris without her having a word to say.

Ex-Foreign Minister Loudon's visit to President Wilson in London was undoubtedly related to these questions.

Up to the present, the annexation of Limburg has been presented to the press only from the Government viewpoint. According to reliable informants from Limburg, the angry outburst against the movement is largely inspired by a press campaign. Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, a prominent Dutchman said:

"No one dares to express an opinion, and a referendum taken under present circumstances on the juncture with Limburg would be a farce. Wilson's idea of self-determination is all right as a theory, but unless the people are allowed to know and discuss the problem, it is useless. The people are ignorant of the interests, economic and other, at stake. No one dares to explain them. Politicians, speaking for our annexation to Belgium would be guilty of high treason, which is punishable by even twenty years in prison.

"Just as in Alsace-Lorraine, the officials are not real Limburgeois. Limburg feels itself a stepchild whose interests have always been neglected. Nothing has been done to further her economic interests or protect her industries, the only thing which is exploited being the coal mines, and this is done in the interests of the rest of Holland."

ARMY SUPPLIES DELAYED.

Transportation System to the Rhine Provokes Criticism.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 6.—The American transportation system is having all sorts of hard things said about it along the Rhine. Lighting companies cannot get hold of enough coal and are promising Army Headquarters that its light supply may have to come down.

When we arrived here we at once took over the big Coblenzerhof and Furstenhof Hotels and adjoining buildings for headquarters, because these buildings are the best in town and are on the Rhine. Now, despite the Allied victory, the Rhine has risen and put water into the cellars of all our headquarters, which in turn put out fires.

The Rhine today is going down some, but our radiators are still cold, while Germans up on the hill have heat.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-O-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

REBELS BEATEN AT PALACE

Dead and Wounded Strew Street in Front of Chancellery.

ATTACK BY SPARTACIDES

Battle Takes Place in the Presence of Dense Crowds of People.

MANY WOMEN JOIN REVOLT

Eichhorn Continues to Resist Ousting as Police Chief—Residents Flee from City.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[The first three sections of the following dispatch have not been received.]

BERLIN, Jan. 6, Night, (via Copenhagen.) — Suddenly at 6:30 o'clock this evening the soldiers in the Wilhelmplatz cried: "All unarmed persons get away! The Spartacides are approaching to attack!"

They were indeed approaching, several battalions armed with guns. I happened to be on Leipzigerstrasse, where they stopped to prepare for their attack. Rushing down Kanonierstrasse, I pushed my way through the flying people inside a convenient office building.

Two seconds later a terrible fusillade began and lasted about five or ten minutes. Then all was quiet for a short while. Furious shouting seemed to indicate a renewal of hostilities, but again everything became quiet.

Field Guns Fire on Reds.

It seemed as if almost everything was over when suddenly there was the thunder of a field gun. One single shot was fired, but it had the effect of restoring a silence as of death for a few seconds. Doubtless it was fired at some daring party of Spartacides who tried to invade the precincts of the Chancellor's palace.

There were many more detonations of big guns later, accompanied by renewed fusillades, then mighty shouts of "Hoch!"

Soon deep darkness enveloped the wide square, except the precincts of the Chancellor's palace which re-echoed with "Hochs!"

Five minutes later THE TIMES correspondent ventured on the battlefield, which was strewn with dead and wounded. It was too dark to count them, but there must have been hundreds.

The crowds around the palace were still very dense. It was astonishing that there were not thousands of casualties. The crowds continued to shout "Hoch!"

The Ebert party at least won the day here, but the result at Police Headquarters may have been different.

Encounter with Revolters.

I am sending these dispatches from an ordinary telegraph station to officials who kindly promised to forward my message to the central telegraph office if they can. In ordinary times all press messages must be sent from the central office, but when THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon, with the greatest difficulty, reached Oranienburgerstrasse, where the central office is now located, he found the street closed and swarming with armed

civilians and soldiers wearing armlets.

"To which party do you belong?" I asked.

"We're Independents and our friends over there," pointing to the other corner, "are Spartacides. You cannot pass here."

After a lengthy palaver, however, THE TIMES correspondent was conducted to the door of the telegraph office by two soldiers, but found the office locked, and no matter how hard the soldiers knocked with their rifle butts it availed nothing, nor did an explanation of the correspondent's business make any impression on the officials barricaded behind that door.

Indeed, the correspondent found the Independents were using him for a ruse to induce those inside the building to open the door, whereupon they would immediately have taken possession. All night long the central telegraph office had been a bone of contention between a small Government guard and armed Independents. There had been some shooting, but no casualties.

Regained by a Ruse.

About 9 o'clock some of the independents and Spartacides managed to enter the building, but later the telegraph officials, who favor the Ebert Government, by a ruse got them to leave the house for a minute and shut the heavy door in their faces.

Soon after that the Government guards in larger numbers were admitted by the back door, who still hold the building. At the moment of this writing the Independents and Spartacides, however, are surrounding it from all sides, evidently planning to attack.

In the artillery barracks, not far from Oranienburger-Strasse, men standing by their guns seem only waiting for the command to attack.

"To attack what?" asked the correspondent of his uniformed informant.

"Why, Police Headquarters, of course, or the royal stables, where Eichhorn conferred with the sailors' leaders this morning," was the answer.

There was one black sea of people on the wide Castle Square and still a procession of more arriving from all sides. The Spartacides and Ebert men passed each other. There was cheering and hooting:

"Down with Ebert!" "Down with Liebknecht!" "Hoch!" and "Hurrah!"

Earlier in the day it was said that there had been some shooting, but THE TIMES correspondent up until 2 P. M. had not witnessed any. In the afternoon these processions assumed a more serious aspect. Women, boys, and men, very determined-looking, and mostly in civil clothes, marched in closer formation and carried rifles.

One could never tell to what side they belonged, because all wore red armlets. As the afternoon wore on more of these armed battalions made their appearance. Sometimes they would have to stop to let armored autos filled with soldiers and machine guns pass."

They eyed each other suspiciously, but passed without exchanging greetings or putting questions.

All these battalions and most of the armored cars, too, seemed to move toward Police Headquarters in the Alexanderplatz. I heard by telephone that at 3 P. M. the Eichhorn group was still in possession of Police Headquarters. Eichhorn had returned from the Royal Stables.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon nearly all places of business were closed and the streets were tremendously crowded. Impromptu meetings were in progress everywhere.

Eichhorn Holds on by Force.

Jan. 6, Morning.—Herr Eichhorn, the deposed Police Chief, was still in possession of Police Headquarters late last night and will probably remain there for some days at least.

When Herr Ernst, the newly appointed Chief, arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon to take charge, admission was at first denied him. Later, however, he was admitted to a large room, where he found Eichhorn in front of a table surrounded by many soldiers.

When told of Ernst's mission, Eichhorn refused to surrender his post on the ground mentioned in my previous telegram, (that he held a direct mandate from the people,) adding that he would resist by force, and he pointed to a large army revolver lying on the table.

Ernst then appealed to the soldiers who were doing police duty. There are several thousand of these soldiers, and the majority only a few days ago declared that whatever happened they would only serve the Government. In fact a delegation of these men only yesterday, after Eichhorn's dismissal, repeated this avowal at the Chancellor's palace, adding that the question of who was Police President did not concern them.

But it so happened that most of the soldiers present at the Ernst and Eichhorn interview belonged to Eichhorn's bodyguard, which forms an organization within the organization. The opinion of the men proved to be very much divided. Some favored ejecting Eichhorn at once from the building, but most of them sided strongly with him.

Ernst was about to leave the place when Eichhorn said:

"You have not even given me a chance to defend myself before you condemned me. I demand to be tried by the Central Council."

It is stated that the Government wishes to grant this chance before taking drastic measures. The whole affair impresses one very much as if the Independents and the Spartacides were trying to make it a basis for one last coup against the Government and the National Convention, because Eichhorn is their last man in an influential position.

After a demonstration in front of Police Headquarters last evening Liebknecht led a part of the crowd to the Vorwärts office, while Ledebour proceeded with another part to the Wolff Bureau and seized the offices.

EARLY EVENTS OF RISING IN STREETS OF BERLIN

Most of Spartacide Marchers Said to be Women and Girls—Our Flag Over Hotel.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—The Spartacus group is engaged today in a big demonstration against the Government.

Tens of thousands of followers of Dr. Karl Liebknecht have been parading Unter den Linden and the Brandenburger-strasse, and as this dispatch is filed are returning along Unter den Linden. Up to this time no shots have been fired.

The Wilhelm-strasse, from Unter den Linden to below the Leipziger-strasse is packed full of Government sympathizers, who have been standing there for two hours. It appears to be the Government's strategy to prevent the Spartacides from demonstrating before the Government offices.

Hundreds of youths and other civilians in the Spartacide ranks are carrying rifles. Fist fighting has taken place at the corner of Wilhelm-strasse and Unter den Linden, where Bolshevist demonstrators took away their opponents' standards. Spartacide soldiers took a stand in open order in front of the Hotel Adlon with their rifles ready, but there was no firing.

The Spartacide marchers, with the exception of the workmen from certain factories, comprise the scum of the city and four-fifths of the whole number are bedraggled women and young girls.

The streets leading to the Chancellor's palace and the Wilhelm-strasse this afternoon were full of crowds hurrying to the respective demonstrations—the Spartacides in the Sieges-allee and the Government supporters at the Chancellor's palace in Wilhelm-strasse. The guards in front of the Foreign Office and the other Government buildings are equipped with hand grenades.

The Government has issued an appeal to all its supporters for demonstrations against the Spartacides. The factories in the city are deserted.

A rumor that the Bolsheviki had seized the central telegraph office and the Reichsbank proved to be unfounded, but the situation is most tense.

The Independent Socialist organ, Die Freiheit, openly joined today with Dr. Karl Liebknecht's organ, the Red Flag, in an appeal to the workmen and soldiers to take part in the Siegs-allee. The proclamation calling for this gathering is signed by "The Revolutionary Foremen and Confidential Agents of Greater Berlin's Larger Factories," and by representatives of the Independent Socialists and the Spartacus group. It refers to the "blood-stained Ebert Government," and amounts in reality to an invitation to overthrow that Government.

The Red Vorwärts, which is the title of the paper issued from the old Vorwärts plant by the Bolshevist element, openly appeals to the soldiers to overthrow the Government and replace it with "genuine Socialists or Communists, which is the new name of the German Bolsheviki."

The main question at issue is the demand of the ultra-radical element that Chief of Police Eichhorn shall be retained in his office. The Government ordered his removal after an investigation, declaring that he was incompetent and what in American slang would be called a "grafter." His wife is well paid as clerk in the department and his 16-year-old daughter had been employed by her father to receive his callers.

The opinion seems to be general that only a miracle can prevent blood-letting before the end of the day.

The American flag has been hoisted over the Hotel Adlon, where the American officers belonging to the prisoner and food commission are living.

Lieutenant Arthur Sutton and Privates McCauley, Suess, and Haston of the United States Signal Corps arrived in Berlin yesterday from Coblenz. They will take photographs of happenings in Berlin and its vicinity.

RUSSIAN REDS INCITE ANARCHY IN BERLIN

Government Made Preparations to Storm the Headquarters of the Police Force.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7.—Berlin is in a state of complete anarchy and civil war has begun there, according to the Munich correspondent of the Politiken. His information, he says, is based on telephone messages from the German capital.

All the banks were barricaded when the dispatch was sent, and a great number of the public buildings were in the hands of the Spartacide group.

Thousands of armed workmen of the Spartacus faction, the correspondent reports, were crowding the streets, and at several points firing had begun. The sound of machine gun fire could be heard from all parts of Berlin.

The message reported the intention of the Government to make an effort to storm the building of the police guards later in the day and take possession of all the machine guns and cannon there.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacide leader, has been seen here and there about the city organizing his troops for the final fight, which the correspondent says was expected to begin very soon.

Hundreds of persons are reported to be fleeing from the city.

Adolph Joffe and M. Radek, leaders of the Bolshevist Mission to Germany, are in Berlin assisting Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemborg in fomenting the Bolshevist revolution. According to advices received here, they are believed to be at the Police Headquarters, which is the stronghold of the Spartacides.

The Independent Socialists, whose leaders were recently dismissed from the Government, are reported to have gone over entirely to the Spartacides. These two groups have issued a joint proclamation declaring that the final fight to preserve the revolution must now be waged.

BERLIN SPARTACIDES SEIZE TELEGRAPHS

Close Banks and Are Reported to Have Occupied Reichsbank —Control Newspapers.

By LEONARD SPEAR.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 6.—A telephone message from Berlin says:

"The telegraph offices are in possession of the Spartacus League. The city is swarming with people, including large bodies of troops, demonstrating for or against the Government. At midday the banks were closed. According to one report, the Reichsbank was occupied by Spartacists. The newspapers will reappear this evening, but under control of the Spartacus League."

PARIS FEARS CAUSES FOR FUTURE WARS

Danger of Adriatic Coast Dispute and of Other Elements of the Peace Problem.

BISSOLATI'S VIEW SHARED

Italian Ex-Minister Is for Waiving London Treaty Rights and Co-operating with Jugoslavs.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—There is almost as much talk in Paris these days about the possible causes of future wars as about the peace to conclude the present war. Two of these possible causes are supposed to lie in what may be done to punish Germany and in the method of settling the Adriatic east coast dispute between Italy and the Jugoslavs.

The recent retirement of Bissolati, Minister of Public Assistance, from the Orlando Cabinet has a direct bearing on the Adriatic matter. Bissolati saw two dangers in Sonnino's reactionary policy. He fears the internal effect of promising the Italian people more territorial acquisition than he believes America will consent to at the Peace Conference. He fears, secondly, an exterior danger in embittering the Jugoslavs, already on the verge of fighting, by depriving them of the Dalmatian and other sections of the Adriatic coast and thus making an enemy of the strong people in the hinterland back of the coast Sonnino insists upon having.

Bissolati feels the true future mission of Italy is to be the leading nation of a group of friendly States extending from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. To assure such a friendly group he would waive Italy's technical territorial rights promised to her in the secret London treaty by France, England, and Russia in 1915, in order to get her to join them against the Central Powers, but which England and France would now set aside if Italy would consent, and which America says must be set aside, or at least modified in fairness to the Jugoslavs. It was mainly because of this difference with Foreign Minister Sonnino that Bissolati got out.

Premier Orlando indicates that he would compromise if he could and take Bissolati's view in part by giving the Jugoslavs port rights in Fiume and giving them the Dalmatian coast with the ports of Zara, Sipenico, and Spalata. But he is up against a stone wall of opposition from his Foreign Minister, whom he could not remove if he would because of interior politics.

So in this situation lies the possibility of a war over the Adriatic, which in its turn would involve the world again in the near future.

Another element in which many people see future danger is in the perfectly human and natural feelings of France against Germany. They are human and natural in view of what happened in 1815, 1870, and especially in view of the barbarities, cruelties, and atrocities of the last four years. One way of looking at the question was expressed to me today in conversation by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who is now in Paris.

"Germany cannot be annihilated or exterminated," he said. "She has got more than 100,000,000 people, and they are very prolific. She has got race affiliations to the north of her, and may control Russia. There is the possibility of a vast coalition against Southwest Europe. Now, if the nations at present victorious attempt to crush Germany by imposing penalties infinitely greater than she imposed on France in 1870, Germany will bide her time, increase her strength and population, feed her hatred on the desire for revenge, and eventually come back with far greater force. Next time France will not have the help of the other nations if she flouts them now and balks their efforts to make a permanent just peace, free of the causes of future hatreds.

"The nations now victorious must not dictate an unjust peace, and then try to nail it down with permanent provisions of a League of Nations. There must, on the contrary, be a League of Nations with just principles in accordance with which the peace with Germany must be concluded."

ROME, Jan. 5.—A semi-official explanation of the audience granted to Señor Bissolati by President Wilson, says that Bissolati was received as an ordinary citizen whose ideas always had been in conformity with the ideals of a League of Nations.

President Wilson, it is understood, announced his intention before leaving Paris of talking with Italian politicians who were not connected with the Government.

WILSON CALMS ITALIANS.

Talk of Asking Him to Arbitrate the Adriatic Question.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 7.—President Wilson's visit has certainly produced a good effect on the political situation here, since it contributed to give the Italians in general and the politicians in particular full confidence in America's impartiality, straightforwardness, and fair play.

The opinion is now rooted here that no injustice can be expected with American consent. This sentiment is causing a feeling of tranquility after the tension of the last few months over the settlement regarding the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

The view is even becoming general that Wilson and America might act as arbitrators if the solution of that question should be impossible in any other way.

ROME, Jan. 7, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson, in the course of his visit here, received former Premier Sefandra and Leonida Bissolati, (who recently resigned from the Italian Cabinet because of differences with other members as to what Italy's claims were to be before the Peace Conference,) Signor Bissolati has been a consistent supporter of the idea of a League of Nations.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson visited the Red Cross hospital here, where, in behalf of the Italian Red Cross, the Cross of Merit was presented to Mrs. Wilson.

When the train taking President and Mrs. Wilson to France reached the Italian frontier and there was a halt while a French locomotive was taking the place of the Italian engine, President Wilson sent a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel renewing his warm thanks for his cordial reception in Italy and for the friendly demonstrations toward America. The Italian authorities on board bade President Wilson farewell at the border, except the Duke of Lante, representing the King, who accompanied the President to Paris.

President Tells Turin Victory Is the People's; They Must Continue Peace Made at Conference

TURIN, Jan. 6.—President Wilson delivered five speeches today to enthusiastic crowds of the citizens of Turin.

In his address from the balcony of the Philharmonic Hall he said:

"It is very delightful to feel your friendship given so cordially and so graciously, and I hope with all my heart that in the peace that is now about to be concluded Italy may find her happiness and her prosperity. I am sure that I am only speaking the sentiments that come from the heart of the American people when I say, 'Viva, Italia!'"

At the University of Turin the President said:

"Mr. Rector, Gentlemen of the Faculties of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with a feeling of being in very familiar scenes that I come here today. As soon as I entered the quadrangle and heard the voices of the students it seemed to me as if the greater part of my life had come back to me, and I am particularly honored that this distinguished university should have received me among its sons. It will always be a matter of pride with me to remember this association and the very generous words in which these honors have been conferred upon me.

"When I think seriously of the significance of a ceremony like this, some very interesting reflections come to my mind, because, after all, the comradeship of letters, the intercommunications of thought, are among the permanent things of the world.

Universality of Sound Thinking.

"There was a time when scholars, speaking in the beautiful language in which the last address was made, were the only international characters of the world; the time was when there was only one international community, the community of scholars. As ability to read and write was extended, international intercommunication has extended. But one permanent common possession has remained, and that is the validity of sound thinking. When men have thought along the lines of philosophy, have had revealed to them the visions of poetry, have worked out in their studies the permanent lines of law, have realized the great impulses of humanity, they then begin to advance the human web which no power can permanently tear and destroy.

"And so, in being taken into the comradeship of this university I feel that I am being taken into one of those things which will always bind the nations together. After all, we are seeking peace, we are seeking nothing else than this, that men shall think the same thoughts, govern their conduct by the same impulse, entertain the same purposes, and their own people, but also love humanity, and above all else love that great and indestructable thing which we call justice and right.

"These things are greater than we are. These are our real masters, for they dominate our spirits and the universities will have forgotten their duty when they cease to weave this immortal web. It is one of the chief griefs of this great war that the universities of the central Empires used the thoughts of science to destroy mankind.

"It is the duty of the great universities of Italy and of the rest of the world to redeem science from this disgrace, to show that the pulse of humanity also beats in the classroom, that the pulse of humanity also beats in the laboratory, and that there are sought out, not the secrets of death, but the secrets of life."

A Victory of the Plain People.

In responding to an address by the Mayor of Turin at a luncheon in his honor here today President Wilson said:

"Your Excellency and fellow-citizens: You show your welcome in many delightful ways, and in no more delightful way than in which you have shown it today. The words which the Mayor has uttered have touched me very much, and I have been both touched and stimulated by the words which the Signor has so kindly uttered in behalf of the Government of this great kingdom.

"It is very delightful to feel my association with that Government and with this city, and I know how much and with what vitality Italian effort comes out of this great centre of industry and thought. As I passed through your streets I had this sensation, a sensation which I have often had in my own dear country at home, a sensation of friendship and of close sympathetic contact. I could have believed myself in an American city, and yet more than that; I felt what I have also felt at home, that the real blood of the republic flowed in the veins of these plain people who more than some of the rest of us have borne the stress and burden of war.

"Think of the price at which you and at which I have purchased the victory which we have won! Think of the price of blood and treasure not only, but the price of tears and the price of hunger on the part of little children, of the hopes delayed or the dismayed prospects that bore heavy upon the homes. Those of us who plan battles and those of us who conceive political movements do not bear the burden of it. We direct, and the others execute. We plan, and the others perform, and the conquest of spirit is greater than the conquest of arms.

"These are the people that never let go. They say nothing. They live merely from day to day, determined that the glory of Italy or that the glory of the United States shall not depart from her.

"I have been thinking as I passed through your streets and stood here that this was the place of the labors of the great Cavour, and I thought how impossible would have been many of the things which have happened in Italy since his day, and how impossible the great achievements of Italy in the last three years would have been without the work of Cavour. Ever since I was a boy one of my favorite portraits has been a portrait of Cavour, because I have read of him and of the way in which his mind took in the nations, and of the national scope of his strong, determined, and patriotic endeavor, that never allowed obstacles to dismay and always stood at the side of the King and planned the great things which the King was enabled to accomplish.

"And I had another thought. This is a great industrial city. Perhaps you gentlemen think of the members of your Government and the members of other Governments who are going to confer in the city of Paris as the real makers of war and peace; but we are not. You are the makers of war and of peace. The pulse of the modern world beats on the farms and in the mines and in the factories. The plans of the modern world are made in the counting house. The men that do the business of the world now shape the destinies of the world, and peace or war is now in a large measure in the hands of those who conduct the commerce of the world. That is one reason why unless we establish friendships, unless we establish sympathies, we clog all the processes of modern life. I have several times said that you cannot trade with a man who does not trust you, and you will not trade with a man whom you do not trust. Trust is the very vital life and breath of business, and suspicion and unjust national rivalries stand in the way of trade and stand in the way of industry.

"A country is owned and dominated by the capital that is invested in it. I do not need to instruct you gentlemen in that fundamental idea. In proportion as foreign capital comes in among you and takes its hold, in that proportion does foreign influence come in and take its hold, and therefore the processes of capital are in an actual sense the processes of conquest.

"I have only this suggestion before we go to Paris to conclude a peace. You stay here to continue it. We can start the peace, but it is your duty to continue it. We can only make the large conclusions. You constantly transact the detail which constitute the processes of the life of a nation.

"And so it is very delightful to me to stand in this company and feel that we are not foreigners to each other, but think the same thoughts, we entertain the same purposes, we have the same ideals, and this war has done this inestimable service—it has brought the nations into close and vital contact, so that they feel the pulses that are in each other, and so that they know the purposes by which each is animated.

"We know in America a great deal about Italy because we have so many Italians. Before coming, when Baron Sonnino was arguing the other day for the extension of the sovereignty of Italy over the Italian populations I said to him that I was sorry we could not let you have New York, which, I understand, is the greatest Italian city in the world. I am told that there are more Italians in New York City than in any city in Italy, and I am proud to be President of a nation which contains so large an element of the Italian race, because as a student of literature I know the genius that has originated in this great nation, the genius of thought and of poetry, of philosophy and of music. I am happy to be a part of the nation which is enriched and made better by the introduction of such elements of genius and of inspiration:

"May I not again thank the representatives of this great city and the representatives of the Government for the welcome they have given me, and say again—for I cannot say it too often—'Viva Italia!'"

Ties Binding America to Italy.

In accepting the freedom of the city of Turin at a meeting in the Municipal Building today, President Wilson said:

"Mr. Mayor: Both on the streets of this interesting city and here you have made me feel at home. I feel almost as if it were the greeting of a people of whom I was indeed a fellow-citizen. I am very much honored that this great city, playing so important a rôle in the life and in the industrial endeavor of Italy, should have conferred this high distinction upon me, and I take the liberty of interpreting your action, Sir, not merely as a personal compliment to myself, to whom you ascribe virtues and powers which I feel I do not possess, but as a tribute to the people whom I represent.

"The people of the United States were reluctant to take part in the war, not because they doubted the justice of the cause, but because it was not the tradition of the American republic to play no part in the politics of other continents; but as the struggle grew from stage to stage they were more and more moved by the conviction that it was not a European struggle, that it was a struggle of the freedom of the world and the liberation of humanity, and with that conviction it was impossible that they should withhold their hands.

"Their hearts have been with you from the start; and then, when the time of their conviction came, they threw every resource of men and money and enthusiasm into the struggle. It has been a happy circumstance that America should thus be associated with Italy. Our ties had been many and intimate before the war, and now they constitute a pledge of friendship and of a permanent association of purpose which must delight both peoples.

"May I not, therefore, again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and take the privilege of greeting you affectionately as my fellow-citizens?"

The President's address from the balcony of the Municipal Building to the crowds that could not gain admission was as follows:

"My Friends of Turin: I now have the privilege of addressing you as my fellow-citizens. It is impossible at this distance that my voice should reach you all, but I want you to know that I bring the greetings, and the affectionate greetings, of the United States to the people of Italy and the great City of Turin. My sentiment coming from my heart is the sentiment of our people, 'Viva Italia!'"

Milan's Gifts to Wilson.

MILAN, Jan. 5.—In the course of his visit to Milan, President Wilson received many gifts. One was a statuette made of metal from captured Austrian cannon representing Italy conquering the Austrian Black Eagle. Another was an illuminated volume presented by Gianni Caproni, the airplane manufacturer, describing the President as a "White Eagle, the conqueror of all." The volume was dedicated to a giant airplane which Caproni is building for a transatlantic flight.

At the reception at the Royal Palace Deputy Casciotto presented to the President a painting depicting "Italy Victorious." The President thanked him cordially.

PROGRESS IN LEAGUE PLANS

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

March," he says, "after complete agreement between the great Entente powers, the treaty will be ready for submission to the enemy plenipotentiaries for their signatures. Representatives of all the enemy countries will be invited to come to Paris to learn the allied conditions, and will have a reasonable time—about one month—in which to refer them to their Governments.

"The preliminary treaty will contain, first, a clause by which the Entente accepts a League of Nations; second, the amount of indemnity payable by Germany and the methods of payment, and, third, a definition of the new frontiers.

"These are the principal chapters. The preliminary discussions promise to be intricate, and it would not be astonishing if the deliberations were long, because they will deal with the entire map of Europe and will evolve the clauses of a definite peace treaty."

It seems to be decided, says the Temps today, that Greece and Serbia, the latter merged with the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian Kingdom, will each have two delegates at the Peace Conference. Premier Venizelos and Nicholas Politis, the Foreign Minister, will represent Greece, while the Jugoslav delegates will be Nicola Pachitch, the Serbian Premier, and M. Trumbic, the President of the Jugoslav Committee in Paris.

PROPOSES COURT OF NATIONS.

Senator McCumber Thinks League Impracticable and Wrong.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Arguing that a League of Nations was impracticable, Senator McCumber of North Dakota, in a speech in the Senate today, urged that the nations of the world enter instead into a compact to establish an international court of arbitration to adjust difficulties, and that the judgment of the court be final. Nations entering into this compact, he suggested, must bind themselves not to make war for conquest.

Explaining his reason for opposing the League of Nations as an organized body, Senator McCumber said that, if all nations were of equal intelligence, character, and stability, such a league might be practicable, but as they were not, it would be impossible to have a league that would accommodate itself to all.

"Such a league," Mr. McCumber declared, "would not only be impracticable, but it would be a wrong to the great intellectual nations of the world."

His own idea, he said, would be to have the nations effect a compact or treaty that would be as binding as a League of Nations, and yet would not embrace the feature of organization that the league would impose.

The North Dakota Senator spoke of the crushing of German autocracy and the necessity to maintain the principles for which the Allies had fought, and went on:

"The first thing to do, and the most natural thing to do, is that the nations each and every one which have come together and fought together to establish this moral code as an international rule of conduct shall agree to, and with each, that they will abide by that principle in all their dealings with one another and with every other nation that shall join them in that compact.

"The very first clause of the very first article of this agreement should, therefore, declare that each independent nation of the world, as it shall exist at the time this compact shall be executed, has the right to live and work out its own destiny free from any impending danger of any mighty military neighbor.

"We shall then write into this compact that no nation should make war of conquest on any other nation; that no nation should forcibly seize or annex any portion of the territory of any other nation, or claim or exercise a control of suzerainty over it, or in any way limit its complete sovereign rights and independence.

"We should provide in that compact for an International Court. It matters little whether you call it a court of arbitration or an advisory international commission. Each of the contracting nations should then agree that in case of international disputes it would submit its controversy, whatever that controversy might be, to this court, to the end that the claims of both parties might have fair hearing and publicity, not only in both countries, but in every other country, and that this court should make its findings of fact and suggest a course of action to bring about a settlement or a reference of the question at issue to arbitration.

"This compact should then provide that no one of the contracting nations should go to war against another until it has thus submitted its grievances to this court, or board; and that if still aggrieved at these findings, it would withhold any physical force until its grievance and the dereliction of its adversary had been submitted to its co-contractors, the other great nations of the world, and an opportunity given them to use their good offices to secure justice for any wrong done and a final reconciliation.

"With such a solemn compact of nations, executed by all the great nations of the world, to and with each other, the danger of any great war, any world war, would be pressed far, very far, into the realm of impossibility."

Senator McCumber argues that Germany would never be able to wage war again with any hope of victory if the great representative nations were bound together in solemn compact. As to the necessity of great standing armies to enforce such a compact, the North Dakotan declared that they would not be needed as the borders of the nations surrounding Germany would stand as a threat against any more Germany might attempt to make.

PARTIES ARE RECAST FOR GERMAN VOTING

Seven Now in the Campaign for the National Assembly Election.

CANDIDATES' LIST COMPLETE

Many Are Expected to Flock to Majority Socialists as the Nation's Only Hope.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.—A fortnight from today the biggest general election which Europe has ever seen will take place in Germany. By it the revolutionary Fatherland will elect a National Assembly, which will make a definite decision regarding the form of Government which is to be established in the country.

It will be a remarkable election in many ways. Germany's 70,000,000 of people, every man and woman who has reached the age of 20 years, will be entitled to vote, and yet there will be little electioneering as the people of Great Britain and the United States understand it.

Apart from the official announcements, few placards will give advice to the electors. The candidates will not stump the constituencies. There will be no great speechmaking tours through the country by Ministers.

The campaign is largely being fought out in the press, but some things more powerful than speeches or print will influence the electorate—defeat, hunger, unemployment, the fear of Bolshevism, and the desire for peace and order. The result will be the first fruit of the revolution, and will have an enormous influence on the destiny of the country.

List of Candidates Completed.

Yesterday a complete list of candidates for the whole country was handed to the official Election Commissioner, and corrections in the voters lists and all claims with regard to the exercise of the franchise must be made by tomorrow. By the 16th all arrangements, such as the publication of the regulations covering the election, the fixing of the areas of the constituencies, and the nomination of the various local and general officials must be completed.

The voting will take place on the 19th. The provisional result will be announced on the 22d, and the full official figures on the 25th.

To prepare for such an election on a new scale and under the new conditions has, of course, meant a tremendous amount of work, but not only are the methods new, not only is the electorate vastly enlarged as compared with that which elected the old Reichstag, but the parties appealing to the country are also new.

Before the war Germany had seven great parties, which were the Conservative, Imperial Party (Reichspartei), National Liberal, Centre, Peoples, Progressive, and Social Democratic. Not one of those parties remains unchanged. The revolution inflicted deep wounds on all of them, and there has been a general reshuffle. Seven new parties, indeed, have taken their places.

Reactionary Parties Fuse.

Under the description of the German National Peoples Party—name of people's party is a favorite one—we find united those two parties which were the authors of so much of Germany's woe, the Conservative Party and the Reichspartei. The Conservatives, whose motto "With God for King and Fatherland," appeared at the head of their chief newspaper, Die Kreuz Zeitung, and has been changed to "God with us," used to stand for a strong and aggressive foreign policy, were against any infringements of the rights of the crown and were the arch enemies of democracy.

In 1893, when the powerful union of land owners came into existence, the Conservatives became a party, the main concern of which was the safeguarding of the junker or agrarian interests. The Reichspartei was just slightly less reactionary and agrarian.

Under their joint new name, these Reactionaries have loudly proclaimed their conservative ideals. They claim to be strongly national and religious. They do not abandon their monarchical ideal, but declare their willingness to support a republic. They wisely refrain from emphasing their enthusiasm for junkerism.

The Catholic Centre Party, which the famous Erzberger helped to lead, has disguised itself as the Christian Democratic Peoples' Party, it still remaining pre-eminently the Catholic Party. Its aim was to unite under the banner of the Roman church such classes as the large landowners, the small farmers, and the workers in great industrial concerns. It cautiously advocated the claims of the Bourgeoisie, could be trusted to support small doses of social reform, and still under its new name puts forward as the main item of its program religious teaching in all educational establishments. It is in short, what the Conservative Party was before the union of landowners captured it.

National Liberals Reshaped.

The German people's party is none other than a portion of the National Liberal Party, that organization which was Bismarck's chief political tool. Before the war the National Liberals were termed the "National Miserables" Party. The party always endeavored to please so many people that it often split and seldom knew exactly where it stood.

On most big questions it went both ways. It advocated a strong army and a mighty fleet, favored a slight franchise reform, had a hard task to agree on protective tariffs, and believed in serving out aggravating teaspoonfuls of social reforms, but always had great difficulty in making up its collective mind.

Having lost a big portion of its strength, it now, as the German People's Party, believes that there is salvation in being strongly national and that there is great danger in socialization, but it does not appear to be at all clear as to how to steer between Scylla and Charybdis.

A portion of the party, which seceded, joined the Progressive Peoples' Party in forming the German Democratic Party. The Progressive People's Party represented the old Liberal ideals. It advocated an extended franchise and a strengthening of the power of the Reichstag. It neglected Agrarian support to win that of business men and industrialists, and always needed considerable pressure to support social reform. The revolution has fulfilled even more adequately than it advocated most of its demands, and the party in which it has merged has one main concern—to defend economic freedom against socialism.

Splits Among Socialists.

Then come the two Socialist parties, the Majority and the Minority. The war split the Social Democrats into those two factions and the revolution has only tended to widen the breach, which came about on the question of voting or refusing war credits. They stand, as is well known, for moderate and extreme socialism, respectively.

With regard to the question immediately at issue, the Minority Party split, one portion favoring, like the Majority Socialists, the calling of the national assembly to decide on a form of Government to be adopted, while the other wishes to delay that decision so as to carry out as much Socialism as possible under a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Finally, we have the Spartacus group, hitherto a nonparliamentary body, advocating a definite dictatorship of the proletariat and a world revolution in the extremist Socialist or Bolshevist sense.

Such are the parties, nearly all more or less enthusiastically republican, appealing for public support, each hoping to influence, in extreme or moderate socialistic, in middle class or in conservative fashion, the formation of Germany's next Government.

Expect Ebert Party Control.

Most people anticipate that the Majority Socialist Party will prevail and that it will have behind it slightly more than half of the National Assembly Delegates. Doubtless many non-Socialists will vote for the Majority Socialist Party, recognizing the powerlessness and the shaken and vague policies of the other parties. Even if it does not obtain absolute control, there will be sufficient support forthcoming from the other parties to bring about what it desires, a fully parliamentary republic.

Then the real political struggle will begin in Germany. Many mistakes will be made, for the Germans are children in parliamentary government. They have to learn and teach at the same time, as it were, and the extremists, who claim the revolution as their work, will certainly not stand idle while the work they want to do is being performed by the more moderately minded people.

The Bolsheviki are taking no part in the actual election, standing ominously aloof, biding their time. They look for strong reinforcements when the new Government dispenses with the services of many thousands of employes, whom the revolution pushed into largely useless but very lucrative jobs. Germany's way will be a hard one, and it is difficult to believe that she can emerge whole from the present chaos and future troubles.

EXPECT LICHNOWSKY TO BE PEACE ENVOY

Likely to Head German Delegation That Will Attend the Paris Conference.

GROUPING A LARGE STAFF

Bernstorff Working on the Preliminaries—Brockdorff to be a Delegate.

LONDON, Jan. 7. (British Wireless Service.)—Preparations for the Peace Conference are being conducted by the German Ministers, and an enormous number of documents has been made ready, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express. These will be taken to Paris by the German peace delegates and their staff, which, including secretaries and assistants, numbers about 160.

It has been arranged, says the correspondent, that every Ministry shall be represented by at least one official of the first rank. The Foreign Office will be in full force, with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, at the head, and possibly with Carl Kautsky and Dr. Eduard David, Socialists, and Eduard Bernstein, Independent Socialist, as first advisers.

Among the colonial experts who are to be sent to Paris, the names of Dr. Solf and Dr. Dernburg are mentioned. The Ministry of Mercantile Marine will be represented by the late Herr Ballin's successor, Herr Helmecken, and the Ministry of Commerce by Dr. Mathenau, President of the General Electric Company.

Count von Rödern, former Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, may attend in behalf of the Ministry of Finance, as he now holds the post of Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, and may be accompanied by Adolf Wermuth, Burgomaster of Berlin. Mathias Erzberger, one of the delegates to the armistice conference, is likely to join in the deliberations as an expert on the League of Nations.

The name of Germany's first plenipotentiary has not yet been divulged, but many believe that he will be Prince Lichnowsky, the former Ambassador at London, who exposed German culpability in the war, although his appointment would be distasteful to the "Red" Government.

Count von Bernstorff, former German minister-at-large to the United States, is working every day at the German Foreign Office preparing data for the Peace Conference, according to a Berlin dispatch to The Express.

To The Express correspondent Count von Bernstorff said he endorsed the plan for a League of Nations, which he believed to be practical. He said that in it he saw the only way to prevent war by a limitation of armaments.

"We are entirely agreed with Premier Lloyd George and want to get rid of universal military service," he also said.

Count von Bernstorff thinks that the German National Assembly will meet on Jan. 26, as he believes that it is going to pass off without trouble, and hopes that the Government will be firm enough to deal with the situation.

"They will only have to shoot once," he said in discussing the subject.

"It is unthinkable that the former Emperor or any member of his family will again rule over Germany," Count von Bernstorff added.

Asked if there was no danger in William Hohenzollern being so near in Holland, the Count replied:

"Where the hell were we to send him?"

NEW PLACE FOR GLASS'S SON

Succeeds Son of McAdoo in the Press Bureau.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Here is a coincidence. About the time that Carter Glass succeeded Secretary McAdoo in the Treasury, Mr. Glass's son, Major Powell Glass, succeeded McAdoo's son, Ensign McAdoo, as an associate of Major J. A. O'Brien in charge of the Press Section attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

Grew Made Minister Plenipotentiary

Joseph C. Grew, Secretary of the American Peace Commission, has been also designated supervising director of the secretarial staff of the commission, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. This was announced here yesterday by the Committee on Public Information.

CAN'T DEMOBILIZE YET.

Reuter's Says Britain Must Retain Many Troops Till Peace Is Signed.

LONDON, Jan. 7, (via Montreal.)—Reuter's Limited says it understands that a general demobilisation cannot be ordered until after the Peace Conference, as an efficient army must be maintained in order to cope with any contingency. Ten thousand soldiers have been discharged daily during the last week, and the number dealt with in France has been increased to more than 20,000 daily, including men from the Dominions.

NOMINATED AT COBLENZ.

Conservative Trend in Party Lists in Rhineland District.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 7.—Two important political parties, the Centrists and the Social Democrats, have announced their National Assembly candidates from the Coblenz-Treves district, which is occupied by the Third American Army.

These candidates are of high calibre, representing all classes, and reflect the conservative influence which this section will have upon the Assembly. Each party names twelve candidates.

Running through the list of the twelve Centrist candidates, one sees in order a professor, a lawyer, a labor union Secretary, a clergyman, a notary public, a master telegrapher, a School Superintendent, a wine merchant, a business woman, a retail merchant, a railroad worker, a steelworker, a meat dealer, and a landlord.

All parties make appeals to men and women to go to the polls and take a personal interest in the election on Jan. 19, which means so much for the future of their country.

MUST FEED EUROPE LEST CHAOS COME

That Idea Spurs Our Officials' Efforts to Speed Revictualing Work.

FAMINE STILL MENACING

Abundant Fare in France Is Only for Those Who Can Pay High Prices.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—American food authorities say that a mistaken impression has been created respecting conditions in France. Journalists and others visiting Paris see food plentiful in the restaurants and hotels and conclude that the country is enjoying abundance. One often hears the remark: "Why, people have much more to eat here than in America!"

Mr. Hoover, sitting with the cold figures before him, knows that the actual conditions are far different. The fact is that France and other European countries live largely on imports, and as long as these imports continue their position is all right. If the imports cease they obviously face famine.

Meantime prices are extremely high. Visitors can have plenty by paying $5 for luncheon or dinner, and rich housekeepers do not mind $1 per pound meat, $1.50 per pound butter, and $1.50 per pound chicken. But what chance has the soldier's wife on a few sous a day? These prices are absolutely beyond the reach of the masses, impoverished by four and a half years of war. As the poilus come back home how are they going to be fed?

People have been excited by victory and the hard conditions are not yet realized. Extraordinary war provisions are still maintained to some extent. The actual situation is thus partially covered up. But ultimately, and probably soon, the showdown must come; and when the available calories are divided by the number of mouths to be fed the character of the crisis Europe is facing will be suddenly disclosed.

Well-informed and thoughtful men here are no longer anxious about the war as waged between August, 1914, and November, 1918, but are deeply concerned lest hunger and need in the poorer classes should foment unrest and upset the social order.

American officials understand the conditions to the last pound of food that can be brought to Europe and distributed and are working night and day to centralize effort on these grim realities. If the gravity of the economic problem can be brought home to the allied councils and action in the Peace Conference speeded up the impending dangers may be averted.

The President's return from Italy is expected to be followed by new liveliness. He is known to be thoroughly posted and keenly alive to the danger of delay, and all are looking to him to set the pace.

SHORTAGE OF MILK SERIOUS AT COBLENZ

Death Rate of Children Under 5 Greatly Increased in the Last Six Years.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 7.—By far the most serious German food shortage which can be observed from Coblenz is the lack of milk for babies. This is a shortage which it is difficult for America to supply.

The Germans for the last three years have killed cattle because of a lack of grain with which to feed them, so that at present even in this rather fortunate section of the country it is almost impossible to get milk. No fresh milk is served in restaurants, and the Americans are using the canned variety. There is no such thing as going out and buying milk in the open market.

The situation has serious aspects, because it will probably take at least three years to get enough milk cows again.

The effect of the scarcity of milk upon the health of young children is indicated by the mortality rate of infants under 5 years old in Coblenz, where the American authorities have made an investigation. I give the figures of deaths per thousand for the last six years: 1913, 39; 1914, 52; 1915, 63; 1916, 61; 1917, 56; 1918, 62.

Part of the 1918 increase was caused by the influenza epidemic, but the gradual growth of the infant mortality rate is generally blamed on the milk shortage.

War conditions have also affected the birth rate in Coblenz, as shown by the following rates per 10,000 in the last six years: 1913, 217; 1914, 221; 1915, 207; 1916, 189; 1917, 148; 1918, 156.

This shows a falling off of 30 per cent. in births. Before the war there was a relatively small death rate from tuberculosis in the Rhineland. This rate in Coblenz has more than doubled per 10,000 in the last six years, as these figures show: 1913, 12; 1914, 14; 1915, 14; 1916, 17; 1917, 25; 1918, 28.

Figures for Coblenz in the total death rate per 10,000 in the last six years: 1913, 153; 1914, 204; 1915, 228; 1916, 221; 1917, 220; 1918, 201.

This measures an increase of almost 100 per cent. in six years, the 1918 increase being due partly to influenza.

FRANCE DECORATES SEVERAL AMERICANS

Nominations to and Promotions in the Order of the Legion of Honor.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Le Matin will print tomorrow the first list of Americans to be honored by the French Government for their distinguished services to France and the allied cause since the beginning of hostilities. The names are of those nominated to or promoted in the Legion of Honor. They are as follows:

Cardinal Gibbons raised to the dignity of Grand Officer.

Promoted to Commander grade are: Herbert Hoover, Henry P. Davison, Dr. Henry van Dyke, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Those to receive the rosette of officers are James M. Beck, Simon Flexner, Bishop James Henry Darlington, and President Hibben of Princeton.

Those to receive the Cross of Chevalier are Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Ralph Pulitzer, New York World; Frank H. Simonds, New York Tribune; Frank I. Cobb, New York World; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, McDougall Hawkes, President Schurman of Cornell, Maurice Leon, Frank A. Vanderlip, and the Rev. Dr. Manning of Trinity Church.

Herbert Hoover's services to the allied nations were given first as head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and later as Federal Food Administrator, charged with the responsibility of conserving food in this country and getting an adequate supply to the fighting men of the Allies and to the civilian populations.

Henry P. Davison's early activities in the war period were connected with finance, but later he became Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, has been an earnest publicist on the side of the allied nations.

J. Pierpont Morgan acted as fiscal agent in this country for the French Government.

James M. Beck is a noted lawyer and one of the most outspoken publicists of wartime. He is the author of "The Evidence in the Case" and "War and Humanity."

Dr. Simon Flexner is head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which did much toward combating the medical evils of the war such as fighting trench tuberculosis and introducing the Carrel-Dakin method of wound treatment, developed by Dr. Carrel of the institute staff.

Maurice Leon is an international lawyer and publicist.

Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank organized the War Savings Stamp campaign.

McDougall Hawkes is well known as an international lawyer.

WHAT FRENCH LABOR ASKS.

Minimum Wage Law Among Demands for Premier's Consideration.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—One of Premier Clemenceau's early appointments is with a delegation of the Council of General Workers. This delegation saw the Premier just before he went on his holiday in the south of France. He received them cordially, but they had no written program. He told them to see him later after having reduced their proposals to writing.

These proposals, now prepared, cover four main points. The workers will ask for a minimum wage law for France; a limited working day, probably of eight hours; protection against the lowering of wages, and the standard of living, which French labor fears may come from foreign labor being brought into the country unless there are safeguards against it. There is no objection to foreign labor coming in, especially from Italy, because the French workmen realize the absolute necessity of it in conditions existing after the war, with French man power so depleted. But they want assurance that employers will not be able to take advantage of the situation to reduce wages.

The delegation of workers will also ask the Premier that their leaders be consulted at the Peace Conference on all questions affecting labor.

M. Clemenceau is ready to receive these proposals and to give them sympathetic consideration.

BALK ON FOOD FUND.

Republicans Want More Information on President's Request.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Republican opposition to the $100,000,000 appropriation requested by President Wilson for European relief was manifested today in both branches of Congress. In the House Representative Moore of Pennsylvania blocked consideration of a bill carrying the appropriation, by refusing unanimous consent to take it up either today or Thursday. Chairman Sherley of the Appropriations Committee said he would seek a special rule to get action on Thursday.

Senators Borah and Smoot announced in the Senate that they would oppose the measure unless more information regarding plans for the use of the money was forthcoming.

"If we have no more information than is given in the President's message," said Senator Borah, "I, for one, will not vote for the appropriation. We are entitled to know where this money is going, what peoples are to be fed, and the plans and methods of carrying out the project.

"I shall not vote this $100,000,000 if it is to be expended by Mr. Hoover in the manner he expended funds in this country. I'm not willing to vote on generalizations. We must have detailed facts."

Senator Smoot said he was sure the Appropriations Committee would not approve the President's request unless more information was obtained.

SENDS THANKS TO FRANCE.

Polk Appreciates Offer to Care for Graves of American Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Acting Secretary of State Polk sent a message today to the President of the Council of Ministers at Paris attesting American friendship with the French people, and expressing appreciation of the French Government's sentiment toward the American soldiers who fell in France. Mr. Polk's message read:

"The Government and people of the United States have been deeply touched by the sentiments expressed in your message, which gives still further evidence of the warm friendship and close relations existing between the two Governments and their peoples. The loss of the young soldiers of America on the field of battle in France in the fight against autocracy and militarism has made French soil sacred to American families, and it is with the deepest sentiment we learn of the care the Government of France proposes to give to the graves of these fallen heroes."

WANTS OUR TROOPS TAKEN FROM RUSSIA

La Follette Protests in Senate Against Keeping Them There to Fight the Bolsheviki.

ARE NEEDED, SAYS SWANSON

Colonel Ruggles, Military Attache, Cables That Men Are Well Fed and Properly Equipped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In reply to a protest of Senator La Follette against keeping American soldiers at Archangel fighting Bolsheviki, Senator Swanson of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate today declared that they were needed, with allied troops, to protect great stores of allied ammunitions there and also to hold the Russian port until terms of peace were signed with Germany. The Central Powers, Senator Swanson said, wanted Archangel, while the war was on, to create a new submarine base there.

"And we have no right to abandon it until peace terms are finally written," insisted the Virginia Senator.

Senator La Follette had protested that American soldiers were obliged to withstand the rigors of the Russian Winter, engaging in sanguinary conflicts with the Soviet troops, while the American Government had made no declaration of war against Russia.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa wanted to know what had happened to the resolution offered by Senator Johnson of California, a few days ago, calling on the State and War Departments for information as to why American soldiers were still kept in Russia.

Senator Swanson explained that Acting Secretary of State Polk had intended appearing before the committee tomorrow, but that since Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the committee, had left Washington to attend the funeral of Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Polk's appearance would be delayed.

"Our troops are not on the offensive," said Mr. Swanson, "but on the defensive. There are 2,500 Americans there and some 15,000 allied troops altogether. The German menace is still there, for Germany has shown that she is trying to influence the Bolsheviki. It is the Bolsheviki who are making the trouble, and it is to keep the trouble down that our men are being kept there, but back of it all is the German menace. It would be cowardly for us to withdraw now. We cannot abandon Russia after having gone to her aid."

Senator La Follette insisted that, from information that had come to him, he "would venture to say that the Soviet Government is not in sympathy with Germany." He spoke of a mass of information having come out of Russia, but that it had been stifled by the censor so that the American people did not know the "real facts."

"If the Soviet Government of which we know so little is the character of government that the great majority of 150,000,000 Russians desires, that is their business," he declared. "No Government ought to intrude itself into their affairs. Under what rule of international law can you justify our action and avoid paying an indemnity to Russia? No reasons have ever been advanced to this body as to why we should go to war on Russia."

Senator Kenyon read letters from mothers of soldiers in Russia telling of word they had had from their sons saying they were not properly clothed for the Winter's campaign.

"I wish President Wilson would pause in his receptions abroad to pay some heed to the comfort of our soldiers in Russia," commented Mr. Kenyon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, (Associated Press.)—Total deaths among the American Expeditionary Forces in Northern Russia to Jan. 4 were given as 6 officers and 126 men in a cablegram received at the War Department today from Colonel James A. Ruggles, American Military Attaché with Ambassador Francis at Archangel.

The casualties were given as follows: Killed in action and died of wounds, 3 officers and 57 men; died of disease, 2 officers and 63 men; accidentally killed, 4 enlisted men; drowned, 1 officer and 3 men; missing in action, 16 enlisted men; wounded in action, 159; accidentally wounded, 15.

Colonel Ruggles said the equipment of the troops was complete, the health of the troops excellent, and the morale very good. Food conditions were described as very good, the greatest defect being lack of fresh vegetables.

His cablegram was in reply to specific questions sent by the War Department as the result of statements that the troops in Northern Russia were inadequately equipped for the rigors of the Russian Winter.

BRITAIN WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM RUSSIA

Has No Intention of Sending Any More There, It Is Announced in London.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British Government has not the slightest intention of sending any more troops to Russia, it was announced today.

Not more than 20,000 British troops are in Russia, a number of which are noncombatant, the announcement states, and these are being brought back as quickly as possible.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' PLAINT.

Wounded Men Object to Their Retention in Army Service Corps.

LONDON, Jan. 7, (via Montreal.)—The unrest recently manifested in the British Army Service units is explained today as largely due to the fact that the Army Service Corps contains numbers of long-service infantrymen transferred on account of wounds and state of health, who claim their demobilization and argue that they are penalized by transfer from the fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to be demobilized. The men in this corps wish to be placed on the same footing as the fighting units.

The unrest has spread to a number of centres, including Aldershot, but it is not considered as warranting an alarmist view of the situation. It was summed up today by the soldier Chairman of a meeting of soldiers at Bromley in the following words:

"Demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government, as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we shall be soldiering in 1925."

It is considered certain that the protests will have a beneficial result. Newspapers of all shades of political opinion pay a tribute to the sensible manner in which the situation has been handled by the authorities.

An important conference, attended by leading members of the Government, was held today. The whole question was reviewed at this meeting.

BOLSHEVISM GAINS ALL OVER POLAND

Waiters, Janitors, and Domestics in Warsaw Lord It Over Employers.

ANARCHY IN OTHER CITIES

Agitators Tell People That If Allies Come They Will Act as Did the Germans.

WARSAW, Jan. 5, (Associated Press.)—The waiters and janitors of Warsaw, who are among the few having steady work and good pay, have gone on strike and the house servants are expected to follow their example. The domestics even now are only consenting to work if the mistress does her share of the labors of the household, especially the dish washing and similar services. The waiters demand 15 per cent. of the profits of the hotels and restaurants, while the cooks are asking 25 per cent.

The janitors demand a ten-hour day, with the front doors closed at 9 o'clock in the evening. As the tenants have no keys to the front doors of the apartment houses they are obliged to stay indoors through fear of being compelled to pass the night in the streets. The janitors, however, express willingness to concede permission for the tenants to go out after 9 o'clock and come in late if they pay a fine of one mark for each time they thus trouble the janitor. Most of the evening engagements of apartment dwellers are being given up owing to this situation and the streets are virtually deserted at night.

Lods and other Polish cities are reported in a state of virtual anarchy, with the rougher element doing as it pleases. There has been frequent firing of rifles, but no casualties as yet have been reported.

The workers, the reports state, have adopted the habit when they feel the need of money, of demanding it from the employers if they see them in the streets or in surrounding houses, and imprisoning them until they give what is asked. The employers have already made up a fund of 10,000,000 marks for the laborers, but this does not satisfy them and the workmen are now demanding 250 marks each.

The report says the men frequently spend the day parading the streets with red flags and listening to agitators deliver speeches, the crowds howling, "Down with the Jews" and "Down with the Mayor."

The agitators are said to be spreading the report that if the Allies come they will act much as did the Germans, who are credited with having stolen so thoroughly that a Jew is quoted as saying: "When the Russians were here I wanted to hang myself, but after the Germans came not even a rope was left."

No work is being done in Lods or other manufacturing cities, owing to the lack of raw material. The theatres and the stores are open at Lodz, however, except when parades are passing.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A general advance by the Bolshevist forces marching westward in Old Russia is claimed in an official report sent out by wireless by the Russian Soviet Government. The capture of numerous villages is reported.

Lithuanian troops the report states, have occupied Podbrodzie, about thirty miles northeast of Vilna. In the region of Stepanovo the Bolsheviki claim to have taken 3,000 prisoners and considerable booty.

Ruthenian troops have advanced and surrounded Lemberg, which is defended by the Poles, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen quoting advices from Vienna dated Saturday. It is added that the Poles have been driven from Lubachoff, northwest of Lemberg.

In the advance on Lemberg the Ruthenians attacked with 20,000 rifles on a front of twelve miles. All the Polish forces in Lemberg took part in the fighting, including a division made up of Polish women. This division, it is added, suffered severe losses, and many of the women were captured.

POLES ADVANCE ON THORN.

Will Only Let Germans from Ukraine Pass Through Poland if Disarmed.

BERNE, Jan. 7, (Havas.)—Polish troops with artillery are advancing toward Thorn, north of the Polish-Prussian border, according to dispatches received here from German sources. In Eastern Brandenburg, the population, it is added, is fleeing westward owing to the advance of the Poles, who are now within seven miles of the border of Brandenburg.

According to the Polish News Agency, the Germans have asked the Polish Government for free passage through Poland for troops returning from the Ukraine. The Poles were informed that if they refused the Germans would force a way through.

The Polish Government, in reply, declared that the German troops must be disarmed before they passed through Poland, that railroad cars and engines must be surrendered for use in bringing about the immediate occupation of Vilna by the Poles, and that sufficient war material must be given to complete the organization of the Polish military forces. The Germans were informed that if they attempted to force a passage it would be considered as an act of war. The Polish Government added that it had informed the allied Governments of the German demands.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (Associated Press.)—Polish troops are reported continuing their advance northeastward, parallel to the railway from Kreuz, through Schneidemuhl to Dansig. They now hold the railway from Schneidemuhl to Bromberg. At a point west of Schneidemuhl German troops are concentrated to contest the Polish advance.

The difficulties with which the Berlin Government has to contend in its desire to protect the eastern districts is indicated by a report from Brunswick that the State Government there has issued a sharp protest against the formation of a corps of volunteers for service against the Poles. The Brunswick Soldiers' and Workmen's Council declares that such a corps "would be merely a tool in the hands of the counter-revolutionists and would lead to civil war." Major von Moldenhauer, Chief of a volunteer rifle regiment, and a number of recruiting officers have been ordered arrested by the Brunswick Government and held on charges of treason.

CAPTURE OF RIGA CONFIRMED.

Lettish Troops Armed by British Warships for Defense Joined Reds.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Confirmation of the capture of the port of Riga on Jan. 4 by the Bolsheviki is confirmed by a Russian wireless dispatch received here today.

In Esthonia the Bolsheviki are marching on Reval and have reached Charlotenoff, about thirty miles east-southeast of Reval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Admiral Sinclair of the British Navy, who has arrived at Copenhagen from Riga, reported that on the withdrawal of allied forces from that city the opposing Bolshevist forces were but a few kilometers away. His report reached the State Department today.

The Bolshevist elements were organizing uprisings and were joined by some Lettish troops who had been armed by the British.

GOMPERS TAKES UP BOLSHEVISM FIGHT

On Eve of Sailing He Declares Labor Will Oppose Every Spread of Doctrine.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared last night that American organized labor will fight the spread of Bolshevism with every energy at its command. Mr. Gompers made the statement on the eve of his departure for Paris to attend the International Labor Conference, to be held during the sessions of the Peace Envoys.

Bolshevism, Mr. Gompers said, is "as great an attempt to disrupt the trade unions as it is to overturn the Government of the United States. He added that victory over this menace was assured, however, because of the sane Americanism of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers said questions of gravest import to millions of workers would be discussed and settled around the peace table at Versailles. Labor was always interested when such questions were being considered, he said, and that was why the organized labor movement in America was sending five of its representatives to Europe.

The five representatives are, besides Mr. Gompers, James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and three other Vice Presidents, John R. Alpine of Chicago and Frank Duffy and Walter Greene of Indianapolis.

"American workers, by their unflinching support of the principles of democracy," said Mr. Gompers in a formal statement, "by their inspiring loyalty to the Government and to the nation, by their sacrifices in toil, sweat and blood, have earned the right to be heard in matters affecting their welfare. The howitzers and mortars that were fired from the trenches of Europe reverberated to the echo of the forges and anvils of America.

"Never again will organized working men and women watch with folded arms while laws are made and treaties signed which barter away their economic rights. New conceptions of right and justice have grown out of this war. Labor has assumed a new dignity, a dignity born from its splendid record of achievement during the past four years."

Mr. Gompers sent cable dispatches last night to Charles W. Bowerman, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress, and to L. Jouheau, Secretary of the French Federation of Labor. These dispatches were in duplicate and read as follows:

"American Federation of Labor delegation leaves on steamship Carmania Jan. 8. We expect conference at London with Parliamentary Committee and, if possible, with executive of the Confederation Generale du Travail on arrival there to make arrangements for a general conference in furtherance of assisting in peace treaty terms which shall make for international peace, justice, and freedom, and which should include labor conditions in the various countries. Our delegation also hopes to aid in founding a new international federation of labor, having its basis in the trade union movements of the different countries."

Although he had little opportunity to outline the scope of the new world labor league, Mr. Gompers has for some time been known to favor a league of labor as a correlative principle to President Wilson's League of Nations plan. The American delegation is, in a sense, going to France to strengthen the hand of the President, it was said, as well as with an implicit belief that President Wilson has the interests of the American workingman at heart and would speak for labor should a peace conference readjustment put the working classes at a disadvantage in any country.

"The French anti-war faction and pro-Bolshevists practically obtained control of the French Socialist Party at the end of last July," Mr. Gompers said. "At the national congress of the party held in October their control was re-affirmed and the official party organ passed from the hands of the so-called pro-war politician, Renaudel, into the hands of the anti-war politician, Longuet, the grandson of Karl Marx.

"The armistice had not been signed three days when the Executive Committee of the French Socialist Party met and passed resolutions which betrayed not only France, but also the democratic League of Nations now in process of formation at Versailles.

"It is evident that the French Bolshevists are in earnest as to their proposed insurrection. They will hardly act while President Wilson is still in Europe, but there is every indication that they will attempt something immediately after his departure.

"The French Federation of Labor," he concludes, "if true to its own highly creditable past, will yet be able to foil this mad movement, which can only result in putting back French labor for many years."

MEET TO AID BOLSHEVIKI.

400 Hear Speakers Here on Russia's Soviet Rule.

Representatives of Russian workmen to the number of about 400 met yesterday at Manhattan Lyceum, in East Fourth Street, to consider conditions in their own land, but principally how to get back to Russia. They spoke in the Russian language, and sometimes three or four men standing on their chairs talked at once to separate groups.

A resolution was adopted appealing to organized labor in all countries to support the demands of the Soviet Government of Russia. A message of greeting was sent to the Pan Russian Soviets, which meets in Moscow every three months. The meeting also adopted a resolution protesting against Prince Lvoff and Ambassador Bakhmeteff representing Russia at the Peace Conference, and favoring the appointment of Bolshevist delegates.

Another resolution urged the Soviets to take over the functions of the Consular Service and the Ambassadorship as soon as America recognizes the Soviet Government, which the delegates believe will be soon.

PASSES ALLOTMENT BILL.

House Adopts Measure for Relief of Soldiers' Families.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—By unanimous vote the House today passed a bill authorizing the War and Navy Departments to resume payment of allotments to dependents of soldiers whose pay had been suspended since July 1, when the work of making such payment was transferred from the War Risk Bureau to the respective departments. Representative Saunders of Virginia, author of the bill, asserted that in thousands of cases the allotments were stopped because in the transfer and disorganization the soldiers failed to designate the beneficiary.

As the result many soldiers who, upon going overseas, had allotted $15 a month to wives and dependents, but failed to make a new authorization before July 1, learned months afterward that their dependents had been neglected, and this while their pay was reduced to provide for the allotment.

The War and Navy Departments have been severely arraigned for not taking greater precautions to see that the original authority for the allotments was continued after the duty of making them passed to the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Representative Saunders said there was no authority in law for the War and Navy Departments taking over this work and that the heads of these departments had never been able satisfactorily to explain their course.

HAIG TELLS HOW HE FOOLED GERMANS

Delivered Amiens Blow When They Expected a Great Offensive in Flanders.

LAST STAGES OF THE WAR

Marshal Acknowledges American Aid Turned Tide and That Foch's Superb Strategy Brought Victory.

LONDON, Jan. 7, (British Wireless Service.)—A historic document written by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British armies on the western front, is to be published tomorrow. It deals with the operations of the British armies from the end of April, 1918, when the situation was most critical, up to the conclusion of the armistice.

The document opens with a recital of the situation when the British armies had been forced to give ground before the tremendous German onslaught in the Spring offensive and when the German forces on the western front greatly outnumbered those of the Allies. The only course open for the Allies was to preserve their front unbroken until Summer could bring additional American forces and enable them to face the Germans on something like a footing of equality.

By exhibition of wonderful tenacity, says the document, the allied troops preserved their line intact until July 18, when they did more. Field Marshal Haig says the complete success of the Allies counterattack on that date marked the turning point in the year's campaign. There followed, he adds, a complete change in the whole military situation.

"The German army," Haig continues, "had made its effort and had failed. The period of its maximum strength had been passed, and the bulk of the reserves accumulated during the Winter had been used up. On the other hand, the position of the Allies in regard to troops had greatly improved.

"Fresh troops made available during the late Spring and the early Summer had been incorporated and trained. The British Army was ready to take the offensive, while the American Army was growing rapidly and had already given convincing proof of the high fighting qualities of its soldiers."

From that time, Field Marshal Haig says, until the victorious conclusion of the armistice the Allies never looked back. First came the onslaughts which drove the Germans from their carefully prepared positions, each in itself a tactical event fitting into the superb strategy conceived by the allied high command.

Regarding the preparations for the attack at Amiens, the Field Marshal says:

"Instructions of a detailed character were issued to the formations concerned calculated to bake it appear that a British attack in Flanders was imminent. Canandian battalions were put into line on the Kemmel front, where they were identified by the enemy. Corps headquarters was prepared and casualty clearing stations were erected in conspicuous positions in this area. Great activity also was maintained by our wireless stations on the First Army front, and arrangements were made to give the impression that a great concentration of tanks was taking place in the St. Pol area. Training operations, in which infantry and tanks co-operated, were carried out in this neighborhood on a day on which the enemy's long-distance reconnoissance and photographic machines were likely to be at work behind our lines.

"Rumors that the British were about to undertake a large and important operation on the northern front quickly spread. In the course of our subsequent advances convincing evidence was obtained that these different measures had had the desired effect, and that the enemy was momentarily expecting to be attacked in strength in Flanders."

The Germans were completely fooled, Field Marshal Haig says, and in the early morning mist of Aug. 8 British troops caught the surprised Germans and captured 13,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns, and vast quantities of ammunition and stores of all kinds.

Following the storming of the German lines on all parts of the battlefront came a period when the fighting was entirely in the open, except for such use as could be made of villages and natural cover. Here, according to the Field Marshal, British cavalry took a wonderful share in the operations, and the only alm of the enemy was temporarily to hold up the advancing Allies in order to unravel the tangle of their forced retreat.

PRISONER'S DEATH CHARGED TO GERMANS

London Jury Gives a Verdict on Private Roberts, a Victim of Cruelty.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A verdict that death was the result of culpable negligence on the part of German officials, which the Coroner said amounted to a verdict of manslaughter, has been returned by a London jury in the case of Private Roberts, 19 years old, repatriated prisoner of war.

The evidence disclosed a terrible story of German brutality. Roberts came from a camp at Friedrichsfeld.

Before his death he told the doctor at the British military hospital where he died that he was taken prisoner on June 6, 1918, and had been employed behind the German lines, constructing railways. Ten men in his company were killed by hard work. They were employed in carrying heavy rails on their shoulders.

A number of them were so weak from want of food that they fell while carrying the rails and were pinned down by the weight of them. They were allowed to lie as they fell, until they died from exhaustion.

The pathologist of the hospital, who made a postmortem examination of Roberts' body, said it was practically skin and bone, and weighed only 66 pounds.

Fat was entirely absent from the tissues, the muscles were wasted and the heart was only half the normal size. Death was due to acute and rapid tuberculosis caused directly by privation.

GERMANS LAGGING ON TRUCE TERMS

Only Half the Stipulated Number of Locomotives Turned Over So Far.

TEN DAYS ARE NOW LEFT

Big Shortage in Delivery of Railroad Cars—Foch May Become Stricter.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Ten days remain before the expiration of the time allotted to Germany for the meeting of the armistice terms of Marshal Foch, and many of the details are still not entirely complied with. This is particularly true as concerns Article 4 of the armistice, regarding the surrender of war materials, especially guns and airplanes.

About 5,000 motor trucks have been delivered, but the number of railroad engines turned over equals only half the number stipulated in the armistice—5,000. A great number of the 150,000 railway cars in good working order called for are still undelivered.

In addition naval units, including submarines, remain in German seaports, although under the terms of the armistice they should have been surrendered.

Added to the non-fulfillment of the surrender of war paraphernalia is the failure of Germany to abide by her agreement to repatriate immediately a great number of Entente soldiers held as prisoners. In high quarters here the question has arisen if, in spite of Marshal Foch's accustomed indulgence, the interallied command will not be more severe in its dealings with Germany when the expected request by that country for a further delay in meeting the allied terms comes up for discussion.

Sale

Redfern Corsets

Discontinued models and broken lots, in both back lace and front lace Redfern Corsets

$3.25 AND $4.75

Not every size in each style, but all sizes in the assortment.

Odd Lots Brassieres

75c AND $1.50

REDFERN CORSET SHOP
510 Fifth Avenue
(Above 42nd Street)

An Annual Sale of Clothes of Recognized Metropolitan Standing

The actual economies offered by a clothing sale depend upon the desirability of the clothes. This is the annual Season-End Sale of Weber and Heilbroner Fall and Winter Suits and Winter Overcoats.

Throughout the regular season they have proved to be the utmost in intrinsic value and the last word in New York styles, according to the standard of the best custom tailors of this city.

Only the regular stocks of the Weber and Heilbroner stores are ever offered in this Sale—and only cutaway, sport and evening suits together with Burberry English overcoats, some fur-lined and leather overcoats, are withheld from the reductions.

Suit Reductions		Overcoat Reductions	
$35, $30 and $28 Fancy Suits	$24.50	$38, $35, $30 and $28 Overcoats	$24.50
$40, $38, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	29.50	$38 and $35 Overcoats	28.50
$45, $43, $40 and $38 Fancy Suits	34.50	$45, $43 and $40 Overcoats	34.50
$50, $48 and $45 Fancy Suits	39.50	$50, $48 and $45 Overcoats	39.50
$58, $55 and $53 Fancy Suits	47.50	$60, $58, $55 and $50 Overcoats	47.50
$65 and $60 Fancy Suits	52.50	$75 and $65 Overcoats	59.50
Blue, Gray and Black Suits at Material Reductions		Oxford, Blue and Black Overcoats included at These Reductions	

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue

SCIENCE AND ART OF SERVICE

Ever hear of a School for Waitresses? No? Well, that is a part of the CHILDS System.

At CHILDS, service is a science and an art—a science because it is backed by systematized knowledge, an art because it is performed with great skill.

In the CHILDS School for Waitresses, girls study under a competent instructress. Then they make a practical application of their knowledge by going through the actual performance of serving.

The result is seen in the uniformly good service prevailing in the CHILDS restaurants—a service that is prompt, courteous and attentive, rendered by young ladies of exceptional ability.

Suppose it is summer—the good old fashioned country kind—with mashed potatoes that's as fine as the 35c variety but where you order right off the griddle 40c.

Childs

For Lame and Tired Feet

WHEN you've walked—and walked all day—and your feet are tired and burning, rest them with

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

The cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing effect of this famous French Baume alleviates the soreness and gives prompt relief to your suffering.

For twenty-five years doctors have prescribed it for rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgia.

Originated by Dr. Jules Bengue of Paris, and now for sale at most drug stores here, in spite of war conditions.

Avoid substitutes and disappointments.

Get a tube today.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
American Agents New York

You Will Find It A Blessed Relief

MR. HOOVER says that care in cooking makes second cuts palatable and helps save money. You can work something of a miracle and make your husband admire your cookery by using plenty of savory

A1 SAUCE

COAL

For Sale

Anthracite—Pea—
No. 1 Buckwheat
No. 2 and No. 3
Buckwheat mixed

The Barrett Construction Co.
Scranton, Penn.

WILSON'S SYMPATHY FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT

King George, Queen Mary, and the Queen Mother Send Expressions of Personal Regard.

MESSAGE FROM W. H. TAFT

Expressions of Condolence and Praise of High Character Pour In from All the World.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Jan. 7.—Messages of condolence continued to come to Oyster Bay from all parts of the world today as rapidly as they could be handled with the limited wire facilities. The telegrams and cable messages given out numbered several thousand. The message from President Wilson, which was dated Modane, on the French-Italian frontier, was as follows:

Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in the death of your distinguished husband, the news of which has shocked me very much.

WOODROW WILSON.

The following reply was sent:

President Woodrow Wilson, American Peace Mission, Paris, France:

Permit me to thank you on behalf of Mrs. Roosevelt for your courteous message of sympathy.

ARCHIBALD B. ROOSEVELT,
Captain 26th Infantry.

King George of Great Britain cabled:

The Queen and I have heard with deep feelings of regret of the death of your distinguished husband, and we offer you our most sincere sympathy in your irreparable loss. We had a personal regard for him and always enjoyed meeting him. He will be missed by many friends in this country.

GEORGE, R. I.

The following was received from the Queen Mother Alexandra:

I am indeed grieved to hear of the death of your great and distinguished husband, for whom I had the greatest regard. Please accept my deepest sympathy.

Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, forwarded the following from Colonel E. M. House:

Mrs. House shares with me the great sorrow which all Americans feel over the death of your distinguished husband.

Some of the other telegrams were as follows:

William H. Taft:

I am shocked to hear the sad news. My heart goes out to you and yours in your great sorrow. The country can ill afford in this period of history to lose one who has done and could in the next decade have done so much for it and humanity. We have lost a great patriotic American, a great world figure, the most commanding personality in our public life since Lincoln. I mourn his going as a personal loss. Mrs. Taft and I tender you our sincere and deepest sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Heney:

We mourn with all the world the loss of your husband. We loved him and revered him as the greatest man of this day and age. His loss is irreparable.

Norman E. Mack:

The United States, and, I might add, the whole world, loses one of its foremost figures in the death of your husband. No American has ever left more of a mark than that which Theodore Roosevelt leaves behind him. Mrs. Mack and I extend to you and your family our heartfelt sympathy.

General Demerio Castillo, Havana:

Please accept condolence and sincere sympathy for the loss of my old friend, Colonel Roosevelt.

John Woodbury, Secretary Class of '80, Harvard:

The class of 1880 sends deepest sympathy.

Monoda, French High Commissioner:

I am deeply grieved by the news of your bereavement and beg you to accept the expression of my profound and heartfelt sympathy.

Henry Pruther Fletcher, Ambassador, Mexico:

Beatrice joins me in most heartfelt sympathy to you and your family.

Chief Deerfoot, St. Johnsville, N. Y.:

Sincere sympathy to you at death of my former Colonel.

Mr. and Ms. Seth Bullock:

Our hearts are in loving sympathy with you and your children in this hour of your deep grief and great loss. The nation mourns with you.

Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey:

For the State of New Jersey and personally I want to join with the nation in expression of sincerest regret at America's great loss and deepest sympathy with you in your bereavement.

Y. Simitch, Serbian Charge d'Affaires:

Permit me to extend you an expression of my profound sorrows in your great bereavement. Colonel Roosevelt was a friend to humanity, a lover of justice, courage and sympathetic. All will mourn his loss and pay worthy tribute to his memory.

H. H. Bryn, Norwegian Minister:

Please accept the expression of my heartfelt sympathy on occasion of the death of Colonel Roosevelt. The Norwegian people is participating in your immeasurable bereavement and regret the loss caused not only to his own country, but to the whole of mankind.

Charles de Chambrun, French Charge d'Affaires:

In offering to you in your great sorrow the condolences of my country, whose friend Mr. Roosevelt was, and those of the Embassy where he was held in such high regard, I beg you to accept the assurance of my profound personal grief.

Felix Cordova Dayilla:

I wish to extend to you in behalf of the people of Porto Rico deepest sympathy in your bereavement.

Colville Barclay, British Charge d'Affaires:

We are deeply grieved at the sad news. Please accept in my name and that of the British Embassy this expression of our profound sympathy.

W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish Minister:

I have just learned with deepest regrets of Colonel Roosevelt's demise and I hereby venture to most respectfully express to you and your family my most heartfelt sympathy.

Jose M. Gomes, ex-President of Cuba:

I am deeply moved by the unexpected and terrible news. I admired him as a benefactor and I admired him as a friend. America has lost one of her greatest men and Cuba one of her best friends. Please receive my sincere sympathy.

Count F. Miniscalchi-Erizzo, Italian Charge d'Affaires:

I beg to express my personal expressions of sympathy in this sad hour and the deepest condolences of the Italian Embassy.

Champ Clark:

The Clark family is greatly grieved and shocked at the death of your illustrious husband, and may God bless and comfort you and yours.

Lindley M. Garrison:

Mrs. Garrison and I desire to express our profound sorrow and deep sympathy. Your consolation must come from the realization that he lived so finely and achieved so much that he leaves behind him an imperishable record.

William D. Stephens, Governor of California:

Mrs. Stephens joins me in sincere sympathy in this hour of your great bereavement and California joins the nation in tribute to Roosevelt the patriot.

John Mitchell:

Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement.

William M. Calder, United States Senator for New York:

Please accept my heartfelt sympathy on the death of your husband. In the passing away of Colonel Roosevelt America has lost her first citizen. It was my privilege to have known him intimately and to have followed his leadership in many things for the nation. His death is a national calamity.

Premier Borden of Canada:

The whole world mourns with you and your family today. I send deepest sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.:

We send you our deepest sympathy in this hour of your overwhelming sorrow in the death of Colonel Roosevelt. This country has lost a great patriot.

James Speyer:

My wife and I send you the expression of our sincerest sympathy in your great loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus:

We had no truer or more beloved friend. We grieve for you and mourn with you.

King Christian of Denmark:

The Queen and I express our heartfelt sympathy.

Henry White, for the American Mission at Paris:

Words fail me to express the depth of my sympathy for you and yours in this great sorrow, which touches me closely also, but you know what I feel and how many memories of bygone days recur to me as I think of you and of the last time I saw you both together, a few weeks ago.

Czechoslovak National Council:

Be assured of our profound sympathy with you in this time of sorrow. Theodore Roosevelt was always a great friend of the Czechoslovaks. They now feel keenly the loss of so ardent a supporter of oppressed peoples.

Duke of Devonshire:

Please accept sincere sympathy of the Duchess and myself.

Bishop of Birmingham, England:

Deepest sympathy. Through your husband's death the world loses a most striking personality, the United States an incomparable citizen, Great Britain a true friend.

SMITH HEADS ALBANY PARTY.

Official Delegation to Attend Funeral of Colonel Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Governor Smith and representatives of the Legislature left here at 7 o'clock tonight for New York to attend the funeral tomorrow of Theodore Roosevelt.

Besides the Governor the delegation consists of his Secretary, George Van Namee, Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, Simon L. Adler, Majority Leader of the Assembly; Charles D. Donohue, Minority Leader of the Assembly; Henry J. Walters, Majority Leader of the Senate; James A. Foley, Minority Leader of the Senate, and Major Frank Foley, member of the Governor's military staff, who will act as the Governor's Military Secretary.

The delegation is scheduled to leave New York for Oyster Bay at 10:55 tomorrow morning in a special train and will return to Albany tomorrow at 4 P. M. The Governor said he would spend the night at his New York home, 25 Oliver Street.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Court of Appeals today, as a tribute to the memory of Colonel Roosevelt, adjourned after a short session to reconvene at 3 P. M. tomorrow after the funeral. Chief Judge Hiscock delivered a brief eulogy in which he emphasized "our affection for him as a man and our pride in his stalwart Americanism."

Roosevelt's Sister Ill.

HARTFORD, Jan. 7.—Illness will prevent Mrs. W. H. Cowles of Farmington from attending the funeral of her brother, Theodore Roosevelt, tomorrow. Mrs. Cowles is the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, retired. Her brother had been a frequent visitor at her home.

BUSINESS TO STOP IN SILENT TRIBUTE

Stock Exchanges and Courts Will Suspend for Day at 1 o'Clock This Afternoon

CHURCH BELLS WILL TOLL

Many Organizations Adopt Resolutions and Send Messages to Mrs. Roosevelt.

As a tribute to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, New York City will pause in its work for one minute at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the hour of the funeral at Oyster Bay. The New York Stock Exchange will close at 12:30 o'clock for the day, as will the Consolidated Exchange, the Curb market, and other exchanges.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo has requested all City Magistrates to adjourn their courts if possible at 1 o'clock. Many business houses will close. In the city's schools teachers will speak to their classes about Colonel Roosevelt's life. Prayers will be said at the noon day services in the churches. It is likely that all traffic on the city's traction lines will be halted for one minute at the time of the funeral.

The bells in the City Hall tower, Trinity Church, St. Paul's, Grace Church, and many other places of worship, including the Dutch Reformed Church, which Colonel Roosevelt attended, will be tolled.

Chief Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, after delivering a eulogy yesterday on Colonel Roosevelt, announced that out of respect to his memory the court would be closed all day today. Judges in other courts followed his example.

Boy Scouts to Plant Trees.

In order to give expression to "all Colonel Roosevelt stood for to the boys of the nation," 16,000 Boy Scouts of America, comprising 440,000 members, were instructed yesterday to plant one or more trees with suitable inscriptions and ceremony in memory of Colonel Roosevelt, it was announced in a telegram sent by the National Council to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt, the telegram said, had aided materially in the development of the Scouts, and each of its members regarded him as "the big leader." In losing Colonel Roosevelt our boys, and indeed the whole world, have sustained a great loss," the telegram continued. "But a spirit like his does not die and the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America will endeavor in every way within its power to see that his memory is kept alive and his splendid qualities emphasized to serve to stimulate the boyhood of our country and the world to better citizenship."

Many organizations adopted resolutions memorializing Colonel Roosevelt. Here are some of the tributes:

American Defense Society:

The American Defense Society offers its profound sympathy to the family of its Honorary President, Theodore Roosevelt, in the loss which they and the nation in his death, and records its sense of obligation to him for stimulation and aid in its work. The lesson of Americanism which he taught by his life and effort is of continuing value to this country and to all Americans. His interest in this society was marked by his ready response to every call it made upon him. His present and his example, above all his unfailing courage and constancy, have been an inspiration to the society and its members. It would be difficult to express how much and in how many directions the society is indebted to him for counsel, co-operation and encouragement.

The Board of Education:

Whereas, In the death of Theodore Roosevelt New York City has lost a renowned son whose many virtues as a devoted father, a valiant soldier and a clear-visioned statesman won him the esteem and veneration not only of his fellow-citizens but of the entire civilized world; and

Whereas, The splendid achievements and the sterling character of Theodore Roosevelt have always been the shining light to guide the childhood of our city in the attainment of high ideals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education, on behalf of the children of the City of New York, extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and as a visible token of its heartfelt sympathy does hereby direct that for a period of fifty days from Jan. 6, 1919, the flag which he loved to honor be placed at half-mast on all public schools.

The Executive Committee of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East:

Whereas, Theodore Roosevelt's death removes from our midst a man who gave himself unreservedly to the advancement of the race by his participation in many movements for education and relief; and

Whereas, The men and women associated with him in these measures taken in behalf of suffering humanity have for many years been aided by his eloquence and his power of pen;

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East express its sense of profound gratitude for his labors in this field.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party:

Resolved, The Woman Suffrage Party of New York City expresses its profound sorrow at the passing away of Colonel Roosevelt, one time President of the United States, a man whose ideals of true citizenship, love of country, and devotion to its welfare command the respect and admiration of his fellows irrespective of party. The Woman Suffrage Party records its grateful recognition of Colonel Roosevelt's advocacy of its cause and his invaluable assistance in furthering the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance:

Theodore Roosevelt throughout his entire life was a vigorous exponent of Americanism in its finest form. None of his utterances have been more clear and more convincing than those in which he called for unadulterated loyalty to American ideals from those who share in the privileges of American citizenship. As an institution whose chief object is the Americanization of the immigrant, the Educational Alliance of the City of New York, through the Board of Directors, records its profound grief at his death. One of the greatest Americans of all times, his life will be an inspiration to coming generations as it has been a beacon light to his own.

The Tammany Society:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to insert in the records of the Society a minute expressing the deep regret of the society for the death of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt; that the society's flag of the Wigwam be placed at half mast for thirty days; that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the widow and the family of the deceased.

This message was sent out by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company last night:

Employees of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, except those directly engaged in the transmission of messages on wires, are requested to rise in their places at 1 P. M., New York time, on Jan. 8 and to stand in silence for one minute, as an expression of sorrow for the loss, and evidence of respect for the character of Theodore Roosevelt, a great American citizen.

The message was signed by J. J. Whalen, manager.

Telegrams of condolence were sent to Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society which called Colonel Roosevelt "a great humanitarian"; the League of Foreign Born Citizens, which said "he was one of the league's most helpful and interested friends," and by General Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, who called Colonel Roosevelt "an intrepid advocate of righteousness."

Robert Underwood Johnson, Permanent Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, announced last night that the following telegram was sent to Mrs. Roosevelt:

In behalf of Colonel Roosevelt of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, we respectfully send to you and to the others of his family our tenderest sympathy in your grievous personal bereavement. The country sorrows with you in the passing of a great citizen and patriot, who during his long public life enlarged its vision and stimulated its conscience. The Academy deplores the loss of one of its most distinguished members, to whom it will duly pay official tribute. Its officers desire to do honor to him by attending his obsequies and placing a wreath of laurel beside his bier.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE, Chancellor.
ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, Permanent Secretary.

INVITATIONS TO THE FUNERAL.

Oyster Bay Church Will Hold About 450 Persons.

Arrangements for invitations to the funeral of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt were made yesterday by Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of the ex-President. Mr. Robinson, assisted by Langdon Warner and Joseph W. Alsop, spent all day at the office at 347 Madison Avenue, where Colonel Roosevelt made his headquarters when he was in town. Because of the limited time it had been impossible to make up a list of persons to whom invitations might be sent, and Mr. Robinson gave invitations to those who communicated with him and requested them.

Those who go to the funeral from New York will leave on a special train to Oyster Bay from the Pennsylvania Station at 10:55 this morning, and will leave Oyster Bay at 2:20 P. M. Holders of tickets to the church may have transportation on this train by showing their church ticket with the usual railroad ticket at the gate.

Mr. Robinson said last night that the church would accommodate about 450 persons. There are 344 regular seats; 50 additional ones have been installed, and the chapel, where one may hear without seeing, accommodates 60 persons. A limited number of standees will be permitted. Among those who requested invitations were:

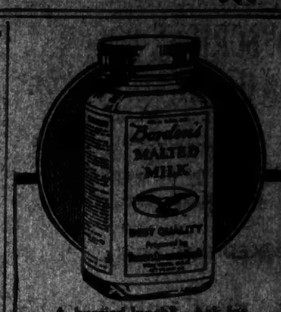
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt.
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Montgomery.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin.
Miss Grace Potter.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker.
Mr. and Mrs. Grant La Farge.
John I. Waterbury.
Dr. W. T. Hornaday.
Mrs. T. Selmes.
Mrs. A. Murray.
Mrs. R. B. Cutting.
Mrs. H. A. Alexander.
Mrs. Lloyd Derby.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Tucker.
Richard E. Enright.
Governor Alfred E. Smith.
Beeckman Winthrop.
Charles H. Sherrill.
Elbert F. Baldwin.
Major L. C. Tuckerman.
Am. Academy of Arts and Letters, by R. U. Johnson.
Julius Hoit.
Major D. E. Jay.
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan.
W. H. Hotchkiss.
Dr. G. R. Van de Water.
William H. Chiffin.
Gen. F. V. Greene.
The Misses Schuyler.
Major and Mrs. A. Belmont.
Judge F. K. Pendleton.
Albert Strauss.
T. H. Newberry.
W. H. Van Benschoten.
Prof. and Mrs. H. F. Osborn.
Harvey D. Gibson.
Horace S. Wilkinson.
Otto H. Kahn.
Ogden N. Reid.
Frank A. Munsey.
George A. Glynn.
L. B. Gleason.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins.
Mr. and Mrs. Eben H. Hooker.
N. H. Elsberg.
Charles Scribner.
Joseph B. Bisbee.
Gifford Pinchot.
Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips.
Walter F. Brown.
Dr. Albert Shaw.
Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Woods.
Colonel H. L. Stimson.
Carl Akeley.
St. Nicholas Society.
William H. Taft.
Camp Fire Club.
C. A. Munn.
Miss F. A. Keller.
Lieut. Gov. H. Walker.
James A. Foley.
Simon A. Adler.
Charles T. Donahue.
F. H. Appleton.
Owen Wister.
F. M. Davenport.
Mr. and Mrs. William Loeb.

ROUGH RIDERS.

Lieut. Col. John C. Greenway.
C. E. Knoblauch.
Charles Mills.
Edgar Knapp.
J. Lorimer Worden.
W. A. Davidson.
Mr. and Mrs. Gester B. Bortelyou.
Joseph Murray.
Herman Hagedorn.
Irwin Kirkwood.
Bonte and Crocket Club.
Lawrence Abbot.
H. J. Whigham.
J. R. Sheffield and J. Van Vechten Olcott of the Republican Club.
Mrs. H. H. Landon.
A. J. Morris.
Raymond Robins.
Oscar S. Straus.
John T. King.
Rev. E. Pudney.
Judge J. C. Rose.
Justice J. F. Clarke.
James Speyer.
H. P. Stoddard.
J. F. Bermingham.
Gen. F. C. Marsh.
E. J. Van Valkenburgh.
N. O'Shaughnessy.
Major R. L. Bacon.
Herbert K. Smith.
Guy Emerson.
Hugo Ellis.
A. J. Beveridge.
Arthur L. Garford.
American Defense Society.
Charles B. Hughes.
Dr. V. Stefansson.
Judge H. W. Gulbe.
John Riddle.
Mrs. C. Jones.
Union League Club.
Colonel E. D. Hammond.
Adm. C. Mell. Wilmslow.
Senator H. Walters.
Speaker F. Sweet.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Garfield.
Major and Mrs. H. S. Hooker.

ROUGH RIDERS.

Capt. W. D. Dame.
Major R. Channing.
Capt. A. F. Cosby.
Major R. D. Wrenn.
George Knoblauch.
Col. Ed. Rainbolt.
Guy Murchie.



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FRENCH ENVELOPE CHEMISE—Hand-embroidered. $1.95, 2.75, 3.75, 4.75.

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GOWNS—$1.75, 1.95, 2.25, 2.75.
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CORSET COVERS—50c, 75c, 85c, $1.25, 1.45.

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A large assortment of models is available in our sale stock of Corsets and Brassieres comprising distinctive styles and best fabrics of fine quality—Silks, Broches, Brocaded Batistes and Coutils.

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2nd Floor.

NATION TO MOURN AT ROOSEVELT BIER

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

present. The only unofficial body which will have a delegation will be Colonel Roosevelt's beloved "Rough Riders."

Public Honors Planned.

Senator Lodge, the oldest and most intimate friend of Colonel Roosevelt in the delegation which will represent Congress, is understood to have plans for a public bestowal of honors on Colonel Roosevelt which will be laid before the family on his arrival.

Bishop Burgess of Long Island suggested to the Rev. Dr. George E. Talmage the use of the Episcopal Cathedral at Garden City for the funeral, but the offer was declined. Dr. Talmage said:

"There is no church or building of any kind which would accommodate all who would desire to attend the funeral, so that nothing would be gained by a change, and it would be a departure from Colonel Roosevelt's wishes. It was characteristic of his modesty to desire that the service of funeral be will have, the same simplicity and modesty which led him to take one of the rear pews in the church and to pick out a small lot on a hill near Oyster Bay for his burial place."

Needless to say," said Colonel Roosevelt, in telling recently of his first adventure in authorship, "the book is out of print."

Death Mask Taken.

Other visitors were Father J. C. Yorke, formerly of Huntington and now of Brooklyn, and Father Charles C. Canivan of St. Dominick's at Oyster Bay.

"He helped me in endless ways," said Father Canivan. "He did a great many things for my parishioners. It is a great loss to Oyster Bay, as well as to the nation."

A death mask was taken today by Charles B. Fraser, a sculptor of 3 Macdougal Street. Mr. Fraser some time ago persuaded Colonel Roosevelt to sit for him in order to make a bust. At that time, minute measurements of his head and hands were taken. These and the death mask will be available as aids in making statues of the ex-President.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Talmage, who will conduct the services, spent some time at the Roosevelt residence making arrangements for the funeral. Dr. Talmage was a close and confidential friend of Colonel Roosevelt and was always more than proud of the great member of his parish. He had one great joke on Colonel Roosevelt which is a classic with the congregation of the church.

Some years ago when the "Ananias Club" was at the height of its fame, he said:

"Colonel Roosevelt, the original member of the Ananias Club is right here in the church cemetery."

He led the Colonel round to two rows of weather-beaten brown headstones, where several generations of Doughtys, later Dotys, lie, and pointed out one time-worn slab on which was cut a rude skull and angel's wings and the inscription:

"Here lies ye body of Mr. Ananias (sic) Doughty. Died 1751."

In pointing it out to Colonel Roosevelt the clergyman said:

"It was entirely superfluous to say 'Here lies.'"

Three visitors at Sagamore Hill were Cayetano de Quesada, Vice President of Cuba; Alfonso Forcede, Secretary of the Cuban Senate, and Manuel de Cespedes, a leader of one of the Cuban political parties. They claimed on behalf of Cuba the honor of having been the first nation to order, after the death of the ex-President, the erection of a memorial building in his honor. They said that they had received a cable message from Cuba announcing that this action had already been taken.

During the day a cable message was received at Sagamore Hill from Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., stating that Captain Kermit Roosevelt was with him in the Army of Occupation, and that Lieut. Col. Richard Derby, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, was to return to America immediately.

Gift of School Children.

B. E. Whitaker, Principal of the Oyster Bay School, which consists of classes of all grades, including high school courses, devoted the day at the school to telling the pupils about Colonel Roosevelt, what a great man he was, how much he had done for his country, and how kind and affectionate he had always been toward his fellow-townsmen in Oyster Bay. The questions were asked concerning Colonel Roosevelt, the older children telling what they knew of his many-sided career and the younger ones telling who the members of his family were, and recalling what Colonel Roosevelt had said in addresses which they had heard him make. Mr. Whitaker announced that they were to have a half-holiday in the afternoon after the funeral, but that it was not to be spent in play, but in revering the memory of their lost friend.

Signs of mourning are generally shown throughout the village and business houses will be closed tomorrow from noon until 3 o'clock.

A touching tribute to the memory of Colonel Roosevelt was paid by the children of the Cove Neck schools, which his boys attended in their primary school days. The children took up a collection of dimes, nickels, and pennies, and with the money bought a floral piece of pink-and-white carnations from a local florist. The gift of the school children was delivered to Captain Archibald Roosevelt, who was much affected by the act. This was the first year that Colonel Roosevelt was unable to attend the Christmas exercises at the Cove Neck School. Captain Archie went in his father's stead, and gave out the gifts which the Colonel took so much pleasure in providing for the children.

The mounted policemen, from New York, who will act as the guard of honor at the funeral tomorrow arrived tonight in command of Captain Edward J. Bourke of Traffic C. They left New York about 3 o'clock this afternoon and made the trip on their own steeds in five hours. Sergeant George T. Darrow and Policemen William Sullivan, Thomas Weber, Michael Monogue, George Siller, and George Frisch, with Captain Bourke, made up the guard.

The following members of Colonel Roosevelt's immediate family are expected to attend the funeral: Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Captain and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Douglas Robinson, Admiral W. S. Cowles, (brother-in-law;) Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alsop, W. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin; John K. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeve Minkwitt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Warner, Mrs. Hildorne L. Roosevelt, John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Fairman Dick, Mrs. Monroe Robinson, Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. James J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Fred Roosevelt, Samuel Roosevelt, and Miss Nellie Tyle.

PRESIDENT ORDERS ROOSEVELT TRIBUTE

Flags at Half-Staff for Thirty Days—Federal Officials Start for Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation announcing to the nation the death of ex-President Roosevelt and directing that the flags of the White House and the various department buildings be displayed at half-staff for thirty days.

The proclamation, which was cabled from Paris to the State Department and was issued late this afternoon by Acting Secretary of State Polk, also directs that suitable military and naval honors be rendered on the day of the funeral under orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

Between sunrise and sunset, on the day of the funeral, tomorrow, flags will be half-masted on all naval vessels, and at all army and navy posts, and guns fired at half-hour intervals. Army, navy, and marine officers will also wear the mourning badge until Feb. 8.

Vice President Marshall will attend the funeral as the representative of the President, who cabled from Paris asking that the Vice President attend as his representative. Secretary Daniels has assigned Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, who was a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, to serve as the naval aid of the Vice President and the representative of the Navy Department at the funeral. Secretary Daniels also assigned his own personal aid, Commander Percy W. Foote, to act as aid to Admiral Winslow.

Secretary Baker has assigned General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to attend the funeral as the representative of the Army. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell was first assigned, but Gen. Bell and Gen. March fell ill instead. Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips will represent the State Department.

Offer of Troops Declined.

The Cabinet will not attend in a body. This is because the family, observing Colonel Roosevelt's last wish, desired that the funeral be private. A tender of troops for the funeral was made by Secretary Baker through Major Gen. Bell at Governors Island, and today the following message was received by General Bell from Captain Archibald Roosevelt and forwarded to Secretary Baker:

It was my father's wish that he would be buried among the people at Oyster Bay and that the funeral service would be conducted entirely by those friends among whom he had lived so long and happily.

We thank you for forwarding the kind and generous offer of Secretary of War, but feel that last wishes of Mr. Roosevelt be regarded in this matter.

Secretary Daniels today sent this order by wireless to all ships and stations in the navy in every part of the world:

It is hereby directed that on Jan. 8, the day of the funeral of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, the ensign at each naval station and on board of each vessel in commission be hoisted at half mast and that a gun be fired at half-hour intervals from sunrise to sunset at each naval station and on board flagships and vessels acting singly. All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the mourning badge until Feb. 8, inclusive.

In his proclamation President Wilson pays a fine tribute to the public services and character of Colonel Roosevelt, saying that he "awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems," and that "it was by thus arousing the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms."

Usually proclamations read "Done at Washington." The present one reads, "Done this seventh day of January," without stating where.

Congressmen Start for Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. (Associated Press.)—Vice President Marshall, committees of the Senate and House, and representatives of the State, War, and Navy Departments left Washington tonight for Oyster Bay, L. I., to attend the funeral tomorrow of Theodore Roosevelt.

Inquiries as to why Government departments were not ordered closed during the funeral revealed that an act passed in 1893 forbade such marks of respect to former Government officials. As far as possible, however, Government activities will cease. The Senate adjourned over tonight until Thursday, and the House will meet for a brief session only. Most committee hearings set for tomorrow were abandoned.

About forty Senators and Representatives composed the Congressional funeral party which left here today in three special cars, accompanied by Senate and House sergeants-at-arms and other officers. The Senate delegation with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, as Chairman, included Senators Calder of New York, Johnson of California, Knox of Pennsylvania, Kellogg of Minnesota, Poindexter of Washington, Curtis of Kansas, Harding of Ohio, Chamberlain of Oregon, Smoot of Utah, Phelan of California, Henderson of Nevada, Gay of Louisiana, King of Utah, Martin of Kentucky, New of Indiana, and Sutherland of West Virginia. Other Senators left on later trains. The Senate Committee was enlarged, under revised plans made today, because some Senators originally appointed on the committee were unable to leave, including Majority Leader Martin, while others were absent from Washington.

Members of the House Committee included Speaker Clark and Representatives Shirley of Kentucky, Webb of North Carolina, Flood of Virginia, Dent of Alabama, Sherwood of Ohio, Padgett of Tennessee, Stedman of North Carolina, Estopinal of Louisiana, Riordan of New York, McAndrew of Illinois, Gallivan of Massachusetts, Smith of New York, Mann of Illinois, Fordney of Michigan, Gillett of Massachusetts, Volstead of Minnesota, Cooper of Wisconsin, Kahn of California, Butler of Pennsylvania, Mott of New York, Hicks of New York, Chandler of New York, Cannon of Illinois, Rodenburg of Illinois, and Bowers of West Virginia. Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, the Democratic leader, who is at the bedside of his daughter in Richmond, Va., was unable to accompany the party.

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DESCRIBES COLONEL ON HIS AFRICAN HUNT

R. J. Cuninghame, Famous Game Shooter, Says He Made Men Anxious to Please.

RISKED LIFE FOR ELEPHANT

Ex-President Cool in Emergencies and Uncomplaining in Most Trying Circumstances.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"You can't be for a year in the wilds of Africa with a man without getting to understand him thoroughly," R. J. Cuninghame, the famous African hunter, who was in charge of Colonel Roosevelt's expedition to East Africa, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon. "I have taken many well-known people on hunting trips, but I have never found any other so easy to get along with and I have never known any other man who, by his character, made every man in his service as anxious to do the best possible for him."

Cuninghame was selected by the late Captain F. C. Selous to manage the Roosevelt expedition. The Colonel was advised that it was absolutely necessary to engage an expert for the job and he accepted the advice fully.

"He obeyed my orders implicitly," said Cuninghame. "He might question them afterward but never at the time. Sometimes he did not understand them, but he was always prompt in observing them."

Cuninghame was very emphatic in insisting upon the scientific character of the expedition.

"We brought back," he said, "about two thousand animals and most unjustified criticism has been based on that. The Colonel has been called a game butcher. It was absolutely false. He went out with the definite purpose of getting a collection of East African fauna for American natural history museums and he kept that always in view.

No Butchery of Game.

"No one was allowed to kill any big game except Kermit or himself and scientific experts in the party had to be content with lizards and dicky birds. That is the reason why he shot females. The ordinary sportsman, of course, never kills females, but the Colonel's idea was to get complete family groups of animals, many species of which will be extinct in a few years.

"So he always went on till he had shot a male, a female, a young male and if possible a kid. He had to get a special permit from the Government for shooting females, but he never killed more than one of them. However old it was, he told his scientists they must make the best of it."

"Was he a first-rate shot?" Cuninghame was asked.

"I will call him a good one," was the reply, "that is, you could always rely on his hitting his animal and, if he did not put a shot in the right place, of hitting him again and again until he had dropped him. A good many men won't do even that, you know.

"He had one very near squeak. He was determined to get an elephant and a tusker at that. I told him what that meant and how much risk there was, but he said he was willing to face it. That was the Colonel all over. Tell him the risks and he would size them up quietly. If he decided they were worth while that was all there was to it. He just went ahead and took them without saying another word.

Risked Life to Kill Elephant.

"Well, we found an elephant in a forest on Kenia Mountain. We had been hunting for three days, and it was really hard work for a man of the Colonel's bulk in that heat and at that altitude, 11,000 feet. At last I caught sight through a thick bush of just a glimpse of elephant hide and a tusk, about thirty-five feet away, just enough to tell me it was a fine specimen. I pointed it out to the Colonel, and he fired with complete coolness and got the elephant in the ear and dropped him.

"As the shot went off the forest all round roared aloud with trumpetings. We were in the midst of a herd of cows and young bulls, and one of the latter thrust his head through the bushes right over the Colonel's head. I was right behind him, and fired at once and bowled it over. Then I rushed up to the Colonel and said, 'Are you all right, Sir?' But I could see he was before I spoke.

"He hadn't turned a hair. At any moment the cows might have blundered through the bush over us, but he never thought of that. He went up to the old chap he had killed and gave it the coup de grace, and then let himself loose. I never saw a man so boyishly jubilant, waving his hat and dancing about. He had himself photographed with the elephant, and was absolutely delighted. But half an hour later, when we were back in camp and the elephant had been handed over to the scientists, he sat down in a chair and started to read Balzac.

"That was typical. While the Colonel was on a job he was altogether wrapped up in it. As soon as it was over and some one else had taken charge he was busy about something else. So, after all his fatigue and excitement, in the midst of the camp, with the noise of negro carriers all round him, he gave himself up to Balzac."

Charged by a Hippopotamus.

"Did the Colonel have any other narrow shaves?" I asked.

"Yes," said Cuninghame. "Once on the Congo he and Kermit were in a canoe and a bull hippopotamus charged them. I thought he would upset them, but they never shot him because Kermit was too busy photographing him." Cuninghame laughed. Then he described how absolutely tireless the Colonel was and what good company he was on the journey. He never made difficulties, he never complained of petty annoyances, and he was full of anecdotes and good stories. Once he had confidence in the man running the expedition and knew that the demands he was making were necessary to carry out his own orders, he would put up with everything.

"When we started," said Cuninghame, "he ordered me to put him on the steps of the palace at Khartum at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of a certain day, and I did it; but it was necessary to put in three weeks of the hardest kind of marching from Uganda to the Nile. It was terribly hot and rough going, and the mosquitos were awful; but the Colonel knew it had to be done, and he never complained.

"I never knew a man with such never-relaxing energy. He was keen day after day. The hardest thing he had to do, he told me, was to write his book. Yes, it was the famous dollar-a-word book. He told me another publisher offered him two dollars, but after weighing it all up he thought it was a better bargain to be published by Scribners at only a dollar a word than by the other man. But it was real hard work for him to sit down at the end of each day's march and grind it out in that heat."

Then Cuninghame asked to be allowed to give his testimony as to the strict temperance of Roosevelt.

Could Not Swallow Brandy.

"He had a libel suit about it, didn't he?" he asked. "I'd like to say what I know. The expedition was strictly dry—isn't that the word? Of course, we had a little champagne, brandy and rye whisky as medical stores, and there was one special bottle of brandy of the very finest brand labeled 'Colonel's' which was intrusted to my care. Well, he never touched a drop of anything except, perhaps, at a formal banquet, where he had a glass of sherry to sip a toast to the King.

"But at last he had a touch of fever and the surgeon ordered him a dose of his own brandy. It was measured out like medicine, perhaps two ounces to three of water. He drank it and at once spat it out. He explained that as soon as spirits entered his throat his muscles always automatically contracted and rejected them.

"The surgeon insisted, and threatened to inject morphia in his throat and deaden everything unless he tried again. At length we induced the Colonel to take a spoonful of salad oil first, and under its mollifying influence he got one dose of brandy down and it was mild as milk. You know, that was all he took of the bottle on the trip, and when we got to Khartum I had the bottle measured before I handed it over to prove that only two doses were gone.

"Yet, he was in no way fanatic about drinking. He had no use for a man who took more than he could carry, but he had no objection to a man taking a drink."

Took Command in Emergency.

On one occasion Colonel Roosevelt proved how well he could rise to an emergency. The expedition was on the Congo when forest fires broke out. Cuninghame was away in the bush and the Colonel at once took command. There were a thousand negro carriers to handle, but he gave the necessary orders, started back fires and collected the baggage so that when Cuninghame returned he could suggest nothing and asked the Colonel to carry on and complete the job.

"He was a big man," said the hunter in conclusion. "He impressed every one and dominated every one by sheer force of his personality."

D. G. Longworth, of the Uganda Railway, had charge of the arrangements for the Colonel's African trip, and he said today how favorably the ex-President had impressed every one.

"There was no 'side' about him, no attempt at self-assertion, and yet wherever he went in East Africa he was always a big man. They gave a dinner for him at Nairobi with 250 present, a large number for Africa in those days, and his speech was a remarkable one. It was downright and straightforward, and it went to the heart of the questions he touched upon. It was wonderful how quickly he had sized up the situation, and it surprised some of those who thought they knew Africa and its affairs pretty well."

ALL CUBA IN MOURNING.

President Orders Flags at Half-Staff for Colonel Roosevelt.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Cuba's flag will fly at half-staff over all forts, naval vessels, public buildings, and military posts on the island until after the funeral of Theodore Roosevelt, in accordance with a decree issued by President Menocal tonight. The decree, in part, follows:

"Ex-President of the United States Roosevelt is dead. His irreparable loss is not a motive of deep mourning for his own country alone, but also, in the highest degree, for Cuba, for whose liberty he fought so bravely on the fields of battle, and whose national independence he, as President, proclaimed and instituted. His name will remain, by virtue of these unforgettable deeds, which are engraved in the hearts of our people, perpetually united to the history of the foundation and consolidation of our national existence."

Roosevelt Admirer Ends Life.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 7.—Mentally deranged by the death of ex-President Roosevelt, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer, Charles E. Burnham, 58 years old, a former leader of the Prohibitionists in Massachusetts, committed suicide today by swallowing poison in his home. The news of ex-President Roosevelt's sudden death was a great shock to Mr. Burnham and he passed all yesterday afternoon and last night reading all he could find about Colonel Roosevelt.

Judge Parker Sends Sympathy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Alton B. Parker, former Democratic candidate for President, who is here today arguing a case before the Appellate Court, has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt: "All the people of our great nation mourn with you today. Please accept my sympathy."

MOURNS ROOSEVELT AS BRITAIN'S FRIEND

London Press Deplores Loss of Vigorous Leader with Widespread Influence.

HIS SYMPATHY WITH ALLIES

Earl of Reading, Premier Borden of Canada, and Other Prominent Men Pay Tributes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—News of Theodore Roosevelt's death was displayed prominently in the London papers, which printed full biographical sketches of the former President. Editorial comment praised him especially for his aggressive policies and vigorous personality. His friendship for England, both before and during the war, was noted generally. Lord Lee, who was the British Military Attaché at Washington for some years, was too much affected by the news of the death of Colonel Roosevelt when he was told about it by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to make extended comment. "He was my very best friend," he said. "I had a letter from him only a week or two ago. It is quite impossible for me to speak of him now."

The Daily Mail says: "With Roosevelt there disappears from the world a great American and a great friend of Britain. We in England are remarkably and culpably ignorant of American politics or the differences that separate the Democratic and Republican Parties, and our deep sorrow for his death will be quite untouched by any political prejudice. We in Britain shall think of him first as a man—a man of will and energy, who fought against graft and privilege, who said what he thought instantly and forcibly, whose range was wide, and whose life was that of a man who made a great place in the world as well as at home by dint of great, and very American, qualities."

The Daily Express says:

"Theodore Roosevelt was a firm friend of the British Empire. The ideas of equal justice and world-wide power on which it is based made a special appeal to his moral view, and he thought the States would be none the worse for a dash of the same responsibility. So passes a great force, a rare combination of practical driving force linked to the higher vision."

Loss of An Elemental Figure.

The Daily Telegraph says: "In Theodore Roosevelt the world loses one of its elemental figures, one of those men who not more than twice or thrice in a generation strike the imagination of mankind as personifying in a supreme degree some human force or quality that is at work in the history of time. Just as William II. made himself the embodiment in all contemporary minds of the aggressive ambition, the restlessness, the troubled egotism, the boastful militarism, the blind self-admiration of Modern Germany, Roosevelt represented to them the volcanic energy, the democratic spirit, the undoubted self-confidence, the fresh enthusiasm of the great people which came to its full stature during the years of his political ascendancy."

The Morning Post—"Roosevelt's tribute to the results of British governance abroad was as generous as it was welcome; nor are we in this country likely to forget that he, first among the leaders of public opinion in America, recognised the justice of the allied cause in this war and sought to enlist in that cause for which he gave a son—the active support of the American Republic. Assuredly it may be said of him that he has left his mark upon his time, and that, as a representative of a great movement or tendency, his influence is destined to survive him.

"In large measure, he did for the United States what Joseph Chamberlain did for the British Empire. In his personality he embodied a development of the national consciousness, a development which, whatever happens, can never be extinguished. It is not every voice that carries across the Atlantic, but Roosevelt's undoubtedly did. It was listened to almost as attentively in Europe as in America, and its familiar downright accents will be missed. The world can ill spare any of its truly big men just now, and even the strongest opponents of Roosevelt's policies will readily admit that Theodore Roosevelt was a big man."

Tribute by Lord Reading.

LONDON, Jan. 7. (Associated Press.)—The Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, told The Associated Press today that the death of Colonel Roosevelt had caused the deepest regret among the English-speaking peoples.

"From the time of his entry into political life as a mere lad," Lord Reading added, "until his last days his keynote was 'Courage.' He was a sworn enemy of flabby and invertebrate opinions. His whole career was an example of the success that can be achieved by strength of character and continued effort.

"Life for him meant action, and he filled his days with widely differing experiences. He proved himself as fearless in the field as he was strong in politics. He was gifted with that capacity for sport and enjoyment of the open air which adds so much to the completeness of life.

"He leaves behind him an honored name. His death is lamented by the people of Great Britain who recognized him as a friend and who admired his vigorous personality, his manliness, and courage."

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, declared that Theodore Roosevelt was one of the great commanding figures of the world, and added:

"His vigor of expression, wide vision, and high idealism won for him a great place, not only in his own country, but in the wider theatre of world affairs. The remarkable reception accorded him on his last visit to Canada testifies to the affection and esteem in which he was held by the people of Canada.

"I last saw him more than a year ago in a New York hospital where he was recovering from a severe illness, and I shall always gratefully remember the intense appreciation he then expressed of Canada's effort in the war and the heroic spirit of her people."

Discussing the death of Colonel Roosevelt, The Times says this morning:

"In politics, as in all else, he was a vigorous fighting man and dealt hard blows. His opponents smarted under them, but the most determined enemies in that field were just as proud of him as a great citizen as were the rest of the American people. He cannot be ranked with the lofty creative geniuses of politics, but his name will go down among those of American Presidents with something of a character that attaches to the name of Lincoln; as one who was a great abiding force in morals as well as politics and who served his country with unwearied earnestness and zeal."

Champion of Righteousness.

"Few men, however eminent, are known outside their own country, but Roosevelt was one," says The Express. "His ideals may be described as the cause of righteousness and progress, backed by the big stick."

The Chronicle says: "History places some big things in his record, but bigger than any perhaps was the challenging impact of his personality on the world in which he lived."

The Daily Graphic says:

"A lover of nature, a genuine devotee of sport, a hard worker and enjoyer of life in all its wholesome aspects, Theodore Roosevelt was as nearly complete a man as can be imagined."

JUDGES RENDER PRAISE.

Roosevelt's Life Offered as an Inspiration to New Citizens.

When the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court convened yesterday Presiding Justice John Proctor Clarke delivered the following eulogy in the presence of other members of the court and lawyers:

"Gentlemen of the Bar: A great American has passed away. Theodore Roosevelt lies dead in his home in Oyster Bay. Born in the City of New York of ancient lineage dating back to the early Dutch settlement, a graduate of Harvard, shortly after his graduation he commenced that life of public service and usefulness which has been an inspiration to the manhood of the country throughout the years of his stainless life. Serving in the Legislature for three years, after that in the Civil Service Commission at Washington, President of the Police Board of this city, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the Rough Riders, Governor of the State of New York, Vice President and President of the United States, he held ever flaming before his countrymen the highest patriotism, the noblest ideals, the profoundest convictions, and a winning personality which attached him to the hearts of millions of his fellow-countrymen.

"His life was dedicated to America. He was all American, embracing in his wide and generous affections and interests every element of his fellow-citizens. In honor of this great and noble man, when the business of the court for the day is finished we will adjourn over tomorrow, the day of his funeral, until Thursday."

Before a large number of men about to become citizens, Justice Peter A. Hendrick in the Supreme Court yesterday said:

"Before proceeding with the business of the day, the making of new citizens, I wish to say a few words to express the sense of the court of the great loss this country has sustained in the death of the distinguished ex-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. His life has been an inspiration to men of America, young and old. It ought to be an inspiration to every one of you who are seeking citizenship in this great country of ours. He started with no advantage that your sons have not today. With less advantage as far as physical health is concerned. But by his study, his application, his devotion to his ideals, he rose step by step from the lowest to the highest position in the gift of our people. What he accomplished is open to the accomplishment of any young man who has his strength of purpose, his concentration of effort, and of course his wonderful ability.

"I hope the announcement of his death at this time will call to mind the fact that you are about to become citizens of the greatest country in the world. There is no place in this country for any flag except our own beloved Stars and Stripes. There is no place here for the red flag of anarchy. There is no place for any one who seeks to pull down this Government, nor is there any place or any sympathy with any Government or any power or any dynasty that has sought or does seek to crush the right of the people to rule themselves."

Announcing the adjournment yesterday of the Children's Court in memory of Colonel Roosevelt, presiding Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt said:

"To all of us in the Children's Court the death of Colonel Roosevelt comes as a great sorrow and as a personal bereavement. For many years he had shown an intense interest in this work, which was evident not only in his writing, but also by his attendance here at our court sessions. Only a short time ago he sent us a message that he was coming to see us again at the earliest opportunity.

"No one understood the American boy better than Theodore Roosevelt, and none labored more consistently for his betterment. Children instinctively loved him, and to them he will always be a hero of the finest type. We have lost a great friend and a great leader, but his ideal will still remain with us a priceless legacy."

En route to Sagamore Hill to invite Colonel Roosevelt to visit Alma, Mich., on Lincoln's Birthday and make an address, Major Marcus Pollasky was shocked to hear of the death of the Colonel, a friend of many years. With Major Pollasky were Lieutenant Samuel H. Scott and a private who lost his sight in the battle at Château-Thierry. It had been arranged that the blind private was to tell Colonel Roosevelt some of the details of the death of his son Quentin and of the grave which he had visited.

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INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

The problems presented by reconstruction in industries dealt with in the Annual Number of The Annalist, by Dr. Charles W. Gerstenberg, Professor of Finance, New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. Published by The New York Times; 10 cents on news stands—$4 a year by mail. —Advt.

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THE GREATEST VALUES THIS SHOP HAS EVER OFFERED

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Natural Nutria	12.50	Nutria	10.00
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Natural Nutria	16.50	Beaver	16.50
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Hudson Seal	25.00	Natural Skunk	22.50
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Various smart styles in chic trotteur models. 175.00

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A diversity of models—in a number of unusual types. 195.00

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30 to 40 inch long models in various styles, contrasting collars and cuffs. 245.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
45 inch long models of dyed muskrat, natural skunk shawl collar and cuffs. 245.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
A variety of styles with beaver or squirrel collars and cuffs. 295.00

Taupe Squirrel Wraps & Coats
Extremely elegant fur coat modes made from selected squirrel pelts. 350.00

Scotch Mole Wraps
45 inch long, handsome voluminous wraps of selected pelts. 450.00

Saks & Company Announce

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Everything is as new and fresh as a budding garden in the Section of Cottons. Familiar weaves have taken untried liberties with colors, new weaves appear upon the fabric stage, patterns express successfully that that which is simple is delightful.

At Least a Hundred Ideas
on the subject of Southland and Summertime wardrobes await you. Here are some of the fabrics that promise to gain and maintain popular favor.

GINGHAMS in small clear plaids, checks and candy stripes.
WOVEN STRIPED VOILES in all the hues of the rainbow.
ZEPHYR COTTONS in white effects corded on colored grounds.
JACQUARDS (silk and cotton) with silk woven figures.
BATIK PRINTED VOILES in tissues fine as chiffon.
WOVEN DOT MUSLINS, white with large colored overplaids.
BLOWN DOT VOILES, giving the effect of bead work.
SILK SHEEN TISSUES, printed in small clear patterns.

The Colors Represented
are pink, blue in several lovely shades, lavender, green, maize, navy and many smart black and white effects. New thoughts, too, on the subject of color—charming effects in French blue and coral, smoke blue and gray, reseda and pink and other delectable hues.

American-Made Ginghams 39c yd.
This is a special for the first days of the Spring display. These ginghams are identical in quality with those we have been selling at 47c yd. They are new, just off the looms and present a delightfully varied assortment of plaids, stripes and plain color effects. 32 inches wide.

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A prominent bond house has issued a circular giving a list of ten bonds of $1,000 each which could have been bought in 1910 for $9,215, and could be bought in 1918 for $8,300.

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When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

One of the best things to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and you can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out dust, dirt and dandruff.

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JAPAN SAW FRIEND IN COL. ROOSEVELT

Baron Makino, on Eve of Sailing for Peace Parley, Pays Warm Tribute.

HELPED END FORMER WAR

Both in Russian Negotiations and California Dispute, Speaker Recalls Great Services.

In the death of Theodore Roosevelt, Japan "will mourn a loyal friend," Baron Makino, Ambassador with the Japanese Peace Mission, declared at a dinner held Monday night by the Japanese Club. Speaking in his native tongue to a large gathering of his countrymen, including the official party with whom he will sail on the Carmania today for London, on the way to Paris, Baron Makino concluded with a lengthy address with this tribute to the ex-President:

"I cannot close without a reference to the sad national event which has cast a gloom over this community. In the death of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, not only has America lost a great man, but Japan will mourn the passing of a very real and loyal friend.

"The death of Colonel Roosevelt leaves a gap in the ranks of men who have made the history of the world. As the friend of Japan, he had been consistent in rendering our country valuable service which will always be appreciated. I perhaps might make a special reference to his share in bringing about the conclusion of the war between Japan and Russia.

"The ending of that war was one of the important features of a struggle in which there were three distinct stages, all favorable to Japan. The first of these was the beginning. Japan was forced into war in self-defense and in defense of her national integrity, but the time of the commencement was opportune and favorable.

"In the second place, the war was conducted for one year and a half without attempt at intervention, and throughout the struggle we were remarkably favored with the sympathy of neutral countries.

"The last phase was the termination. When Japan had proved herself and the prowess of her soldiers and her navy, the convention was called and the conclusion of the terms which brought about an honorable peace was due greatly to the attitude taken by President Roosevelt.

"Later, when difficulties arose between Japan and America in connection with incidents in California, the President lent his powerful voice to the arrangement of amicable settlements. The same course he followed at the time of the passage of what we could not but regard as unfortunate legislation in California, when he was unsparing in his sympathy and effort.

"Throughout the period of the great war now closed he had taken occasion from time to time to express opinions which were much appreciated in Japan, where he was regarded as a statesman and an American of the highest character and principle.

"These are some of the main reasons why we mourn with this friendly country the loss of a great citizen and a loyal friend."

Consul General Yada of Japan extended, on behalf of the guests and of the club, the deepest sympathy to the people of the United States and to the family of Colonel Roosevelt. He asked that the remarks of the Baron be put in the form of a resolution of condolence and conveyed to the family, and his proposal was unanimously approved.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

"America's Most Beloved Citizen," La Prensa Calls Colonel.

In yesterday's issue of La Prensa of this city the following editorial comment is made on the death of Colonel Roosevelt:

"Theodore Roosevelt is dead. America's most beloved citizen has fallen. His friends, his admirers, his partisans, who hoped that he might live in order that he might do good, are afflicted.

"The American people mourn. So do other peoples of the world, especially the Spanish Americans, who were closely familiar with the brilliant activities of Roosevelt, and who were aware of the greatness of his purpose and of the relentless persistence which was characteristic of him.

"The Central and South American people thought of him as the most brilliant exponent of American ideals. In this momentous epoch the Latin American nations can only remember the great features, the heroic impulses, the noble deeds which seemed to radiate from him."

NEW YORKERS DO HOMAGE.

See in Roosevelt's Death a Loss to All High Activities.

Men and women in all walks of life continued yesterday to pay tribute to Theodore Roosevelt. Here are some of the expressions:

Adolph Lewisohn:

In the death of Theodore Roosevelt our country has lost one of the greatest men of the age. His was upright and fearless, and much of the improvement in the moral status of this nation, particularly in the business world, is due to his energetic action. He had the courage of his convictions, and his convictions were usually right. Even his enemies admit his courage and high integrity. This country is better for having had Theodore Roosevelt.

Colonel G. Creighton Webb:

A great and irreparable loss to our country, more especially at this period of our entrance into the seemingly chaotic conditions of reconstruction and readjustment. He voiced the nation's needs. His death is the nation's loss.

Mary Garrett Hay:

He was a great man, one of the greatest our country has produced. Most people, no matter what their party affiliations, respected his strong and courageous stand for what he considered right; his manly defense of the weak and the wronged, and his sturdy patriotism. His firm belief in democracy made him a fearless advocate of woman suffrage, and it is pleasant to know that one of his last acts was the unsolicited writing of letters in favor of the Federal Suffrage amendment.

MOVED BY RUSSIAN ANARCHY.

Roosevelt, in Last Message, Hoped for a Genuine Republic.

Colonel Roosevelt's last message to Russia, mailed on Dec. 12, was made public yesterday by Ivan Narodny, Vice President of the Russian-American-Asiatic Corporation. It said:

My Dear Narodny: I am glad you are translating Fisk's "Critical Period of American History."

Like every good American, all my instincts are for friendship and admiration toward Russia. I welcomed the revolution which overthrew the autocratic and bureaucratic tyranny of the Romanoffs. I was saddened and rendered indignant by the tyranny and anarchy with which the Bolshevist leaders supplanted it. I now most earnestly hope to see a genuine republican Russia, a democratic Russia, the United States of Russia, a democratic Federal Republic of Russia come out of the present chaos. The motto must be justice for all and an abhorrence of class tyranny of every kind.

With all good wishes, faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Narodny, with other Russians in this country, sought at the beginning of the revolution to have Colonel Roosevelt sent as the head of a mission to Russia.

West to Stop Work During Funeral.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Business, schools, and social affairs will be suspended in nearly every city and town of the Central and Western States tomorrow during some parts of the obsequies for Theodore Roosevelt. Arrangements have been made in many places to stop street cars, and at various forts salutes will be fired.

Nebraska Legislature's Tribute.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7.—A resolution expressing regret at the death of Theodore Roosevelt and one tendering sympathy to the members of his family were adopted by the House of the Nebraska Legislature, which opened its biennial session today.

BRAVE NURSES DECORATED.

Pershing Commends Miss T. L. Sands for Great Courage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A commendation for bravery has been conferred by General Pershing upon Miss Tyldesley L. Sands of Washington, a Red Cross nurse in Europe, and Miss Helen Scott Hay, also of Washington, received the decoration of the Bulgarian Red Cross for exceptional work in caring for the wounded.

The commendation, in a personal letter from General Pershing, is given for "a high standard of fortitude during a hostile air raid, when she displayed great courage and coolness and brought cheer and comfort to the helpless patients in her charge."

The decoration awarded to Miss Hay was conferred by the Bulgarian Red Cross for "splendid work done in the fulfillment of her profession," in 1915. Miss Hay was formerly Superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She sailed from New York in September, 1914, in charge of 120 Red Cross nurses, in a steamer expressly chartered for the expedition.

Many other Red Cross nurses have been decorated by foreign Governments, according to information arriving in Washington today.

The Croix de Guerre, plus a star, was awarded Miss Madelene Jaffroy of Philadelphia, and the British Military Medal upon Beatrice Mary McDonald of New York, and Eva Jean Farmalee of Springfield, Ill. The Croix de Guerre was also awarded Florence Bullard of Glens Falls, N. Y., and Jennie McKee of Ontario.

To eleven nurses the Order of the Croix Reine Marie was awarded by the King of Rumania.

"Like Corn Flakes?" — asks Bobby

Then why not get the best?

Better satisfaction for the same money when you buy

POST TOASTIES

FRENCH PAY TRIBUTE TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Poincare and Pichon Cable Sympathy—Barthou Mourns Great Friend of France.

EULOGIES OF PARIS PRESS

"A Great Man and a Great Soul," Says the Matin—Perfect Type of Our Manhood, Says Bliss.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—As soon as President Poincare heard of Colonel Roosevelt's death he sent a cablegram of sympathy to Mrs. Roosevelt. He also telegraphed to Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Kermit Roosevelt, who are with the American Army of Occupation at Coblenz.

The death of Colonel Roosevelt caused great sorrow to many of the attachés of President Wilson's party, many of whom had been long connected with the White House and had a feeling of affection for Colonel Roosevelt growing out of their years of close association with him.

They heard the news in a little French town where the train bringing the Presidential party back from Italy stopped to change locomotives. They gathered in groups and recalled instances of their association with the former President. Some of the secret service men revived recollections of the Colonel's strenuous walks and rides in all sorts of weather, and also told how members of his family at that time feared that his methods of exercise were too violent. Many other incidents of the Colonel's White House life were still fresh in their memories, and they were visibly affected in recalling them.

In addition to the two sons of Colonel Roosevelt who are in Europe, other members of the Roosevelt family also are on this side of the ocean. Two cousins of Colonel Roosevelt, Philip Roosevelt and George Roosevelt, are in Paris. Another relative, Major Douglas Robinson, is at American Army Headquarters at Chaumont.

All the newspapers publish eulogistic articles on Colonel Roosevelt, declaring that America loses in him one of her greatest men and France one of her best friends.

"His death," says the Petit Parisien, "is for us an immense loss. France may have in America friends just as ardent and sincere, but not a more impetuous supporter."

The Matin says:

"He was a great man and, what is better still, a great soul."

The Journal questions "whether the present Government in the United States would have been able to enter the war so completely without the campaign carried out by Colonel Roosevelt."

General Tasker H. Bliss, one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, said last night:

"I am inexpressibly shocked by the news of the sudden death of Colonel Roosevelt. I had hoped and believed that he still had many years of robust life to devote to the service of his country. Colonel Roosevelt was the perfect type of modern, aggressive, combatant American manhood, hating with a cordial hatred everything he believed wrong, fighting it with all his might; and defending with equal enthusiasm what he believed to be right.

"He had the noble heart and soul of a party man because he believed that in a virile democracy such as ours the spark of truth is elicited in the constant collision of opposing political ideas. He placed the interests of his country before all else because he believed that the interests of the world depended on the perfection and supremacy of American ideas."

Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, said:

"France, which greeted President Wilson with profound sentiments of confidence and gratitude due the illustrious head of the American Republic, does not have to enter into the interior divisions of parties in the United States. She cannot but regret in the person of Theodore Roosevelt a man eminent and courageous and inspired by pure patriotism, who gave her during his entire life so many proofs of devotion and friendship. She associates herself on the occasion of his sudden death with the bereavement of the entire American people."

M. Pichon cabled his condolences to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Louis Barthou, ex-Premier, said:

"I learn with sincere sorrow of the death of Mr. Roosevelt, I met him several times in the course of his last visit to Paris, and was struck by his open intelligence, by the vivacity of his original mind, and the frank generosity of his heart. America has lost a great citizen and France a great friend."

René Viviani, former Premier, said today concerning the death of Colonel Roosevelt:

"I learn with grief of the death of Roosevelt. He was a friend of France. I can remember him during our mission of 1917 to America. I can see him in New York, impetuous, ardent, and energetic, his clear eyes lit up by justice, and I can hear again his first words to me: 'I and my four sons are in the service for righteousness.'

"He died after victory. Let us be united in saluting his great memory."

REPORT ON CABINET REFORM

British Committee Recommends Reducing Membership to Ten.

LONDON, Jan. 7, (via Montreal.)—A small Cabinet, preferably consisting of ten men, which can meet frequently and be supplied in the most convenient form with all information enabling it to arrive at decisions in the most expeditious manner, is recommended in the report of the British Machinery of Government Committee, which has just been issued.

The committee, which was presided over by Lord Haldane, was appointed in 1917. The report recommends a number of far-reaching changes in the functions of the Cabinet. It suggests that the Cabinet should consult personally with all Ministers whose work is likely to be affected by its decisions. The Cabinet should have a systematic method of seeing that its decisions are effectually carried out by the departments concerned.

Discussing the employment of women in the civil service, the committee says that the absence of any substantial recourse to women's services has hitherto deprived the public of a vast store of knowledge, experience, and fresh ideas, some of which would for particular purposes, have been far more valuable and relevant than those of the ablest men civil servants.

Among recommendations submitted is one for the establishment of a Research Ministry to undertake research work to furnish a proper basis for a permanent policy.

The redistribution of the duties of the Lord Chancellor, outlined by the report would cause a division of work between this official and the Home Secretary, thus relieving the Chancellor of the present extreme pressure of work upon him.

OUR "ACHILLES HEEL."

Ashurst Urges Lower California Purchase as Protective Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Speaking in the Senate today in support of his resolution for acquisition by the United States through negotiation with Mexico of Lower California and part of the State of Sonora, Senator Ashurst of Arizona said that the Mexican Government was unable to control the territory or protect it from foreign invasion. Annexed to the United States, he said, it could be made of immense agricultural value by irrigation from the Colorado River.

Lower California, said the Senator, was "the vermiform appendix of Mexico and the Achilles heel of the United States."

The Mexican Republic was both unwilling and unable to police the peninsula, he added, "and is unable to resist aggressions from or settlement by Oriental powers; hence a base of supplies or of military and naval operations with comparative ease and secrecy could be established among the numerous islands on the Pacific Coast."

Senator Phelan of California interrupted Senator Ashurst with the comment that there was "always danger of acquisition by foreign powers by purchase or otherwise—by means of Zimmerman notes or otherwise—of Lower California." He added, however, that he would not consent to acquisition of the peninsula by the United States except by complete agreement with Mexico.

While Senator Ashurst was speaking in the Senate, Representative Elston of California, Republican, introduced a resolution in the House requesting President Wilson to open negotiations with Mexico for the purchase of the Lower California Peninsula and other Mexican land along the international boundary "as shall by topography promote harmonious relations by reducing to a minimum all international border difficulties." The resolution was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7.—The proposal made in the United States Senate by Senator Ashurst that the United States purchase Lower California and part of Sonora, has created considerable comment in the Mexican press.

El Universal, long a leading pro-Ally paper, in a leading editorial today attacks the proposal. It says that Mexico places the promises of President Wilson that small nations will be protected ahead of the menace to Mexico implied in the Ashurst plan.

WORLD FOOD LEAGUE PLAN.

International Program of Production Proposed by Experts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Recommendation that the United States take the initiative in formulating an international program of agricultural production for the entire world to forestall a possible serious shortage of food, feed, and fibre in the next few years, was made to the Department of Agriculture by the commission sent to Europe last Fall by the department to study conditions there.

An interallied council, with the Secretary of Agriculture as the member for the United States, was suggested to consider the proposal.

The commission said that conditions found in England, France, and Italy indicated a strong demand for staple agricultural products of this country, such as wheat, meat, sugar, cotton, and wool, and that prices would be "steady and at a high level" if there was reasonable provision for shipping facilities and a co-operative effort on the part of the allied Governments to organize for production and distribution.

Fearing that many American farmers now will revert to their usual profitable crop systems, which were modified at serious disadvantage to assist in the emergency of the wheat shortage during the war, the commission urged new steps to prevent possible disaster.

"The commission believes that unusual risks of over-production should be assumed by wheat-importing nations which would be the sufferers in case of underproduction," the report said.

Y. W. C. A. Votes $6,000 for Italy.

Responding to appeals of representative women in Italy, the National Y. W. C. A. announced yesterday the appropriation of $6,000 for that country, $3,000 for work in Rome, and $3,000 among the wounded in Italian hospitals. Miss Mabel Warner, one of the 125 secretaries of the association now in France, will start at once, and others will be sent later. The latest work of the association for women of France is a moving picture exhibit brought together by Miss Rutherland Griffith, head of the Y. W. C. A. Moving Picture Section, showing activities of American women, "Better Baby" films, the work in New York among deaf, dumb, and blind, as well as views of cities in this country, the "rush hours" in New York, Coney Island, the Maine Coast, and the Spanish Missions in California.

DELAY

We are the last place to come to for delay, but the first place to come to to avoid it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

THE HUNGRY CHILDREN.

Photograph of German children begging for food in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Adv.

Balch, Price & Co.

FULTON AND SMITH STREETS
BROOKLYN

FUR SALE

20% to 40% Reductions on Manufactured Furs

The Balch, Price Collection of Models Is Acknowledged to Be the Largest, Most Comprehensive and Authentic in Greater New York.

Coats, Capes, Dolmans and Coatees

Hudson Seal—40 to 45 Inches Long
Formerly $300 to $750—Reduced to $225 to $275

Formerly		Reduced
$225.00 to $350.00	Hudson Seal (Trimmed)	$165.00 to $250.00
225.00 to 650.00	Nutria	175.00 to 495.00
300.00 to 350.00	Squirrel	225.00 to 250.00
175.00 to 375.00	Natural Muskrat	135.00 to 285.00

Small Furs

A large assortment of odd Neckpieces and Muffs to be closed out at half price and less including popular furs ranging from $7.00 upwards.

Neckpieces

Formerly		Reduced
$25.00 to $115.00	Hudson Seal	$18.00 to $85.00
22.50 to 35.00	Nutria	15.00 to 25.00
20.00 to 25.00	Dyed Skunk	14.00 to 20.00
40.00 to 125.00	Natural Skunk	25.00 to 85.00
85.00 to 55.00	Wolf	30.00 to 45.00
	(All Popular Shades)	
12.00 to 30.00	Raccoon	8.50 to 22.50
35.00 to 125.00	Fox	25.00 to 90.00
	(All Popular Shades)	
85.00 to 135.00	Pointed Fox	65.00 to 110.00
125.00 to 200.00	Cross Fox	95.00 to 150.00
40.00 to 175.00	Mink	32.50 to 140.00
50.00 to 175.00	Mole	35.00 to 135.00
50.00 to 165.00	Squirrel	38.00 to 125.00
	(Natural and Taupe)	

Muffs

Formerly		Reduced
$18.00 to $45.00	Hudson Seal	$13.50 to $32.50
20.00 to 25.00	Nutria	15.00 to 20.00
20.00 to 25.00	Dyed Skunk	16.50 to 20.00
35.00 to 85.00	Natural Skunk	27.50 to 65.00
27.50 to 55.00	Wolf	22.50 to 45.00
	(All Popular Shades)	
15.00 to 30.00	Raccoon	11.50 to 22.50
45.00 to 125.00	Fox	35.00 to 90.00
	(All Popular Shades)	
85.00 to 135.00	Pointed Fox	65.00 to 110.00
125.00 to 200.00	Cross Fox	95.00 to 150.00
60.00 to 135.00	Mink	45.00 to 110.00
45.00 to 85.00	Mole	28.00 to 65.00
55.00 to 75.00	Squirrel	40.00 to 60.00
	(Natural and Taupe)	

Jap Cross Fox Sets

A number of fine Japanese Cross Fox Animal Scarfs and Muffs. Formerly $55 per set. Reduced to $45 per set.

Sables, Ermine, Mink and Broadtail

We include in this sale a wide variety of Coats, Coatees, Dolmans and Capes in Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Ermine, Mink, Broadtail, Caracul and Mole.

AT REDUCTIONS OF ¼ TO ½

Men's Fur Lined Coats

For Motor, Street and Dress Wear

Made of fine Woolens, lined with Marmot and Northern Muskrat. Collars of Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Beaver and Natural Otter.

Formerly $150 to $225.
Specially priced $110 to $175

Lined with Marmot, Northern Muskrat, Nutria and Mink. Collars of Persian Lamb, Beaver and Natural Otter.

Formerly $200 to $650.
Reduced $150 to $500.

Children's Furs

Hundreds of attractive Sets and Fur Coats for Children are included in this sale.

Prices Reduced 20% to 40%

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

The January Showing of Morning and House Dresses

A Complete Assortment of New Models

in Striped Percales, Colored Chambray, Striped, Check and Plaid Gingham, Dainty Voiles, Crepes and Tissues, all very moderately priced . . **$2.95** to **$8.75**

Each garment made especially to the order of Lord & Taylor and according to definite specifications, of serviceable and dependable materials.

Models selected for their practical features and smart style touches, are perfectly proportioned and very neatly finished.

Unusual Values for This Occasion

Special at $2.25
Striped Percale Dresses in neat color effects; white pique collar and cuffs.

Special at $2.75
(illustrated)
Striped Percale Dresses, in pretty light colors. Model with Tuxedo collar and broad belt.

Special at $2.95
(illustrated)
White Pique Dresses in smartly tailored model, button trimmed.

Special at $3.45
Striped Percale and Gingham Dresses, two models; white linene or chambray trimmed.

Special at $3.95
(illustrated)
Striped Pongee Cloth Dresses, white linene collar, vest and cuffs.

Special at $4.95
(illustrated)
Striped and Plaid Gingham Dresses of excellent quality; novel pockets, white collars, smart style touches.

Special at $5.95
Striped Novelty Crepe and fine Gingham Dresses, effectively button trimmed and on new lines.

Special at $7.95
(illustrated)
Novelty Striped Tissue Dresses, silk cross barred; in panel front model, trimmed with reversed stripes.

Second Floor

BUY IT TODAY, IF YOU HAVE NOT YET READ

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

IT IS ONE NOVEL YOU MUST NOT LEAVE UNREAD

Cloth, $1.50 (postage extra). At all bookstores or may be ordered direct from

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

331 MORE CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

Total So Far Reported is 216,661; 75 Dead and 46 Missing in Latest Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 331 names, bringing the total for the army to 211,069. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously reported for that arm of the service was 5,622. The total for both army and Marine Corps is now 216,651.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 30 killed in action, 58 died of wounds, 7 died of disease, 210 severely wounded, and 46 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 7.	Total.
Killed in action	28,808	30	28,838
Lost at sea	782	..	782
Died of wounds	11,939	58	11,997
Died of accident	2,511	..	2,511
Died of disease	17,539	7	17,546
Total	61,119	75	61,194
Wounded	129,060	210	130,070
Missing	19,729	46	19,775
Total	210,708	331	211,039

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Private.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BETHA, JOHN, 102 West St.....(KA)
BLAZO, LOUIS, 722 E. 212th St.....(WS)
BRUNO, V., 110 Macdougal St.....(MA)
CORKER, H. D., 4 Goerck St.....(WS)
DAGAN, W., 273 Classon Av., B'klyn..(WS)
FRAQUELL, LOUIS, 406 W. 43d St..(DW)
GROGAN, PATRICK, 5,628 Webster Av.(WS)
HARRIS, FRANK L., 130 W. 117th St.(WS)
LOMBARDDI, M., 143 Frost St., B'klyn.(WS)
MINDOZA, E., 182 Clarmont Av.....(WS)
MURPHY, T. A., 236 E. 122d St.....(DW)
PROVISIERO, C., 67 Waldron St., Corona, L. I.....(DW)
PULEO, A. V., 261 15th St., B'klyn..(WS)
RHODES, V., 115 W. 138th St.....(DW)
RUSSO, N., 19 16th St., Brooklyn....(KA)
SCHLESSER, A., 17 Battery Place....(WS)
SKELLY, J. J., 214 W. 146th St.....(WS)
SOEDER, WILLIAM L., 89 Norris Av., Jamaica.....(DW)
STRADER, F. L., 1,880 1st Av.....(KA)
SULLIVAN, S. T., Richmond Hill...(DW)
THOMPSON, W., 671 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

BENSON, GUSTAVE, Cohoes.....(MA)
DAVNER, F. J., South Rochester.....(WS)
GILLINGHAM, W. H., Laurel Hill.....(MA)
GOOD, CHASIE M., Alexander.....(MA)
JONES, FRANK, Poughkeepsie.....(WS)
KLEMPAS, VINCENT, Ronl.....(MA)
LECOUR, ALIC, Poughkeepsie.....(WS)
MAZELSKY, B., Mountaindale.....(MA)
RAINE, JOHN L., Gouverneur.....(WS)
ROBINSON, HARRY G., Lancaster....(DW)
SCIALDONE, GUISEPPO, Rochester..(WS)
STORMS, LESTER, Tarrytown.....(DW)
SULLIVAN, NICHOLAS, Genoa.....(MA)
WARD, OSWALD H., Sackets Harbor.(WS)

ALABAMA.

BERRY, NOAH C., Calibran.....(DW)
FLETCHER, EUGENE, Brent.....(KA)

ARKANSAS.

ANDERSON, W. T., Augusta.....(DW)
SINGLEY, HERBERT, Harrisburg....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

LEE, BEN, Manchester.....(WS)
NIMAN, BENJAMIN, Torrington.....(WS)
SINGLETON, D. J., Bridgeport.....(WS)

GEORGIA.

HARDY, WILL, Talbot.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

KAUFHOLDT, H. A., Chicago.....(DW)
SEATES, E. S., West La Salle.....(DW)

IOWA.

REED, E. H., Mapleton.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

RIGGS, SAMUEL I., Russellville.....(DD)
ROYCE, BRYAN, Columbia.....(DW)
STUBBS, WM. C., Covington.....(DA)

MARYLAND.

BOSWELL, HENRY H., Rosaryville..(DW)
CARR, JAMES L., Baltimore.....(DW)
DENNIS, MAUDEN, Elkton.....(KA)
EMORY, WALTER J., Baltimore....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

KELLIHER, WM. F., Brockton.....(DW)
SHEA, WILLIAM F., Fall River.....(DW)
TUTTLE, CHESTER P., Oxford.....(DW)
VLAHOPOULOS, C., Springfield.....(KA)

MICHIGAN.

BUDD, FRED, Albion.....(DW)

MISSOURI.

CUMMISKEY, EUGENE E., St. Louis..(KA)
HELDRUM, HENRY, Silkeston.....(DW)
SONS, WILLIAM E., Brumley.....(KA)

NEBRASKA.

WARREN, CLARENCE L., Fairfield..(DW)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

VEILLEUX, CYRILLE, Manchester...(KA)

NEW JERSEY.

CONWAY, THEODORE J., Jersey City.(WS)
FIEDLER, FREDERICK L., Trenton..(WS)
FITZPATRICK, JOSEPH, Hoboken....(WS)
KRETZER, GEORGE E., Jersey City..(WS)
RUBISH, VICTOR E., Hoboken.....(MA)
STOUT, EREN, Camden.....(KA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHAPMAN, JAMES B., Taylorsville...(DW)
MAYES, I. S., Oxford.....(DW)

OHIO.

DEMOS, WILLIAM, Youngstown.....(KA)
DEW, W. E., Mapleheight.....(KA)
GORDON, CARL, Finley.....(KA)
OBERLIN, I. W., Canton.....(KA)
SCHUSTER, C. F., Lakewood.....(DW)
WILFORD, J. E., Bowling Green.....(DW)

OKLAHOMA.

GEORGES, H. T., Junction.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRINDLE, E. J., Barree.....(DW)
GEIGER, I. E., Export.....(DW)
GILBERT, H. H., Wrightsville.....(KA)
GILLHAM, W. M., Philadelphia.....(KA)
KRAMER, JOHN A., Johnstown.....(DW)
LANE, JOHN T., Delta.....(KA)
LAUCK, DAVID R., Snow Shoe.....(KA)
MOREOW, W. C., Emery Hill.....(DD)
MOSS, GEORGE, Philadelphia.....(KA)
SMITH, C. W., Philadelphia.....(KA)
TANGER, ARGIE W., Carlisle.....(KA)
WIKOWSKI, E., Pittsburgh.....(KA)

RHODE ISLAND.

KELLY, W. A., Providence.....(KA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

McKINNEY, WILLIAM, Gaffney.....(KA)
MORTON, JAMES, Colleton.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

HAGAN, W. L., Chattanooga.....(DW)
MASSEY, PAUL E., Bristol.....(KA)
MASTERS, PAUL, Erwin.....(DA)
STEVENS, ROBERT M., Fruitvale....(DW)

TEXAS.

CLEVENGER GUNTHER F., DaDas..(KA)
YOUNG, WILLIAM, Karnack.....(DD)

VERMONT.

BOTTARE, JOHN, Barre.....(DW)

VIRGINIA.

BELL, RICHARD, Crows.....(KA)
LESTER, GROVER C., Harrysmith...(DW)

WEST VIRGINIA.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Danville.....(KA)
SNYDER, WILLIAM B., Baldwin.....(DW)

WISCONSIN.

WARNER, HUGH R., Hannibal.....(DW)

ITALY.

SELLITTO, CESARE, Pietrastormina..(DW)

Revised Report of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rep'd.	Prev. Rep'd.
BAKERSEY, ISRAEL, 358 Keap St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
BENDER, AUGUST, 572 East 166th St.	(RD)	(MA)
BRANCATO, FRANK, 306 Ilery St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
CARBERRY, PETER, 720 Bergen St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
CASTELLANO, THOMAS M., 467 Columbia St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
CISSEO, JOSEPH, 2,135 3d Av.	(KA)	(MA)
DE GIOVANNI, JOSEPH, 414 Melrose St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
DE MARTINI, PETER, 3... Smith St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
DOBBINS, F. D., Cosmopolitan Hotel	(RD)	(MA)
DONOHUE, MICHAEL F., 513 Sterling Place, Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
DUFF, FRANK, 493 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
FAWCETT, WILLIAM D., 500 West 147th St.	(KA)	(WS)
GALSKI, LEO S., 181 Dupont St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
GOLDSTEIN, SAMUEL, 37 West 114th St.	(WU)	(MA)
GOSKI, ADAM, 445 Hamilton St., Long Island City	(WU)	(MA)
HICKEY, ROBERT B., 887 Eastfield St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
HUDSON, JOHN L., 512 Hendrix St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
KEANE, T. J., 300 W. 14th St.	(WL)	(MA)
KYLE, A. E., 1,301 57th St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
LANDAU, M., 318 Chester St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
LUTZKY, H., 238 Clinton St.—Corp.	(WU)	(MA)
PEZOR, F., 112 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
RUFF, F. K., Jr., 20 Ditmars St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
RYBACKI, V., 183 William Av., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
SANTORI, J. V., 210 Berriman St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
SCHEELER, J. F., 217 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn	(WL)	(MA)
TAGUE, J. J., 162A Tillary St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
WILKENING, E., 6,002 34 Av., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
WOLFF, L., 1,330 15th Av.	(WU)	(MA)
WOOD, H. W., 641 Grand Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

DWYER, JOHN P., Solvay.....(KA) (MA)
ELDRETT, W. E., Ithaca.....(WU) (MA)
FRANCE, A. P., Schenectady.....(RD) (MA)
GOODMAN, BENJAMIN J., Clifton Springs.....(RD) (MA)
HUMPHREY, HARRY E., Poughkeepsie.....(WU) (MA)
KARNS, JAY S., Buffalo.....(RD) (MA)
McNANEY, EARL, Elmira—Corp.(RD) (MA)
MacKAY, ARTHUR EDWARDS, Yonkers—Corp.....(Sick) (DD)
MURRAY, HENRY, White Plains—Corp.....(Sick) (MA)
ROTH, RAYMOND J., Utica.....(KA) (MA)
SHORT, JAMES D., Sidney.....(WU) (MA)
SKIDMORE, W. T., Riverhead.(RD) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BENNETT, F. N., La Jolla, Cal.(KA) (WS)
CLAYTON, J. F., Craig, Saskatchewan, Canada—Sgt.....(KA) (MA)
COMPTON, WILLIAM, Swords Creek, Va.....(KA) (MA)
DENBOWSKI, S., New Britain, Conn.....(WS) (DD)
DUNKERLY, M. L., Halethorpe, Md.—Sgt.....(Sick) (KA)
DUNWOODY, D. D., Macon, Ga.—Corp.....(WS) (DD)
DURGIN, W. E., West Boston, Mass.—Corp.....(KA) (WU)
ELIASEN, J. E. M., Gardner, Mass.....(WS) (DD)
ELLIOTT, L. R., Brunswick, Vt.(KA) (MA)
ELLIS, F. H., Indianapolis, Ind.(KA) (MA)
ETHERIDGE, J. A., Cree Lake, La.....(KA) (MA)
FALLON, H., St. Paul, Minn....(Sick) (MA)
FORSYTHE, A. L., Leedy, Okla.(KA) (MA)
FRANCIS, S. P., Clarkton, Va.(KA) (MA)
FRANKLIN, I. C., Bercail, Mon.(KA) (MA)
GLENN, H., Glen Ridge, N. J....(RD) (MA)
HAM, H. R., Georgetown, S. C...(KA) (MA)
HARN, T. A., Tarford, Conn...(RD) (MA)
HAYES, B. E., Jersey City, N.J.(KA) (MA)
HOOPER, G. F., Sulphur, Okla.(KA) (MA)
HOSKINS, W. N., Hoskinston, Ky.(KA) (MA)
HRUBES, J. M., Britt, Iowa....(KA) (MA)
HURLEY, V. P., Malden, Mass...(KA) (MA)
KENNEDY, CHESTER H., Mc-Minnville, Tenn.—Lt.....(KA) (MA)
KNACKOR, R., Jersey City, N. J.(WL) (MA)
LANE, SAM, Bolivar, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
LYON, G. D., Chillicothe, Texas.(KA) (MA)
McCULLICK, W., Pemberville, O.(Sick) (MA)
McGUIRE, F., Jr., Passaic, N. J.(WL) (MA)
MACECSKO, J., Bayonne, N. J...(KA) (MA)
MANAHAN, ARTHUR B., Los Angeles, Cal.—Corp.....(Sick) (DD)
MINNERS, J. J., Johnson, Minn.(WS) (DD)
MORGAN, JAMES B., Greenville, Texas.—Lt.....(RD) (KA)
MYRANT, H. G., Quilin, Mo....(Sick) (DW)
NELSON, A. L., Roseby, Minn..(KA) (MA)
NOWAK, F. C., Big Lake, Minn..(KA) (MA)
PAYNE, C. F., Warrenton, Va.—Lt.(RD) (DD)
PERRY, G. L., Brookline, N. H..(KA) (MA)
PINCENEY, J. J., Lyndhurst, N.J.(WU) (MA)
POTKASCIELNIS, JOHN J., Perth Amboy, N. J.....(RD) (MA)
PRICE, F. T., Bloomfield, N. J.(WU) (MA)
PROCHAZKA, J. G., Chicago, Ill.(KA) (MA)
PROVARD, J. W., Hagerstown, Md.(KA) (WS)
RICHARD, R., Grand Chenier, La.(KA) (MA)
ROMANDA, J. C., Toronto, Ont..(KA) (MA)
ROPLEY, J., New Britain, Conn.(RD) (MA)
RUSSELL, C. E., Wamego, Kan.(Sick) (KA)
SAN MARCO, L., New Haven, Conn.(RD) (MA)
SANDERS, J. E., Youngstown, Ohio.....(KA) (MA)
SCHROEDEL, H. M., Pittsburgh, Penn.....(KA) (WS)
SERAFIN, F., Franklin, N. J....(RD) (MA)
SIDLER, F. W., Danville, Penn.—Lt.....(KA) (MA)
STEWART, W. D. F., Newport, R. I.....(P) (DW)
SWINSON, J., Magnolia, N. C..(WS) (DD)
TASSE, P. C., Worcester, Mass.(RD) (DD)
WELBORN, H. F., Smoky Butte, Mon.....(KA) (KA)
WILSON, I. F., Oshkosh, Wis..(KA) (WS)
ZAKRZEWSKI, J. S., Chicago, Ill.(KA) (MA)

Mrs. Sarah C. Gooding, mother, 342 First Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

Private (first class) John B. Moore, S. S. U. 504.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Sommedy, between Oct. 2 and 9. During this period he evacuated the wounded in an advance post under shell and sniper fire. On the nights of Oct. 6 and 7 he drove an ambulance to points beyond the advanced posts to carry in the wounded under intense shell and machine gun fire. He also assisted the litter bearers in exposed positions in carrying the wounded from the lines to the dressing station. Home address, William C. Moore, father, 267 West Main Street, Haddonfield, N. J.

Mrs. Whitehouse Returning.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who has been in Switzerland as representative of the Committee on Public Information in distributing propaganda for the United States Government, sailed yesterday for America on the Lapland, having completed her mission.

CARED FOR 1,000,000 IN YEAR

67 Units Were Engaged in Camp Community Service to Soldiers.

The War Camp Community Service entertained and found sleeping quarters for more than 1,000,000 uniformed visitors to New York City last year, according to a résumé of the work presented yesterday at a meeting at the home of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Sixty-ninth Street. The Women's Advisory Committee, which conducted the meeting, announced that because of the importance of after-war care for returning men of the service the scope of the organization would be greatly expanded.

The report on work disclosed that in the last weeks of the old year there were available every night about 9,000 beds for the men and that fifty-seven units were engaged in the work. Meals were served to more than 80,000 men, while the khaki and blue dances of the organization drew about 70,000 lads in service. Another feature of the work was sightseeing trips. Every Sunday from ten to fifteen buses or automobiles made two trips through the city, giving more than 300 men an opportunity to see the city.

NEW BANK FOR MEXICO.

British Capital Will Establish One to Develop Mining Properties.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7.—British capital is about to establish in Mexico a bank to be known as the Mineral Bank, which will make a specialty of loans on mining properties and also purchase partly developed claims.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE
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Here, all ready to put on, are frocks designed especially for wearing under Southern skies—frocks for morning, for afternoon, for evening, and for all the odd minutes in between; wraps, coats and hats to go with them; parasols, fans, bags, veils, gloves, shoes, hosiery, and all the pretty accessories that are so essential to feminine comfort and happiness; sweaters (so many of them, and all so charming) and sports clothes; bathing costumes of wondrous originality and undeniable chic; and, in brief, everything that the modern woman—or that piquant bit of loveliness, the modern demoiselle—can possibly require for the rounding out of a successful Winter Resort season.

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MARMOT SPORT COAT, Australian Opossum collar & cuffs	Formerly $195	now $150
NATURAL SQUIRREL SPORT COAT	Formerly $595	now $495
POINTED FOX SETS	Formerly $125	now $ 85
KAMCHATKA FOX SCARFS	Formerly $95	now $ 75
TWO-SKIN HUDSON BAY SABLE SCARF	Formerly $135	now $100
KOLINSKY NOVELTY STOLE	Formerly $295	now $245
NATURAL SQUIRREL CAPE	Formerly $95	now $ 75
NATURAL SQUIRREL STOLE with pockets	Formerly $175	now $125
SCOTCH MOLE STOLE	Formerly $250	now $175
HUDSON SEAL STOLE	Formerly $125	now $ 85
HUDSON SEAL NOVELTY CAPE	Formerly $75	now $ 55

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN GOWNS WRAPS SUITS COATS BLOUSES AND MILLINERY

Special Sale Manhattan Shirts for Men at McCutcheon's

James McCutcheon & Company will put on Sale their entire stock of Manhattan and "McCutcheon Label" Men's Fancy Shirts commencing Thursday, January 9th at prices as follows:

Formerly	$2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00-450	5.00
Sale Price	$1.85	2.15	2.85	3.15	3.85

Special "McCutcheon's" Silk Shirts

Heavy weight Peau de Progress Silk Shirts $7.65
Crepe de Chine and Broadcloth Silk Shirts $8.50
A limited quantity of Wash Silk Shirts, $5.00

Special Sale—Men's Pajamas

Mercerized fancy Madras Pajamas, Special $2.50
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Plain Colors, Genuine Soisette Pajamas, Special $3.00
Outing Flannel Pajamas, Special $1.95 and $2.50
English Taffeta Flannel Pajamas .. $7.50
Heavy English Flannel Pajamas .. $9.50

Silk Pajamas at considerable reductions from regular prices

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Men's Overcoats & Suits

Reduced From $32.50 and $34.50 to

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THE garments offered you here are the product of Best & Co.'s own organization. They are tailored in the custom way from all-wool fabrics. Their original prices were lower by $5 to $7.50 than similar garments are sold for in other good stores. The assortments are excellent, every suit and overcoat fresh from the shops—many of them within the fortnight. Authorities say clothing prices will be higher next Spring—no lower next Fall. It will pay to buy now.

Men's Silk, Silk and Wool and Golf Hose Reduced

Men's Pure Thread Silk Hose in all correct plain colors—clox effects and plain weaves. *Regular 1.00 and 1.25 grades.*	Men's Silk and Wool two-tone half hose of lamb's wool and pure silk—*the regular price, 1.50,* was very low.	Men's Golf Hose, all-wool non-shrinkable English Hose; correct heather shades—fancy tops —*regular 5.50 grade.*
.80	1.20	4.00

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Men's Shop—Fifth Floor Entrance—1 West 35th St.

J. M. BECK WILL NOT SERVE WITH HEARST

Other Citizens Refuse Membership on Committee with the Editor.

INDEPENDENTS LIST GROWS

Noted Recruits Join in the Separate Movement to Welcome the Homecoming Troops.

James M. Beck and three other prominent citizens yesterday made public letters to Mayor Hylan refusing membership on the Mayor's Committee to Welcome the Homecoming Troops, because of the membership of William Randolph Hearst. The Independent Citizens' Committee announced also that Mr. Beck and eleven other citizens had notified the Executive Committee of their sympathy with the movement to give the soldiers a state-wide welcome, and had joined the committee. In his letter to the Mayor Mr. Beck said:

I appreciate the compliment of being appointed a member of the Mayor's Committee to Welcome Returning Soldiers and Sailors, but for reasons already given to you by various distinguished and patriotic citizens of New York I do not care to accept an appointment on a committee of which William Randolph Hearst is a member.

Other citizens who added their names to the Independent Citizens' Committee yesterday were: Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, William Guggenheim, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Frederic de Foster, Mrs. MacDougall Hawkes, Charles S. Fairchild, Dr. M. Allen Starr, George Blagden, and Albert Eugene Gallatin. Many other letters of acceptance were received, but the workers for the committee have not been able to look them over yet. In his letter to the Independent Committee, Mr. Gallatin said: "I refused to serve on a Welcome Committee of which Hearst was a member. I hear that there is to be a new committee and I should be very pleased to join this committee."

After the daily meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee yesterday it was announced that the mass meeting beginning the ceremonies of welcoming the soldiers would be held in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 17. The list of speakers for the meeting has not been made public yet because a meeting of the entire Citizens' Committee has been called for Friday afternoon to discuss final plans. It is to be held in the Hotel Belmont at 3:45 o'clock. In a statement issued last night the Citizens' Executive Committee said:

We are desirous of making the Madison Square Garden meeting as open to the general public as possible, and we request that all patriotic citizens interested in this movement to give the returning soldiers and sailors a proper welcome send their names to the headquarters of the Independent Citizens' Committee at 415 Madison Avenue. We hope that all patriotic organizations interested in the patriotic welcome and in the mass meeting will send their representatives to the meeting in the Hotel Belmont at 3:45 o'clock on Friday afternoon. It is announced also that all persons desiring to give their financial support to the movement may send checks to Benjamin Allen, Assistant Treasurer of the committee, at the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway."

A protest was sent to Mayor Hylan yesterday by the Woman's Club of Forest Hills, L. I. It said:

"We believe that no person even suspected of disloyalty to this country during the period of the great war should be appointed upon a committee to welcome our returning soldiers. We emphatically protest against the appointment of William Randolph Hearst as a member of such a committee, and we respectfully call upon the Mayor to rescind an appointment offensive to all loyal citizens."

John P. East, the lawyer, who was an official under the selective service law, wrote the Mayor that he would refuse membership on the official committee because he believed "the selection of Mr. Hearst for this position defeats the object to be attained." He added:

"Mr. Hearst's attitude and public record have been of such character that I cannot conceive that any American soldier or sailor could accept his hand by way of welcome. Having acted as Government Appeal Agent during the operation of the selective service law, I had an opportunity to get the point of view of the selected men, and having close relatives in the army in France, I believe that I interpret the feeling of our soldiers in stating that they would regard it as an indignity, rather than a compliment or a welcome, to be greeted on their return by a man whose course has not only been un-American but pro-German."

Mortimer Brenner, lawyer, wrote Mayor Hylan that he would have been glad to have served on the committee if Hearst had not been appointed, and added:

I feel that no committee of which he is an active member can receive the returning soldiers, sailors, and marines in a manner appropriate to the valorous deeds which they have accomplished across the seas. I must respectfully and regretfully decline to accept the appointment."

Edward W. Allen, Chairman of the Christmas Roll Call Committee of the American Red Cross in Kings County, declined membership on the Mayor's Committee, saying that he did not care to serve on the committee with Hearst.

Frederick L. Guggenheimer in a protest against the designation of Hearst as a Chairman on the official committee quoted a letter from an American officer overseas. The Lieutenant wrote that all the officers of his machine gun detachment considered the appointment an affront to them, and added:

"We want a real true American to formally welcome us back home again; we ask nothing more and we deserve nothing less."

The Defendam Association, composed of veterans of the 22d Regiment, now the 102d Engineers of the 27th Division, announced yesterday that they had appointed their own committee to welcome the regiment when it returned from France. Members of the committee are Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, formerly Colonel commanding the regiment; Colonels James R. Sillman, John T. Camp, Adolph Dick, and Harry H. Treadwell, and Henry Clews and about twenty other officers and men.

NEW LIST OF SOLDIERS CITED FOR BRAVERY

Two Long Island Men, One an Officer Who Gave His Life, Mentioned by Gen. Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department issued a list of citations today containing the names of several soldiers who have been decorated with the Distinguished War Service Cross by General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action. Among those mentioned are: Sergeant William Sarti of Petersburg, Va.; Lieutenant J. H. Spafford of Baltimore, Md.; Corporal H. L. Hanson of Nicolaus, Cal.; Corporal J. H. Graham of Washington, D. C.; Private R. L. Townsend of Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Corporal H. A. Cross of Pontiac, Mich.; Private Monroe Ellet of Huntington, Ind.; Private R. E. Geyer of South Bend, Ind.; Sergeant D. R. Green of Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant T. N. Hendricks of Nashville, Ga.; Captain R. B. Hood of Hutchinson, Kan., and Private Frank Settle of Ward, W. Va.

The others in the list, whose specific acts of bravery are described in the following paragraphs, hail from places adjacent to New York. They are:

Major J. J. F. Steiner, 1st Battalion, 2d Engineers.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm on Oct. 9. In command of his battalion in the front line, he personally conducted a reconnoissance. Exposed to enemy fire, he obtained valuable information after other patrols had failed. An attack was then organized, in which two machine guns were captured and a dangerous salient eliminated. Home address, Mrs. R. E. Steiner, mother, 220 Hull Street, Montgomery, Ala.

First Lieut. Otho Hamilton, (deceased,) 23d Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne-aux-Arnes on Oct. 3. He advanced his company through an area swept by machine gun and shell fire, and by his coolness and excellent leadership brought his company into an extremely advantageous position. He then caused a platoon to be sent flanking a machine gun that had retarded his advance, and with the remainder of the company maintained a continuous fire against the enemy's position, encouraging his men by his gallant example. He was later instantly killed by shell fire while returning from a reconnoissance. Next of kin, Mrs. Emma Hamilton, wife, 6 Lincoln Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

Second Lieut. John E. Mitchell, (deceased,) 23d Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Etienne-aux-Arnes on Oct. 3. Displaying utter disregard for his personal safety, he led his platoon through an extremely heavy machine gun and artillery barrage, and destroyed several enemy machine gun nests. He was later killed while making a reconnoissance. Next of kin, Mrs. John Mitchell, mother, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Private Roy L. Gooding, S. S. U. 554.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Somme-Py between Oct. 2 and 9. He volunteered and drove an ambulance at night, relieving men who were exhausted, and evacuated wounded from the most advanced posts under shell fire. On Oct. 5 he voluntarily went out and repaired an ambulance which had been damaged by a shell in direct view of the enemy, who shelled the place continually as he worked. On Oct. 7 he repaired another car under the same circumstances, assuring the prompt evacuation of the wounded. Home address, [illegible]

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Good Taste

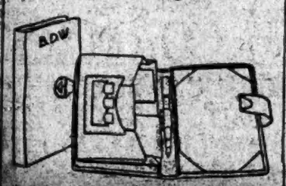
The Art of anything consists mainly in the discovery of what to avoid; what not to say, what not to do, and what not to wear. There are people that whatever they wear, you wish they wouldn't wear it.

Omission is a great gift!

Motor Cigarette Case

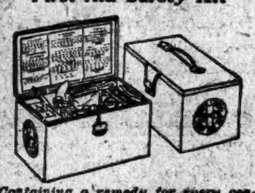
Shown open and closed, taking "20" cigarettes, a full day's supply, space for identification card or photograph, also space for money. Size 4¼x2¾ inches. Tan pig, goatskin.... $6.50
Tan English pigskin.... $7.75
Black or tan stripe leather.... $6.75
Initials stamped on case 25c extra.

Cross Writing Case



Folding design, blotter, and extension stationery pockets, card and stamp pockets, fountain pen, lock and key. 9¼x6 inches folded. Fountain pens from $3.50 extra.
Colored morocco.... $5.75
Black patent leather.... $8.50
Tan English pigskin.... $9.00

First-Aid Safety Kit



Containing a remedy for every conceivable sudden illness or injury; iodine, aromatic spirits of ammonia, eye lotion, etc., scissors, spoon, gauze bandage, absorbent cotton, safety pins, plasters, eye cup, dropper, medicine glass, etc. Instructions for kit in cover. Black or colored leather case, 10¼x6¾x3½ inches deep.... $14.50

"Over-Night" Bag

For women, "Leamington" design, complete white celluloid toilet and manicure articles. Black grained kid leather, moiselle lining, size 21-inch.... $38.00
Initials stamped on bag without charge.

English Kit Bag

This spacious Kit Bag will be favored by men who are avoiding the discomforts of railroad trunk service. Black grained kid, moire lining, inside pocket, brush, toilet articles. Size 24-inch.... $32.00

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REVIVAL OF GOLF EVIDENCED IN AWARDS OF METROPOLITAN TITLE TOURNAMENTS

TITLE GOLF MEET DATES ARE NAMED

Metropolitan Association Announces Awards for Three Tournaments.

AMATEUR TO BROOKLAWN

Open Championship Goes to the North Shore and the Junior to the Siwanoy Country Club.

Dates and links for three championship tournaments were decided upon at an Executive Committee meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association in this city late yesterday afternoon. This marks the first real action of its kind for the new year, and from now on developments are likely to follow in rapid succession.

Acting in accordance with the wishes expressed by the delegates at the recent annual meeting, when it was unanimously voted to give the clubs selected in 1916 first choice, the committee lost no time in awarding the Brooklawn Country Club the amateur, the North Shore the open, and the Siwanoy Country Club the junior. The amateur championship dates are Wednesday to Saturday, June 4, 5, 6, and 7; while the open is on for Thursday and Friday, July 10 and 11. The junior will claim attention on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24 and 25.

Apropos of the open, there seems little doubt but that the officials of the North Shore Country Club will follow custom and co-operate with the association in the interests of an amateur-professional curtain raiser on the day before the main event.

A. H. Pogson, secretary of the association, said last night that the first move regarding the preliminary competition would have to be made by the entertaining club, which always handles that affair. It has been customary for well-known amateurs and professionals to team up and play for prizes given by the club, in a fourball event. This gives entrants a chance to familiarize themselves with the course, and incidentally does away with the monotony of practice, without any particular incentive.

In the near future the board will decide upon the personnel of the new committees, as much has to be done between now and the early Spring.

PLAN INTERCITY GOLF.

Strong Local Team for Next Lesley Cup Tournament.

Findlay S. Douglas, Captain of the Metropolitan Lesley Cup team, may have to look to his laurels this year, of course, assuming that the Golf Associations representing Philadelphia, Boston, and New York resume their intercity struggle. For that matter, the trophy is at present held by Massachusetts, though there is a feeling that, with the strongest representation possible to be mustered, the New York combination would be hard to beat.

The war has not robbed this section of much of its erstwhile playing strength, and were a team to be selected right now it would be possible to call upon the services of such well-known favorites as Jerome Travers, Oswald Kirkby, Max Marston, Gardiner White, John G. Anderson, and John M. Ward. Possibly by the time Fall rolls around some of these at present in service will be free. These include Philip Carter and Henry J. Topping, both in France, and Fred Herreshoff and Archie Reid, both of whom are in the army.

Then there is Reginald Lewis, who has been in the navy, also H. K. Kerr. Unquestionably the next metropolitan Lesley Cup team will have as one of its members A. L. Walker, Jr., the brilliant Richmond County Country Club golfer, who recently won the tournament at Pinehurst. Richard A. Haight, runner-up to Walker in the last interscholastic tournament at Nassau, is another possibility. No official word has been received as yet concerning the plans of the associations regarding the resumption of these intercity matches, but the general impression is that, like all other forms of competitive golf, they will again get under way.

GREAT FETE AT DARTMOUTH.

Winter Carnival Will Be More Notable Than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 7.—Plans have been completed by the Dartmouth Outing Club to make its eighth annual Winter carnival a more striking feature of the college year than ever before. The dates chosen for the celebration are Feb. 13 to 15.

This year the outdoor features, which make this event distinctive among American college festivities will be more numerous than ever before. Besides the usual ski and snowshoe contests and intercollegiate hockey and basket ball games, it is planned to construct an artificial skating rink probably on the campus, for the use of the guests. There will also be the Dramatic Association show and the concerts and dances of former years.

Another Victory for Spear.

George Spear, present title-holder, added another victory to his record for the N. A. A. B. P. Metropolitan Class C 182.2 balkline billiard tournament last night, when he defeated C. Steinbugler by a score of 150 to 100 in twenty-nine innings. The game was decided at the Broadway Academy. Spear made a high run of 18 and averaged 5 5-29. Steinbugler's high run was 24, and he had an average of 3 18-28. This evening Louis A. Servatius will oppose A. Romberg.

Barton Beats Zibbard at Pool.

George J. Barton defeated Norman Zibbard last night at Doyle's Academy in the pocket billiard championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. by a score of 100 to 74. Barton made a high run of 20, while Zibbard's highest was 14. This evening Maurice Bache will try conclusions with E. S. Howe.

Coleman Defeats Schevenelle.

Hal B. Coleman defeated Edward Schevenelle of Chicago last night in the Class A 18.2 balkline billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Daly's Academy by a score of 300 to 282 in forty-five innings. Coleman made high runs of 43 and 32, with an average of 6 30-45. Schevenelle's high runs were 39 and 28, and he averaged 6 12-45.

Crescent A. C. Five Wins.

The Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn basket ball team defeated the Takimin Laboratory quintet last night in convincing fashion by the score of 45 to 17. The contest was played in the New Moon gymnasium. The Crescent five went to the front in the score early in the game and never relinquished its lead. At the end of the first half the New Moon team was leading by 26 to 10.

Races at Kingston Rink.

Brooklyn ice skating enthusiasts will witness the first outdoor speed contest of the season, when the Kingston Ice Rink at Kingston Avenue and St. John's Place stages its races on Jan. 12. The schedule of events calls for the half-mile novice and the one-mile handicap. Walter Kuhnne and William Taylor of the New York A. C., the United States Navy team of Carter, Shields, and Larnmann; Joe Moore, Jim Moran, and others of note will engage in the mile handicap. All entries must be closed with A. W. Moeller, care of the Kingston Ice Rink, on or before Jan. 11.

TOMASULO IN CLOSE BOUT.

Noble Gives Amateur Champion Tight Squeak at City A. C.

James Tomasulo, one of Uncle Sam's sailors, national amateur boxing champion at 115 pounds, gained one of the narrowest victories of his career last night in the ring of the City A. C., where he defeated Sam Nabie, Clark House A. A., in three rounds. The judges failed to agree on a winner, but Referee Eddie Forbes unhesitatingly decided in favor of the sailor boxer when appealed to by Announcer John Flecsan. The award did not meet with the unanimous approval of the large crowd of spectators. The result gave Tomasulo the 115-pound prize. From start to finish the bout was replete with action, both boxers exchanging blows freely and willingly.

Two Boston boxers participated in bouts, but without success. In the 115-pound class Joseph Wiles, Harvard Radio School, national 108-pound champion, was defeated in three rounds by Nabie, the latter receiving the judges' award. Rudolph Bokma, Pastime A. C., defeated Harry Silver, West End House, Boston, in three rounds, judges' decision, in the 140-pound class.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—J. Bozza, Newark, N. J., defeated C. Scobbia, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Pomerantz, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated S. Katz, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision.
Final Bout—Pomerantz defeated Bozza, three rounds, judges' decision.
115-Pound Class.—S. Noble, Clark House A. A., defeated Joseph Wiles, Harvard Radio School, three rounds, judges' decision; J. Tomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., drew a bye.
Final Bout—Tomasulo defeated Noble, three rounds, referee's decision. (Judges disagreed.)
128-Pound Class.—F. Kanowitz, Pastime A. C., defeated Abe Stollack, unattached, one round, referee's decision; J. Bernstein, Pastime A. C., defeated H. Hill, unattached, one round, referee's decision.
Final bout—Kanowitz defeated Bernstein, two rounds; referee's decision.
140-Pound Class.—Dave Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., defeated A. Beri, Clark House A. A., two rounds, referee's decision; R. Bokma, Pastime A. C., defeated H. Silver, West End House, Boston, Mass., three rounds, judges' decision.
Final bout—Rosenberg defeated Bokma, four rounds, judges' decision.

READY FOR CREW PRACTICE.

Machines Are Put Into Service Again for Columbia Oarsmen.

Rowing paraphernalia was dragged out of storage at Columbia University yesterday and Fred Plaisted, who for five years was first assistant to Jim Rice, formerly coach of the Blue and White crews, began the work of assembling the rowing machines and installing them on the balcony of the university gymnasium. Twenty-four machines, providing accommodations for three eights, will be set up, and it is probable that the work of installation will have been completed by next Monday, when informal practice is to be started under Plaisted's direction.

It has been decided by the university athletic authorities to renovate the old crew room adjacent to the gymnasium. This room was used by the Students' Army Training Corps. The room will be completely overhauled for the oarsmen. Dr. George L. Meylan, director of the gymnasium, has made plans for the use of the upper portion as locker rooms for the basketball and track teams.

Carl Merner, coach of the track team, who was to have reported on Monday to begin work with the track squad, was still among the missing yesterday, and it is believed that a hitch has developed in his discharge from the navy. Charley Shaw, the intercollegiate half-mile champion, will probably not report for the track team until Spring. Shaw has been playing basket ball for more than a month and within the week he has taken up wrestling. If the proposed indoor quadrangular meet, with Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Dartmouth as the contestants, is held Shaw will probably change his plans and report for the track squad.

LEHIGH GAME CANCELED.

City College Five Unable to Make Midweek Trip.

City College has called off its home and home basket ball agreement with Lehigh University. The Lavender was scheduled to meet Lehigh on the Pennsylvanians court today, but because of the Faculty ruling which would not permit any mid-week trips during the present intensive rush course now being given at the college the local authorities had to call the games off. The agreement was originally made while both institutions were Students' Army Training Corps units.

The Lavender's next game will be with West Point, at West Point, on Jan. 18. This will be the first game between the two colleges after a lapse of fourteen years.

YOUNG 'PHENOMS' FLOCK TO GIANTS

Manager McGraw Gets Deluge of Letters from Ambitious Players All Over Country.

One of the surest indications that baseball will come back more popular than ever next Summer is the deluge of letters which is being received by Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants and Secretary John B. Foster from youths all over the country who are ambitious to get a chance to play for the New York Club. More letters from youthful "phenoms" have been received at the office of the Giants this year than in any other season in the history of the club.

Most of the lads who send letters to Manager McGraw looking for a trial with his club are sincere enough, but have an entirely wrong impression of their own baseball ability. It isn't always the fault of the young players themselves that they think they are star players, but often the fault of those who advise them to try to get into the big leagues.

Many of the letters come from boys who think they are pitchers. After having made a local reputation in some small out-of-the-way town, they get the impression that they have enough talent to play in the majors. This year more than ever before the bush league territories have brought forth letters from pitchers who think they have as much speed as Walter Johnson or batsmen who think they can hit like Ty Cobb. If Manager McGraw should give a trial to every player who applies for a chance, the New York Club would have a hotel bill that would be greater than the season's receipts. One of the letters received at the office this year was from a young player in the Middle West, who offered to pay his own fare to the Giants' training camp if they would give him a chance.

The Giants probably get more letters from ambitious players than any other team in the majors. This is because the fame of McGraw and the Giants has been heralded to all corners of the country. Also, New York being a sure stopover for all transients, a greater number of people from more parts of the country see games at the Polo Grounds than at any other baseball plant in the country. Every time Manager McGraw signs a promising high-school lad like Walter Hoyt of Brooklyn, dozens of high-school pitchers are fired with ambitions to get the same kind of a chance.

The deluge of letters at the New York offices shows that the soldiers who played in the camps all last Summer have developed into good players, and many think that they are so good that they want to take up the game as a livelihood.

Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics has also received more applications from young players than ever before, and Mack, like Manager McGraw, says that it looks as if baseball talent would be very plentiful this season.

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees left yesterday for Florida, to make arrangements for the Spring training trip of the club. He already has an option on South Side Park, in Jacksonville, and this will probably be where Manager Huggins will take his players about March 26. The Athletics, under Connie Mack, trained at this park for several seasons.

Manager Huggins is in the South, and will join Sparrow, to look over the various sites which have been offered. Huggins is expected back in about a week, when he may make some announcement about his search for another outfielder.

Ty Cobb, baseball's greatest batsman, now denies that he said he did not want to play in Detroit again. He explains his position by saying that he understood, along with several other players, that he was a free agent. Cobb has told some of his close friends within the last few days that he expects to play with Detroit next season.

The Cincinnati club is negotiating to go to Havana, Cuba, to train in the Spring. President Herrmann is still in doubt about Matty being able to manage the club next season, but it would not be surprising if a new leader was named for the Reds. It is stated that Pix Pix is tired of his job in Redland and that the trials and troubles of the manager's job are more than he cares to shoulder.

Kleckhefer Leads Maupome.

CHICAGO, Jan. —Augie Kleckhefer, three-cushion billiard champion, tonight defeated Pierre Maupome, Mexican challenger, 55 to 4 in the second block of their match. The score now stands 100 to 90 in Kleckhefer's favor. Tomorrow night's block will end the match.

AT WORK ON SCHEDULES.

Joint Committee of Major Leagues Tackles Hard Task.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—After laboring all day with playing schedules of the National and American Leagues for the season of 1919 the Joint Schedule Committee of the two major organizations meeting here laid aside its work tonight and will again take up the matter tomorrow.

There were numerous problems that the committee discovered must be smoothed out, and, finding that the work could not be completed in time for the members to catch trains for their homes tonight, it was decided to postpone further consideration until tomorrow.

Cubs' Owner Insured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—William Wrigley, Jr., millionaire, and dominant stockholder in the Chicago National League Baseball Club, has taken a life insurance policy for $1,000 000. The annual premium on the ordinary life plan will be $30 000. Eight physicians, representing twenty-two companies, among which the insurance will be apportioned, conducted the examination.

Cahoon to Captain Tufts Team.

MEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 7.—Election of Charles S. Cahoon of Medford as captain of the Tufts College football eleven was announced today. He is a tackle, and has played on the Tufts team three seasons.

When it comes to passing on the fit and fabric, most men, or rather married men prefer to leave it to the wife.

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Good night!

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UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

HONORS FOR SILVER ECHO.

Miss Macy's Cat Declared Best of Its Kind in Show.

Another enviable chapter was written into the record of Silver Echo, a prize cat owned and bred by Miss Carroll Macy of Hewlett, L. I., yesterday, when the attractive little feline was declared the best cat of its breed and color exhibited at the sixth annual specialty show of the Silver Cat Society, on the roof of the Hotel McAlpin. This honor went to Miss Macy's entry over more than fifty rival members of cat's aristocracy judged by Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert. The award was popular.

Silver Echo is a shaded silver male with a green coat. He will be two years old May 7. Miss Macy entered him for his initial show last month at the exhibition of the Atlantic Cat Club. On that occasion Silver Echo went from the novice class right through to the best of the show.

Mrs. A. H. Churchill of Montclair, N. J., on the closing day, took the awards for the best female, the best kitten and the best neuter. Vee Vee, Mrs. Churchill's chinchilla, nearly three years old, took the leading prize for females. This cat was declared the best novice exhibited at the Silver Society's show last Winter. In the neuter competition Mrs. Churchill's thoroughpaced Essex, which has never been defeated, continued its winning career. Thoroughfoot is a chinchilla approaching five years. Winterage Orlenta, owned by Mrs. Churchill, captured the leading prize for kittens.

The Champion sisters, Miss Ethel and Miss Dorothy of Stapleton, S. I., accounted for the remainder of the prizes distributed in the regular classes on closing day. The Misses Champion's ch. Argent Dazzle, who is nearly three years old and has never been defeated, was adjudged the best champion of the show over three rivals, including Miss Carroll Macy's nine-year-old champion, Mlle. Genee Adam of Silver Echo. Argent Dazzle is a shaded silver male. The Misses Champion's shaded silver Argent Glow carried off the prize for the best novice exhibited.

The awards:

Best Champion of Show.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Dazzle.
Best Cat of Show.—Won by Miss Carroll Macy's Silver Echo.
Best Female of Show.—Won by Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Vee Vee.
Best Novice of Show.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Glow.
Best Kitten of Show.—Won by Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Winterage Orlenta.
Best Neuter of Show.—Won by Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Thoroughfoot of Essex.

XAVIER FIVE DEFEATED.

Meets First Reverse of Season Against St. Francis Prep.

Xavier High School's basket ball team dropped the first game of its season yesterday when it was defeated by the St. Francis Prep School quintet in a closely contested game on the St. Francis court in Brooklyn. The score was 29 to 15. The St. Francis five showed in the lead for the greater part of the game. At the end of the first half the ultimate winners were leading by 16 to 8.

Cooney scored most of the victorious team's points. He collected four field goals, and was successful in eight free throws. Cavanagh did the bulk of the scoring for Xavier, registering four field baskets.

The lineup:

St. Francis (29.)	Position.	Xavier. (15.)
Cooney	R. F.	Cavanagh
Moran	L. F.	McMahon
Walsh	C.	McCarron
Cahill	R. G.	Lynch
McFarland	L. G.	Herlihy

Field goals—Cooney, (6.) Moran, (3.) Cavanagh, (4.) McMahon, McCarron, Lynch, O'Brien, (2.) Goals from foul—Cooney, (5.) Substitution—For Xavier H. S.: O'Brien for McCarron. Time of halves—One of fifteen and one of twenty minutes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Milk Fight IN OUR ABSENCE

The officers of the Dairymen's League have been summoned to Albany by Governor A. E. Smith to explain their side of the milk fight. This they are glad to do, and they have explained it to Mayor Hylan, District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney Dooling and others, from time to time, whenever requested to do so. They now must leave your City where they have been conducting your fight against rapacious and short-sighted middlemen who make up the Milk Conference Board of Retailers.

They will endeavor, however, to save the 700,000 cows owned by their 62,000 members from destruction, which must surely come if the dairy farmers cannot get the Conference Board Retailers to pay the cost of production prices for milk. They will also continue as best they can, every endeavor to bring in free milk for the benefit of children, invalids and others who must have it.

While They Are Away

they ask New Yorkers to answer these vital questions in their own personal interests.

Do you wish the farmer to be paid the bare cost of production for his milk, or are you willing to have him go out of the milk producing business?

Do you understand that milk is a perishable product, and should be consumed near where it is produced?

Do you know that much of the milk now being brought in comes from distant States, and that some of it is stale, has not been inspected and is not as pure and nutritious as our good State milk that some retailers refuse to buy at honorable prices?

Do you understand that the farmers ask of these retailers only 9c a quart for milk which they sell to you at 18c—a margin of 7 cents—as compared with 4.4 cents margin which satisfies the retailers in Philadelphia?

Do you know that the experts (the men who really know), from nearby Agricultural Colleges, are willing to testify, if called, as to the exact cost of producing milk in this section?

Do you believe that milk retailers are willing to forego at this time their profits in their alleged fight for the public good?

Do you think they are handling their business and keeping down their pasteurizing and peddling costs—systematizing their milk routes—saving the breakage on bottles by collecting them carefully, or do you think these milk conference retailers are enjoying a handsome profit and running their business in a slipshod way?

Do you believe that farmers have ever gouged the public, or do you think that for years they have been browbeaten and bullied by the men to whom they have sold, who in turn sell to you at handsome profits?

Do you believe there is a political aspect to this whole milk controversy?

Now What Do You Want to Do About It?

We will co-operate with any honest, fair-minded citizens in: 1st—Getting free milk into New York to those who cannot pay for it. 2nd—In getting milk into New York at our cost of production to any one who will buy it in reasonable quantities. 3rd—In taking the whole milk problem out of politics and placing it before any capable and high-minded committee of citizens who understand milk production and distribution, who can adjust this whole matter so that we can get the cost of production, so that you can get your pure, fresh milk when you want it, and so that the retailer or some State or City owned Institution can pasteurize and deliver this milk to you at the lowest possible rate.

MEANWHILE—

there are many fair-minded retailers and wholesalers in and about New York who are ready to sell you pure, inspected, nutritious, Up-State milk (not stale, Western, long-freighted milk)—and we list their names below for the benefit of the public:

Alleva, Francesca, 190 Grand St., New York City.
Arnstein, Henry, 2394 Seventh Ave., New York City.
Becker, Henry & Son, Roseland, N. J.
Beckman, A., 343 E. 143d St., New York City.
Berghorn & Beers, 430 E. 145th St., New York City.
Bower, J. J. & Co., Paterson, N. J.
Bunger Dairy Co., 50 Bloomfield Ave., Newark, N. J.
Burgman, M., Inc., 156 W. 31st St., New York City.
Castanea Dairy Co., 234 N. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
Clark, George & Son, Lebanon, N. J.
Cohen Dairy Co., 60 Lenox Ave., New York City.
Corkdale, Joseph, 353 W. 117th St., New York City.
Corros & D'Asdria, 579 E. 187th St., New York City.
Crawford Farms, Inc., Millbrook, N. Y.
Doischer, John H., 343 W. 38th St., New York City.
Draves Dairy, 130 Union St., Union Hill, N. J.
Dubnoff & Ratner, 135 President St., Passaic, N. J.
Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J.
Farmers' Co-operative Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Farmers Exchange Co., Bellemeade, N. J.
Field, G. W., North Branch, N. J.
Fieldman, Samuel, 629 E. 9th St., New York City.
Fullbourn, O. C., 915 Madison Ave., Paterson, N. J.
Geir, George, 504 W. 39th St., New York City.
Glasser Bros., 175 Church St., New Brunswick, N. J.
Gruhn, Otto, 223 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hamilton Dairy Co., 630 W. 131st St., N. Y. C.
Harden, Reeve, Hamburg, N. J.
Harlem Dairy Co., 316 E. 91st St., New York City.
Hintzen Bros., 462-4 S. 10th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Hudson Co. Dairy, Kearny, N. J.
Hudson Milk & Cream, 170 9th St., New York City.
Hustis, Samuel, 36 Lake St., White Plains, N. Y.
Inwood Dairy Co., Harrison, N. Y.
Jetter Dairy Company, 43 Perry St., New York City.
Knickerbocker Milk Co., 3-5 Watkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lemkau, John, 678 E. 133d St., New York City.
Lieber, Isaac, 16 E. 107th St., New York City.
Malone Dairy Co., 368 10th Ave., New York City.
Maplehurst Dairy, Stamford, Conn.
Michaelson, W., 426 W. 127th St., New York City.
Muller, K. John, 130 W. 61st St., New York City.
New Milford Dairy, New Milford, Conn.
Nicosia Bros., 38 Monroe St., New York City.
Orange Dairy Co., 496 Main St., Orange, N. J.
Pellens, Theo., 120 Wayne St., Jersey City, N. J.
Pieper, A., 202 E. 36th St., New York City.
Plainfield Milk & Cream, 112 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
The Premium Dairy Co., 3480 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Provost, Wm., Inc., 10-16 Nassau St., Newark, N. J.
Rail & Harbor Milk & Cream, Elizabeth, N. J.
Raoch, Henry Co., 27 Garden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reardon, Dennis, Sussex, N. J.
Reder Bros., New Brunswick, N. J.
Robinson, George N., Jutland, N. J.
Rosasco, John E., 13 Morton St., New York City.
Rosedale Dairy Co., 1680 Park Ave., New York City.
Round Hill Farms, Greenwich, Conn.
Schmaling, G. C., Port Chester, N. Y.
Schwartz, Henry M., 422 E. 116th St., New York City.
Sharp, F. G., Annandale, N. J.
Shoemaker, Edgar, 615 E. 134th St., New York City.
Slottman, William, 23 Mangin St., New York City.
Standard Dairy Company, 613 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.
Stretch, C. G., Killawog, N. Y.
Striano, Carmine, 113 Mott St., New York City.
Stuhring, Herman, 322 W. 48th St., New York City.
Sullivan County Creamery Co., Callicoon, N. Y.
Sweetwood Cr'y Co., 93 Grant Ave., Jersey City.
Vanatta, C. W., West Portal, N. J.
Van Herwerde, C., 90 Second St., Passaic, N. J.
Waddington Cond. Co., 102-6 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.
Waldron, B. R., Califon, N. Y.
Wetter, John F. C., 424 E. 118th St., New York City.
Whitehouse Milk & Cream, 237 Chester St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Whitehouse Milk & Cream, 463 Watkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zaumer, M., 1504 Park Ave., New York City.
Zellner Bros., 37 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dairymen's League
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
(This advertisement costs each league member less than one cent.)

LINKS ARGENTINA WITH ALLIED LANDS

La Nacion, Buenos Aires Paper, Aims to Cement Good Relations Through Trade.

HAS NOVEL PLAN IN LONDON

Its Office There to be a Bureau of Information as to South American Conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"That fine pro-Ally paper La Nacion," as Lord Northcliffe described the Buenos Aires newspaper when speaking to overseas journalists last August, is establishing an office in London, which will have the character of an unofficial Consulate for the Argentine Republic. Primarily, it will be the British office of La Nacion, but business men will be able to talk there to people who understand the commercial requirements of Argentina and who can give advice concerning trade prospects, the class of goods worth advertising, and other important matters.

Jorge A. Mitre, editor of the paper, who is visiting England, gave an account of his plans yesterday to a representative of The London Times, and also spoke of the associations between Argentina and Great Britain and the attitude of his country toward the belligerents during the war. Mr. Mitre said he recently spent ten months in the United States, and traveled through the country at the invitation of the American Government. He was greatly impressed by the spirit of the people and by the extraordinary organization of war exports. Some time ago he received an invitation from the British Government to come to England, but until now business engagements had not permitted him to do so. He said he regretted that he had been unable to see Britain's war activities in full swing, but was deeply impressed by what he saw.

Has Vast News Connections.

"The issues of the war are on the eve of realization," he said. "We of La Nacion from the first day of the war have stated our pro-ally sympathy editorially and have done everything in our power to present to the Argentine public the most complete and reliable news service we could obtain. We carry a cable news service costing $30,000 a month, concentrated specially on London and New York. In London we have exclusive rights to South America to The Times service, supplemented by an arrangement with the Central News Agency. In New York we have the reports of The Associated Press, which runs to 3,000 words a day, and exclusive rights to the services of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the New York World. Just as we have staff correspondents in The Times office here, who have access to the cables before publication, so our men in THE NEW YORK TIMES office are doing the same work. In addition we have our own correspondents in all the allied capitals. The news of the abdication of the Kaiser was first known in New York through La Nacion.

Since the armistice was signed we have been able to see through our New York office the great interest that is being developed in South American trade. The same thing is likely to occur here. There has always been a big volume of trade between Great Britain and Argentina, but there are still great prospects for the future. I believe myself that newspaper offices should be advisers and distributors of information. This applies particularly to trade matters, concerning which the average man is not quite frankly how the situation stands. In the office we are to open in London we want to give information not only of our paper, but of business generally. Our European representative will come to London every month."

Speaking of relations between South America and Great Britain, Mr. Mitre said that Argentina always would be grateful to Great Britain because it had confidence in Argentina when that country was less prosperous than it is now.

"Great Britain," he said, "built the Argentine railways. The first extensive long line of railway concession given in Argentina was made by General Mitre when he was President. It consisted of a grant of land to the extent of 4,000 meters on either side of the railroad. La Nacion has been the firm supporter of the introduction of British capital. The investments law governing the railroads was devised by Emilio Mitre, and is known as the Mitre law. It insures revenue on a sound basis to the British owning companies, also systematic extensions of track. The railway tariffs are approved by the Argentine Government. There is also a fixed railroad taxation which goes into the development of roads leading from the railway stations.

Trade Follows Investment.

"I recently told some American manufacturers—and this point will interest the British people—that if they wanted extensive trade in South America they should not limit themselves to selling goods. I believe the old theory that trade follows the flag should be altered. Trade follows investments. It is a fact that in Argentina big investments have meant big trade. I am speaking now on the basis of figures before the war. In the past Great Britain had the largest volume of trade according to the large volume of her investments."

"During the war the feeling of the Argentine people toward Great Britain has been decidedly cordial, and their sympathies have been generally pro-ally. While our immigration is chiefly Italian and Spanish, our chief financial and commercial backers have been British. This has had a big influence. Our cultured class has always had a strong affection for France. You cannot find a family of position in Argentina that did not in normal times spend part of the year in Paris. Our literature and language are influenced by France, with whom we have the deepest sympathy.

"With regard to the United States, we have always felt that the Monroe Doctrine acted as a guarantee for all the American continents. It has been a doctrine of common interest to both North and South America.

"I do not think any country that has any national morality could be indifferent to the issues raised by President Wilson and the unselfish attitude of the United States. All of these things show Argentina's sentiment toward the cause of the Allies, and this sentiment has been expressed in the street, the press, in Congress, and everywhere that collective opinion could find utterance. The question of whether our country should enter the war was a subject for determination by Executive power. The President was for neutrality, but he succeeded, nevertheless, in giving many expressions of sympathy to the Allies in other ways."

WORLD'S BIGGEST WARSHIP.

British Battle Cruiser is 894 Feet Long and Has 8 15-Inch Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 7, (via Montreal.)—Although no official statement has yet been made, it is understood that the British warship Hood, now nearing completion, will be the largest fighting vessel in the world.

The Hood is 894 feet long and will carry eight 15-inch guns. Her hull is fitted with an outer cuirass, against which, it is claimed, torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly. The vessel is expected to attain a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The Hood will cost $16,575,000. It is said that three other battle cruisers of the same type as the Hood are being built.

In length the Hood will be greater than any of the dreadnoughts of the American Navy. Vessels like the New Mexico and the Mississippi on the waterline measure 600 feet. The American dreadnoughts of the latest design carry twelve 14-inch guns.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

Emma Roberts Sings.

To show how dangerous it is to generalize, let us begin by reciting that yesterday afternoon there were many motor cars in Forty-third Street and in front of Aeolian Hall. Not many weeks ago we proclaimed as stigmata of the fashionable amateur, motor cars, ill-timed applause, flowers on the grand-piano ceffin, and other squeegees. We were mistaken. There is no truth in the warworn phrase "semper eadam." Life is too various to be cabined and cribbed in an epigram. Fashionable audience. Much applause. Flowers. Cars and carriage-calls. Big coffee-colored porter "damned moist and unpleasant"—as Mr. Mantalini used to say—from shouting numbers and rushing to open doors. Yet, an afternoon of artistic singing by Emma Roberts, so artistic and so human that we found ourselves applauding, yes—but don't whisper it to Mr. Finck, because he is jealous of his reputation as a professional weeper—there was wet in the corner of our eyes when the young contralto sang "Aux Morts pour la Patrie," by Fervier, a not very original composition. Ah! but there comes in the art of Miss Roberts. Her voice is not velvet. It is resonant, also reedy at times and a little hard. That so-called contralto timbre—the sentimental sheep quality—is absent; yet by the dexterous mixing of brains and music she achieves results, nay, heights, denied singers with more luscious organs. And the temperament of Emma Roberts! Let us not forget that else her case would be Hamlet with ophelia not in the cast.

She knows how to use her voice. Her breath control is admirable. A phrase is never spun out beyond its measure. Her rhythmic sense is controlled by intelligence and by the invisible spirit that moves on the waters of emotion. It is felt, never obtruded. When a climax is demanded it is forthcoming, witness the splendid close of "The Clock," by Moschnovsky, (encore un autre "sky" dans ma potion! as the dear dead Jules Laforgue would have cried.) Her diction is excellent. In English, French, Russian we heard every word, appropriately colored. She paints with her voice. And her musical conception that of a sensitive brain and soul—and also heart. She sang "darky" tunes which brought us back to camp meetings in Maryland, a spiritual" arranged by Harry Burleigh that stirred the lachrymal ducts, and an Indian song, "Chattering Squaw," that heavily leaned on Chinatown. Or was it because all squaws chatter, whether red, white, black, yellow and negritte? Colombine, by Poldowski, after Verlaine, and Englished by George Harris, Jr., (not, however, so atmospherically rendered as in the version of the same poem by Vance Thompson,) had her reason, as well as others, and in the recapitulation each song gained, proving, rather to our discomfiture, that a good thing can be repeated. John Constable to the contrary notwithstanding. "The Last Hour," by Wilfrid Kramer, a telling lyric mood was also redemanded.

Miss Roberts loads every phrase with intense dramatic feeling when set down in the score. She has passion and art, in skillful equipoise, and humor, and a pretty talent in the making of a musical scheme. Her Russian numbers were idiomatic in sense and sentiment. With Kurt Schindler at the keyboard the program fairly swam to success. Several Russian lyrics, wailing, characteristic, penetrating the emotional viscera, were of his own arranging. But, then, it is not necessary to speak of his various albums, Russian and other exotic folksongs. Personality and we can't resist this chance—Emma Roberts is comely, dark, vivacious, her eyes not without a sparkling malice, her gown tactful, her manner gracious. When she sings again she is bound to fill the hall. What she knows how to sing, artistically, and she knows how, all the lore," as Daudet remarks in Sapho.

Sascha Jacobsen.

There was plenty of applause last night at Carnegie Hall for the gifted young violin virtuoso, Sascha Jacobsen, and well-deserved applause it was. He opened his program with Tartini-Kreisler, the familiar fugue, followed by Corelli's D major sonata, both of which demonstrated the sound musical foundation of the violinist. Then came the battle horse of all violinists since it was composed, Mendelssohn's concerto in E minor. It was well played, sure in passage work, the cadenza in the first allegro brilliant, the rondo given with plenty of fire. But, then, every fiddler plays this work well, as once upon a time every pianist played the same composer's concerto in G minor. Jacobsen, however, is not an every-day artist. His mechanism is excellent. He has a pleasing personality, and when he masters the difficult art of nuance he will be nearer that goal of perfection toward which every ambitious youngster sets a hopeful face.

In a group of minor compositions which included the names of Godowsky, Kreisler, Faure, and Wieniawski, he was particularly happy. The Godowsky Legende, marked "first time" in the program, is a most musical, most melancholy, mood, in double notes, charged with Slavic "zal," and written with a full comprehension of the solo instrument. In this, as in Kreisler's "La Gitana," that charming trifling with the madcap gypsy spirit, the concert-giver displayed most engaging qualities, although he did not quite compass the witchery of the unapproachable Frita. There was a large and enthusiastic audience.

'CRISPINO' REVIVAL PUT OFF.

Scotti Unable to Sing Title Role Tonight—Next Week's Operas.

Signor Scotti has a cold and cannot sing the title role in "Crispino" at the opera this evening. So the revival will go over to a later day next week, and Mme. Hempel tonight will appear in "La Traviata" instead, with Crimi and De Luca.

The Metropolitan's tenth week will include "Aida" next Monday, a first-time for Matzenauer; Wednesday, "Marta," with Caruso; Thursday the Puccini triple bill, with Farrar, and Friday, "Oberon."

At the matinée on Jan. 18, "Crispino e la Comare" will be new, and that evening Caruso will sing "Le Prophete" at the annual benefit for the French Hospital. Next Tuesday Miss Farrar appears in "Thais" in Brooklyn.

Chamber Music Society's Concert.

Carolyn Beebe, Pierre Henrotte, and others of the Chamber Music Society's eleven artists from leading orchestras of New York, gave a second concert of that organization, now in its fourth year, at Aeolian Hall last night. Eight players were heard, first and last, in novelties by Hofmann and Ries, while there were also a trio by Tovey, new here, and Brahm's quintet in B minor, Op. 115, for clarinet and strings. This last, the only number in the program not marked "first time in New York," was still unhackneyed enough. The society has a repertory unique in public hearing, and last night's audience again found pleasure in its unusual combination of instrumental color in art miniatures of old masters and new.

"Dear Brutus" for Lafayette Fund.

Last night's performance of "Dear Brutus," at the Empire, was in aid of the Lafayette Fund for wounded men, and was attended by many well-known persons. Box parties were given by Mrs. F. N. Watrins, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. E. LeB. Gardner, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and Mrs. William B. Rogers. Following the performance there was a dance at the Hotel Vanderbilt under the auspices of the fund.

SHOWS GERMANS FINANCED VILLA

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

by drafts, drawn on the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, valued at $367,000.

Heinen's deposition was also subscribed to by P. A. Borgermeister, who was Albert's confidential secretary and who with Heinen is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe. It disclosed the disposition of $38,777,000 that passed through Heinen's own hands as Albert's chief adviser and assistant. He said that the money was obtained in loans from banks in New York or through the American agents of banks in Germany.

Heinen admitted for the first time that the German Government tried to organize a steamship line of its own, which was to fly neutral flags, and named several ships which had been bought outright by Dr. Albert. All of these ships operated out of New York. In one instance the German Government sent cargoes to France and Italy, disposed of them at a profit, and sent part of the money back to New York to help finance Dr. Albert.

In the deposition sworn to by Heinen and Borgermeister the loans making up the $34,000,000 which passed through Heinen's hands are listed as follows:

1. From Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to Dr. Albert, $400,000.

2. From the Sud Deutsche Disconto Gesellschaft, negotiated through John Simon, $1,300,000. The loan was made to secure funds required here for making shipments. John Simon was the American agent for the German bank.

3. From the Chase National Bank of New York, $3,000,000.

4. From the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, $1,000,000.

5. From G. Amsinck & Co. of New York, $400,000.

Loan for Cotton Shipment.

6. From the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $1,800,000. This loan was obtained to finance a cotton shipment. The parties interested were the Deutsche Bank, Tidemann & Co. of Fort Worth, Texas, and the Zentral Einkauft-Gesellschaft. The cotton was to have been shipped to Holland and thence to Germany, but was seized by the British.

7. From the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $450,000.

8. From the Hanover Bankers' Trust Co. of New York, $250,000. L. Wolff & Co. were the beneficiaries.

9. From German treasury notes, placed April 1, 1915, $7,000,000. The transaction was carried out by Chandler & Co., bankers, of New York.

10. From treasury bills placed June 1, 1916, $3,800,000. These were in the form of a bill of exchange, and $2,600,000 is said to be still outstanding.

11. From treasury bonds placed in 1915-1916, $1,300,000. These were sold principally to insurance companies.

12. Remittances from the Reichsbank for the Zentral Einkauft-Gesellschaft, $3,500,000. This money was paid by the agents of the Reichsbank in New York.

13. Remittances from the Reichsbank for the redemption of the Treasury notes of April 1, 1915, $7,000,000.

14. Remittances from the Reichsbank for the Bridgeport Projectile Company (Thompson,) of Bridgeport, Conn., $1,200,000. This was used as part payment for 2,000,000 shrapnel cases.

15. Remittances from the Zentral Einkaufs-Gesellschaft, $650,000, through John Simon.

16. Remittances from the Deutschebank for the Zentral Einkaufs-Gesellschaft, $1,200,000. This was a payment to Hugo Schmidt, the American agent for the Deutschebank, who is now interned.

Lists Many Disbursements.

The table of disbursements as submitted by Heinen was as follows:

1. Payment of loan to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $400,000.

2. Payment of part of loan of Sud Deutsche Disconto Gesellschaft, $300,000.

3. Payment of loan to Chase National Bank, $4,000,000.

4. Payment of loans to Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $1,000,000.

5. Payment of loan to G. Amsinck & Co., $400,000.

6. Payment of loan to Equitable Trust Company, $1,800,000.

7. Payment of loan to Guaranty Trust Company, $450,000.

8. From loan to Bankers Trust Company, $250,000.

9. Redemption of Treasury notes, $7,000,000.

10. Part redemption of Treasury bills, $1,000,000.

11. For account of Reichsbank, $3,000,000.

12. Payments to account of Embassy, Washington, $5,500,000.

13. Payments to Bridgeport Projectile Company, $2,500,000.

14. Shipments of merchandise in 1914, $3,000,000. This item refers principally to flour and grain transaction, consigned to Copenhagen through persons named Larson and Peterson.

15. Value of cotton shipped on steamer Elr, $800,000. This transaction, handled by L. Wolff & Co., and was consigned to Gothenburg and Copenhagen. Ship reached Gothenburg and discharged part of the cargo, and was en route to Copenhagen when captured by a U-boat and taken into Kiel.

16. Value of grain shipment per steamer Elr, $500,000. This was shipped by Southern Products Trading Company, or John Simon.

Cargo of the Maumee.

17. Value of cargo steamship Maumee, $500,000. This shipment was made by Goldsmith & Co. and was financed with American securities owned by the Germans.

18. Value of cargo of steamship Winneconne, $100,000. Cargo was beancake and macaroni, sent by Southern Products Trading Company.

19. Value of cargo steamer Fordney, $380,000. Cargo of fodder, shipped by K. and E. Neumond of New York, and captured by the British.

"This ship," the deposition said, "was one of a few ships chartered for trade with Scandinavia by Phelps Brothers & Co. as the operators of the American Exporters Line. This was a line incorporated apparently by Phelps. Albert's office committed itself to a guarantee to see that no loss should be incurred on the charter. Albert guaranteed the charter, and any profits or loss would have been made up by or received by Albert."

The deposition further states that the steamer Elr was owned by the Zentral Einkaufs-Gesellschaft. The Germans when they captured that vessel captured their own property.

20. Balance of value cargoes steamers Newton and Amor, $250,000. The Amor carried grain from the Southern Products Company. The cargoes were sold in France and Italy, part of the sale money coming back to Albert, and the rest of it apparently being sent into Germany.

21. Book value of steamship Elr, $300,000.

22. Purchase of ship Manuel Reva, $320,000. This ship was operated in the fleet of the Brynhilda Corporation.

23. Purchase of ship Brynhilda, $200,000.

24. Purchase of steamship Callao, price not stated.

25. Purchase of steamer Neptune, $100,000. Bought by Albert and turned over to Brynhilda Corporation.

26. Loss on purchase and sale of steamer Zealandia, $120,000.

27. Loss on operation of steamers of American Exporters Line, $200,000. Among the ships named in this item are the Fordney, Bayamo, and Antilla.

28. Loss on operation of Fiske Trading Company, representing loss on operation of steamers Zealandia and Neches.

Loss on Meat Shipments.

29. Loss on shipments of meat by Sulzberger & Co., $260,000.

"That," said Heynen, "is the final payment made on the transaction; where Sulzberger & Co. made shipments of meats to Scandinavian ports under the guarantee of Dr. Albert. The shipments approximated in value $1,000,000."

30. Loss of cargo of steamer Newton, $150,000.

31. Loss on cotton purchased by John Simon, $450,000, less profit on shipments made by Wolff & Co. of $150,000, leaving net loss of $300,000.

32. Loss on purchase and sale of rubber, $100,000.

33. Loss on purchase of material by Aaron Hecht, Albert's predecessor, $150,000.

Appam Case Included.

34. Expenses in case of the steamer Appam captured by a German raider and sent into Norfolk, $850,000. The vessel was returned to original owners by the American courts.

35. Balance on deposit with Chandler & Co., $75,000.

36. Balance with John Simon, $155,000.

37. Balance operating account Atlantic, $17,000.

38. Balance account current of Lemke & Co., $20,000.

39. Interest on loans, notes and bills, $400,000.

When Captain Lester concluded the reading of the Heinen affidavit, Major Humes placed into the record the data concerning the Bernstorff-Albert-Somerfeld banking transactions in St. Louis:

"On April 5, 1915," said Major Humes, "Albert opened an account of $100,000 in the St. Louis National Bank. The same day a second account for $100,000 was opened in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company by Bernstorff and Albert jointly. Also on that same day in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company an account for $15,000 was opened in the name of A. Somerfeld, the money for the Somerfeld account being transferred to St. Louis by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"Now, as for the Somerfeld account, we have not as yet been able to prove that it was fed by the Albert-Bernstorff accounts. Somerfeld's account was used exclusively to pay for ammunition shipped to Hippolito Villa at El Paso, Texas, who was a brother of Francisco Villa, the bandit, who was then carrying on a guerrilla warfare along the American border. All of the ammunition was made by the Western Cartridge Company of Alton, Ill., and was paid for by eight drafts drawn on Somerfeld's account in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

"The Somerfeld account was kept replenished by telegraphic transfers from the Guaranty Trust Company in New York, the transfers numbering thirty-four and totaling about $367,000. At about the same time that Bernstorff and Albert closed out their accounts Somerfeld also cleaned his up, the Somerfeld balance of about $5,000 being transferred back to the Guaranty Trust Company to Somerfeld's credit."

Humes Submits Letters.

Several letters regarding the shipment of munitions to Villa and written by Somerfeld to the Western Cartridge Company were placed in the record by Major Humes.

At the morning session Gaston D. Means, who was formerly in the employ of the Government, testified for a while, but the committee ruled that his evidence was not admissible.

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—F. W. Olin, President of the Western Cartridge Company, tonight said he could not recall shipments of material to Mexico for Villa, as reported to a Senate Committee by Major E. Lowry Humes, but that his company had made many shipments of of cartridges to that country, and that the statement of Major Humes probably was correct.

Mr. Olin said all shipments were made with the consent of the Federal authorities and that no shipments had been made to Mexico after the United States entered the war.

"I recall F. A. Somerfeld very well," said Mr. Olin. "I met him several times in New York and I believe that he visited our plant once."

S. L. ROTHAPFEL RESIGNS.

Quits Rivoli and Rialto Theatres, but is to Continue in Pictures.

Samuel L. Rothapfel, Managing Director of the Rivoli and Rialto Theatres, announced yesterday that he had resigned his position and would leave on Feb. 1. Mr. Rothapfel said that he had resigned "to take up the preliminaries of a project of significance and with a greater claim" upon his attention, the nature of which he could not make known at present. He admitted that his new work would be in motion pictures.

Speculation as to Mr. Rothapfel's successor remained unsatisfied yesterday, but it seemed to be expected that Hugo Riesenfeld, the musical director of the theatres, would become responsible for the programs, and Lawrence A. Walsh, Treasurer of the Rivoli, the financial head of the two houses. The theatres are owned by corporations, in which, it is said, Felix Kahn, brother of Otto H. Kahn, is the principal stockholder.

In addition to the management of the theatres, Mr. Rothapfel has assisted the Government's Division of Films in its war work, the last two official films, "America's Answer" and "Under Four Flags," having been assembled and exhibited under his direction.

"I can't go on with it—"

she weakly cried and fell in a half faint away from the piano. With frightened faces her friends departed, leaving her to suffer with the distressing symptoms of Chlorosis ("Green Sickness").

This form of anemia is common among young girls just budding into womanhood. When the blood is restored to normal richness and redness, the patient recovers her full health and strength.

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"The Red Blood Builder"

This splendid general tonic and appetizer helps to create rich, red blood by its aid in increasing the number of the red blood cells and their capacity to carry and distribute oxygen—the breath of life—to every cell and tissue. Thus the body is charged with force health and energy. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is easy to digest and pleasant to taste. Prescribed by the medical profession.

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There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's. Sold in bottle and package as shown here. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY
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WOMEN AND GIRLS DIE IN FILM EXPLOSION

Fifteen or Twenty Killed and Score Injured When a Pittsburgh Exchange Blows Up.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—Between fifteen and twenty persons, mostly women and girls, were killed and more than a score of others injured here late today when an explosion wrecked a film exchange building at 804 Penn Avenue, in the downtown section of the city. Eight bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and firemen working on the interior of the structure, report that many other bodies are buried under the wreckage.

The building in which the explosion occurred is a six-story structure, and many of the women and girls jumped from the upper floors. Persons who were near by when the explosion shook the district say that prior to the upheaval a dense cloud of black smoke poured from the lower floor. Then came the terrific report, shattering window glass and casting many persons within the structure into the street.

Many firemen were injured, two when an extension ladder collapsed and others by flying glass and falling wreckage. Hospitals throughout the city are receiving wounded, while bodies are being removed to the morgue. Firemen are said to have found the bodies of eight young girls on the third floor, huddled together. They are supposed to have died of suffocation.

William Bennett, Chief of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, went through the ruined structure tonight, and he estimated the property loss at $1,000,000.

At this hour scores of firemen are working feverishly on the wreckage in an effort to dig out the bodies of victims caught under falling debris.

ROW AT BOAT CONFERENCE.

Owners Refuse to Give In to Unions —Strike of 15,000 Threatens.

The hearing of the dispute between the New York Boat Owners' Association and the marine workers' unions in the City Hall before Basil M. Manley, Chairman of the War Labor Board, ended in a row yesterday, after a stormy session lasting eight hours. The boat owners were willing to confer with representatives of their employes about an eight-hour day, but they absolutely declined to arbitrate the matter before the board.

After the meeting broke up at 8 o'clock last night the workmen's leaders called a meeting of the Strike Committee for 2 o'clock this afternoon at 25 Park Place, headquarters of the Marine Engineers' Association, to decide what is to be done. Paul Vacarelli, who represented the marine workers at the meeting, said there would be no strike today, but if the 15,000 members of the unions voted for a general strike it would be the biggest tieup that New York Harbor had even seen. This would not affect the transports, he said, because the army and navy had their own tugs to dock them, and if it was necessary the strikers would help out. He denied that the men were bound by an agreement until next May, and said that it had expired on Dec. 31, 1918.

The Boat Owners stood by their previous decision that they would arbitrate the question of wages, but not the eight-hour working day, which they declared to be impracticable.

Thomas J. Delahunty, President of the Marine Workers' Affiliated Unions, said that military or naval intervention would serve as a two-edged sword. "What I mean is," he explained, "if the Boat Owners don't abide by the decision of the National War Labor Board their craft will be commandeered, and if labor refuses the boats will be manned by United States sailors."

The union leaders were indignant last night when they came out of the City Hall. They said the men complained that weeks had been wasted in argument and nothing done.

3 SUFFRAGISTS ARRESTED.

Police Stop Foot Race Between Angry Crowds and Women at Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The police put an end to a foot race in Lafayette Square tonight between angry crowds of men and three torch-bearing sentinels of the National Woman's Party by arresting the women. The prisoners would not furnish bond and were moved to the House of Detention to await trial tomorrow in the Police Court.

After spokesmen of the Woman's Party had addressed a crowd in front of the White House late in the day a fire was started and the women burned a copy of a speech delivered in Italy by President Wilson.

Early in the night the women transferred their activities across Pennsylvania Avenue to Lafayette Square, lighting several fires. This apparently angered the crowds and they set out to extinguish each blaze. As fast as one was put out the torch-bearers ran to another part of the park and started another. This kept up for half an hour, when the police intervened.

Wed., Thurs., Fri. at 3 P. M.
AN INTERESTING MUSICAL OPPORTUNITY
The playing of
PADEREWSKI, BAUER GRAINGER
Reproduced by the
DUO-ART PIANO
Admission without charge
The Aeolian Company
29 West 42nd St. Fourth Floor

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
This Aft. Special Mat. at 2. ($1.00 to $5). La Boheme. Alda, Romaine; Caruso, Monteamio, Didur, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Tonight, 8:15, Change of Opera. La Traviata. Hempel, Crimi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi, Cond. Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8:15, Oberon. Fonselle, Gentle, Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Ledeleta. Easton, Arden; Caruso, Didur, Chalmers, Malatesta. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Tosca. Farrar; Lazaro, Scotti, Malatesta. Cond., Moranzoni.
Eve. at 8 (75c to $3), Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
Next Mon. at 8, Aida. Matzenauer; Martinelli; Cousinou, Marcoux. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8:15, Marta. Rempel, Perini; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Jan. 14, at 8. Thais. Farrar, Braslau; Diaz, Cousinou, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
OPERA TICKETS Seats 50c advance today 46th Caruso. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold. 1426 B'way (40-41 Sts.) Phone Bryant 7870, 7871.

MOTION PICTURES.
BROADWAY Theatre, B'way at 41st St. Cont. 10 A. M. to midnight. THE HEART OF HUMANITY A GREAT BIG BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE OF THE WAR.
RIVOLI B'way 49th St. NORMA TALMADGE The Heart of Wetona A Prizma Color Prelude RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square DOROTHY GISH in "The Hope Chest" New Drew Comedy RIALTO ORCHESTRA
STRAND B'way & 47th St. FRED STONE "Under the Top" Strand Orchestra.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. WM. FARNUM in "FOR FREEDOM."
81 st. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 2280 BILLIE RHODES in "The Girl of My Dreams" Also Grecian VAUDEVILLE.
Plaza Madison Ave. at 59th St. Clara Kimball Young in "A Road Through the Dark."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evs. at 8:30. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. AL JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 150 in SINBAD 44th Week in New York.
NEW CENTURY Central Park West & 62nd St. Century Grove—Roof of Century Theatre A SENSATION! MIDNIGHT WHIRL Phone Col. 5000
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30 ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW
48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. LAST SIX TIMES FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings, 8:30. LAST SIX TIMES UNDER ORDERS
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S B'way 47th. New Musical Play—The 100th Show. "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL B'way & 47 Sts. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. A Merry Musical Romance SOME TIME 4th MONTH
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. 39TH ST. Thea., 9th Bry. 412. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. The Laugh Play Keep IT TO Yourself "Rarely does one see an audience so convulsed by laughter."—N. Jay Kaufman, Globe.
PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. SOCIETY AMERICAN SINGERS Gilbert & Sullivan's Gayest Comic Opera. Tonight & Friday The GONDOLIERS Sat. 2:30 & Sat. Night, 8:30 MIKADO Thursday and Saturday Nights NEXT WEEK—FRA DIAVOLO.
French Thea., 9th Ave. & 59th St. Colombier Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. THIS WEEK L'AVARE Seats 50c to $2. Night Pop. Prices
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. BE CALM, CAMILLA with Lois Fisher and Walter Hampden. "PURE GOLD."—Corbin, The Times. Clare Kummer's New Comedy.
TUES. EVE., JAN. 14—SEATS FRIDAY A. H. WOODS Presents THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13 A New Play by Samuel Shipman & Max Marcin
SHUBERT West 44th St. Tel. Bryant 8430. POP. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. FRIDAY AT 2 BETROTHAL By Maeterlinck, author of "The Blue Bird."
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. A COMEDY ABOUT THE LOVE AFFAIR THAT EVERY WOMAN'S MISSED. H. B. WARNER in Sleeping Partners with IRENE BORDONI
Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w, Best Seats 50c. Highest Price Orchestra Seats, $1. Evenings. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette "BARRIE'S BEST PLAY" —Herald. Dear Brutus
"To have this play in New York is indeed good fortune."—Eve. Sun.
"THE DAMNED CHARM" of the thing as whimsical J. M. Barrie called it will surely get you when you see TILLIE which dainty Patricia Collinge "Makes Glow" as the Tribune said, at HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Nights, 8:15. 1st Mat. Tom'w 2:15
LIGHTNIN GAIETY, B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today Friday and Sat. 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT 3 Wise Fools CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today
Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. POP. 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written. THREE FACES EAST Hundreds turned away at over 7 performances.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER! "THERE IS HAPPY, JOYOUS DANCING WITH MUSIC AND COMEDY A-PLENTY."—Globe.
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:30. THE INVISIBLE FOE "A TREMENDOUS HIT"
GLOBE Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. JULIA Sanderson JOSEPH Cawthorn IN "THE Canary Sam Hardy and Doyle & Dixon.

LEXINGTON THEATRE 51st St. and Lex. Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY BEST SEATS $1.00 DON'T MISS THIS MUSICAL COMEDY. "ATTA BOY" With Capt. FRANK TINNEY and company of 100 enlisted men. TICKETS 50c TO $2. No War Tax. Box office opens 9:30 A. M. Seats also on sale at all hotels and ticket agencies at box office prices.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily 25c-$1. Nan Halperin Leon Errol & Co. Les Josephine & Tyler Brooks Lew Dockstader LADY CONSTANCE SEWART-RICHARDSON
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL Fritzi Scheff, Leon Errol, Hyams & McIntyre, Marconi Bros. & others.
ICE SKATING TODAY ISELAND, BROADWAY & 53D ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASTOR 4th and Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today and Sat. 2:15. EAST → WEST With FAY BAINTER.
44th ST. Thea., East W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15. Seamless Mirror Show in Town LITTLE SIMPLICITY With the Prettiest Girls in New York.
LITTLE THEATRE West 44th Street. Matinees Today and Saturday at 2:30. Second Century Comedy. A LITTLE JOURNEY with Edith Wynne and Cyril Keightley.
Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. Robert Hilliard in THE MELTING OF MOLLY With Charles Purcell. CHORUS WITH A KICK "Will ride on to victory."—Eve. Sun.
LYRIC 42d St., west of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. Second Week. Thriller of Thrillers. Not a War Play. THE UNKNOWN PURPLE With RICHARD BENNETT
Selwyn Theatre 42nd, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour
Maxine Elliott's 39th St., nr. B'way. THE COMEDY HIT Tea for 3 Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. WHITESIDE "Intensely Dramatic."—World. In LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.
NORA BAYES Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 81. Matinees Today and Sat., 2:15. NORA BAYES I

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President. B. C. Franch, Secretary.

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THE DANGER OF DELAY.

Undoubtedly the time devoted by Mr. WILSON to ceremonial visits and to the process of getting acquainted with the heads and chief statesmen of the allied nations has been well spent. The Charles Lamb anecdote which he pleaded in justification has a practical basis. But now that he has returned to Paris let us hope that there will be an immediate beginning of the serious work of the Peace Conference. It was delayed by the English elections even more than by Mr. WILSON'S round of visits. But they are out of the way, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is secure in the possession of power, M. CLEMENCEAU has a vote of confidence, there can be no good reason for any further postponement of the conference.

There is much to be done. It is understood that the Allies and the United States must agree upon the final terms of peace before they will be submitted to the representatives of the Central Powers. They should have come near to an agreement already, for we must suppose that the opportunities of social meeting have been availed of for a general interchange of views. The chief men of the nations who are to sit at the conference table should know already the foundation terms of the treaty. The nations so lately at war, the whole world, have been patient of delay, but they now expect prompt action.

Delays are proverbially dangerous, and never more so than now. While the peoples of the countries concerned have been listening to declarations of lofty principles, admirably expressed, conditions originally bad enough in many parts of Europe have been growing worse. The differences between the Italians and Jugoslavs are not brought nearer to adjustment by public discussion, leading even to threats of war. The Poles are in a turmoil. Russia, in violation of the pledges of the Allies and of their repeated assurances of the most benevolent intentions, has been allowed to go her way to destruction, while misrule continues and the small armed forces of the Allies, including American soldiers, are contending against vastly superior numbers of the Bolsheviki. Germany itself is approaching a condition of anarchy. The German Bolsheviki who, quite as much as their Russian exemplars and instigators, deserve to be described as enemies of the human race, are in revolt against the Ebert Government, and in Berlin they have entered upon a career of blood and crime. The perils of the war of society against itself, for that is what the doctrines and the practices of the Bolsheviki mean, succeed to the dangers and the destructiveness of the war between the nations. If the world is to be made safe, not merely for democracy, but for all its people, for government and every sane principle, it must be brought to order.

Vital as is the principle of the League of Nations, essential as the league is to the permanence of peace, the drawing up and the signing of the definitive treaty cannot be postponed for the uncertain and it may be interminable discussion of the league's form and organization. The world wants peace, it must have peace, for otherwise there can be no security of life and property and order. The formal organization of the conference and the beginning of its work will have a stabilizing influence if anything can. That is the present and the nearest resource of civilization for protection against growing discords and the march of anarchy. If the conference could have begun a month ago, as it should have done, it is probable that the appointment and the dispatch of envoys from the Ebert Government, poor as it is, would have had a sobering influence in Berlin and throughout Germany. The dangers that attend a dissolution of empire should have been foreseen and measures have been taken to guard against them. We cannot undertake even to feed the starving people of Europe until at least a semblance of order has been established, and we do not suppose anybody would hold that hunger must defer its satisfaction to await the convenience of statesmen going about the world's chief business in the leisurely manner hitherto observed. The Peace Conference must begin its work and at once.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LAST MESSAGE.

In what was to be his farewell to the nation he loved so ardently and so nobly served, THEODORE ROOSEVELT reiterated that doctrine of absolute, undivided Americanism wherewith he awakened and inspired his countrymen two years ago. Read on the last night of his life, his last public words are clothed for us now with a deeper significance and solemnity.

Mr. ROOSEVELT referred to the proposed revival of "all the foreign associations which most directly interfere with the complete Americanization of our people." The immigrant who in good faith becomes an American and assimilates himself with the rest of us "must be treated on an exact equality with every one else." That must be our principle. There must be no discrimination on account of "creed or birthplace or origin" in the case of any man who becomes "an American and nothing but an American." But

if he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separated from the rest of America, then he isn't doing his part as an American. There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house; and we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people.

One common language, one country, one allegiance, one loyalty, one flag; an America of nothing but Americans! Against the forces of division, disruption, separatism, seeking to destroy the solidarity of peoples and the unity of States, against the renewal of alien intrigues and racial particularisms, the voice of THEODORE ROOSEVELT sounded a solemn warning in this last message.

THE TRACTION PROPOSAL.

The testimony that the city administration considered, and seems still to be considering, the displacement of the dual subway plan by the plans adopted by Boston and Chicago challenges attention for its boldness and lack of candor. Nothing has yet been said about the fact that the increase of the Chicago fare did not prevent the halving a few months ago of the dividend which had been paid for sixty years, and its suspension within the last two weeks. This was due partly to a decrease of gross in the first ten months of last year by $800,000, and an increase of expenses of over four millions.

Experience under the Boston plan is still more disillusioning. The plan so little pleases there that the local feeling is that it must be mended or ended. Continuance under it as it stands is impracticable, as the deficit despite the increased fares is alarming, running at the rate of over eight million dollars a year, with a 7 cent fare. For that reason another cent has been added, and it is thought that an increase of 100 per cent. is needed to produce a 50 per cent. increase of revenue. As the Boston plan guarantees dividends, and there are other expenses to be met on a rising scale, there is an increase of costs since public operation of more than nine million dollars.

The Boston and Chicago railways are on a scale so much smaller than New York's that the deficit here would embarrass even our larger public finance. Our railways would like their dividends guaranteed and their costs transferred to others, but that would commend the plan to nobody else. There are two reasons why the Boston plan will not be adopted in this State. Under the Boston plan the State is the guarantor, not the city, and the loss of Massachusetts as guarantor is now equal to all the other costs of the State. The State is to collect from the cities, and Boston's share is equal to 60 per cent. of the deficit, or an equivalent of over $1 in the tax rate. The notion that this city is willing to increase its tax rate for the sake of defraying a traction deficit after an increase of fares is absurd. That the State should shoulder such a burden for such a purpose is absurd. "Up State" won't stand it. In the words of The Rochester Democrat:

> Here in New York State the whole influence of Tammany is being exerted to throw the street railroads into public ownership. The very fact that Tammany is behind this movement ought to create a strong sentiment against it. Those familiar with the history of that organization do not have to be told that its motives are not the improvement of transportation facilities, but the enormous patronage that would fall into its lap if these utilities were taken over.

The fate of investments in public utilities is a small matter compared with the deterioration of the electorate by a concealed form of bribery under the cloak of public interest. The dual subway plan is all in the open. It offers the city the option of purchase, "recapture," of the system in ten years, or a gift of the system when the profits have paid off the debt. An incidental benefit is the increase of the city's taxable values by scores of millions already, soon to be hundreds of millions. Even before the system is finished, despite all obstacles which its opponents can invent, there is a proposal to displace it for plans which work in the manner already indicated, and with more obscure objections whose odor already offends those more removed from its evil influence than city residents. It would be bad enough to have the voters vote on the fares they ought to pay. Cleveland, Denver, Detroit have tried it, with the result of disillusionment and even disorders. It is worse to have elections turn apparently upon whether the fares should be reduced, but really upon whether an administration capable of conceiving such plans should be intrenched in power, and city and State be thrown into opposition with the city in the wrong. The traction situation will go from bad to worse unless public opinion halts those in authority.

MR. WILSON IN ITALY.

Mr. WILSON is reported to have been profoundly moved and impressed, as he could not help being, by the general, the generous, the almost affectionate welcome which great multitudes of the Italian people gave him in Rome, Genoa, Milan, Turin. Perhaps he has never had a more striking testimonial of popular confidence even among his own people.

To the Romans, supposed to be a proud, reserved race, or to the Northern Italians, it would be wrong to ascribe any excessive tendency to emotion. It would be wrong to ascribe it to Italians of the South. Naples and Palermo are noisier than Florence or Milan. Like the artists they are, they correspond with the landscape they live in. We may say that every Italian is an artist, as he is pretty sure to be natural, simple, well bred—which is "well educated" to him—sober, frugal. No matter what wealth of becoming gesture his inheritance of temperament makes him show, no matter with what energy or passion he may "manifest," his individual or his collective enthusiasm has behind it a solid ground of fact and reason. There is logic back of his poetry.

Citizens of a sorely tried country, tried by German propaganda and penetration, by intrigues and treasons, having fought heroically and against marvelous obstacles, having suffered greatly, suffering still, having achieved and endured and sacrificed in ways still too little appreciated in the United States, the Italians—for those of the cities that have acclaimed Mr. WILSON have spoken, we take it, the prevailing voice of Italy—look to him with hope for a permanent surcease of war.

Amid sad and glorious memories and high expectations, Italy seems to say to Mr. WILSON: My sons have fought memorably on land and sea, in air. They have all suffered and starved. They want to set to work to make a Greater Italy strong and prosperous, to work for themselves, they who have built the railroads and bridges and tunnels of the world, whose fruitful labor has created so much wealth in South America and the United States, my sons, the brave, saving peasants, the ingenious artisans, the architects and engineers, the economists and men of science, the strong hands and sound brains that are to make great industrial Italy, so splendidly begun. I want my sons myself. I am weary of lending them to other nations. I cannot bear to think that I must be the "hostel of sorrow" that I have been for three years. Is there no way to stop war? I see in you a hope for a better-ordered world, because you wish to make fact of the noble dreams of MAZZINI. I welcome and honor you.

Something like that, perhaps, inspired the tempest of "Evviva!" that Mr. WILSON heard.

A TIME TO SPEAK SOFTLY.

The settlement of the dispute between the Italians and the Jugoslavs is difficult enough in any event, but it can hardly be made easier by threats of fighting such as come from Dr. VESNITCH, the Serbian Minister in Paris. Those who hoped for a better spirit in international relations were properly discouraged by the break-up of the Balkan League and the war of 1913 between the nations which had combined only the year before to drive out the Turks; but it would be far more discouraging if Italy and Serbia, both of which have suffered much at the hands of the Germans and have contributed much to beating the Germans, should be unable to settle their own disagreement except by force. German and Austrian intrigue set the Balkan nations against one another; no such force is operating on Italy and the Jugoslavs, and if without interference they are unable to reach a peaceful settlement it will be evidence that the world is not in a much better frame of mind toward international relations.

There is reasonable hope of an agreement that will be acquiesced in by moderate Jugoslavs and moderate Italians. Eight months ago the forces of moderation were in the ascendant in both countries. Today there has been a reaction, and a reaction which can only be stimulated by unnecessarily provocative language. When a Jugoslav talks about fighting it out he only drives to the side of BOLSHEVISM much of that liberal Italian sentiment which found expression in the great popular demonstration of moral indignation that brought Italy into the war, which went in to free the unredeemed Italians and not to subjugate the Jugoslavs, but which naturally stands by its own Government when there is talk of war. And every extreme expression of Italian annexation sentiment drives into the hands of Jugoslav extremists the moderates who know that the interest of the two nations lies in their working together, but who feel that they must stand with the rest of their people under threats. Elsewhere on this page is published a letter from two Italian officers which calls attention to the harm done by hasty outbursts, and which points the way to a friendly adjustment to the interest of both nations by the Italians and Jugoslavs themselves. Failing this, it would be better to refer this matter altogether to the Peace Conference.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Col. Roosevelt's Place in Literature.

Few men deserving so well as THEODORE ROOSEVELT to be characterized as men of action have written as much as he, and still fewer of them have written as well—with as much both of lucidity and elegance, as much of fervor and of obvious pleasure in the sedentary art. His writings, too, were in amazingly numerous fields for one constantly engaged in doing the things that provide material for others to write about. And, just as it was hard to tell what were his vocations and what his avocations, so it was not easy to decide whether it was as a historian, a statesman, or a naturalist that ROOSEVELT the writer found his most congenial and grateful domain.

Probably there will be no final verdict on that question, but several, each reached through the personal taste or preference of the judges. Yet it is at least the safest, or least dangerous, prophecy to say that of all the Colonel's many books, his innumerable magazine and newspaper articles, those devoted to what used to be called natural history—to his observations of, and adventures among, animals, birds, and fishes—most nearly approached to perfection in style and content, will live longest, and have in the future the most numerous and most appreciative readers.

Colonel ROOSEVELT would not have claimed—indeed, he expressly disclaimed—the making of any notable additions to the stock of knowledge in this branch of science, but he was able to put on paper and to make others feel the interest felt by himself in the wild creatures of the earth. None could tell a hunting story better than he, and if he lacked the touch of mysticism and poetry so highly valued by the devotees of W. H. HUDSON, he did not lack the realism which some cannot find in HUDSON'S work and miss to such an extent that they do not admire the ex-Argentinian at all.

He Conquered Physical Difficulties.

If Colonel ROOSEVELT had been only a naturalist he would have been a great one, but he could not be "only" anything. Yet with all his distractions from the serious study of forest, field, and river, he was something more than the amateur, because what he did there was done with the whole-hearted ardor that marked all his activities. With bad eyes he saw more than most men whose eyes are good, for of the bad eyes he utilized the utmost possibilities of vision. He trained them to service exactly as he did his whole body, and so overcame his physical disabilities that he could make others forget them and only rarely remembered them himself.

Everywhere he was the careful and skillful observer of life—not less in the meadows around his Long Island home than on the African plains or in the jungles of South America, and he was as much at home in the one as in the other. A bluebird in the orchard was not too common for him to watch or describe, nor were lions and buffaloes too fierce for him to approach as closely. A tireless hunter, he never showed the slightest joy in killing for the sake of killing, but in his abhorrence of purposeless slaughter there was no taint of the maudlin compunction that marks the victim of the zoophil-psychosis.

Turning to Honest Industry!

In one day comes news that the fourth son of the former Kaiser has accepted a situation—or perhaps one should say has taken a job—with a manufacturer of automobiles, and that the humbler, but here better known, Captain Bor-Eb is about to engage in "some commercial pursuit."

If these reports are true they indicate an unexpected amount of ability on the part of these personages to recognize that one world has ended, and that in the new world soon to replace it activities more productive than those of Princes and conspirators must be sought by those who want to go on living in any sort of comfort.

What the sprig of royalty will do to earn his pay it is not easy to imagine. His efficacy in attracting custom is dubious, though, of course, as a salesman or "demonstrator" he would excite a good deal of possibly profitable curiosity. Perhaps the ex-Prince has mechanical ability and can be a repairer. Princes, after all, are human, and they are not necessarily wholly useless.

The hyphenated Captain is said to have said that he is going to capitalize his "familiarity with American perseverance and confidence." That hints an intention of returning to this country. Should such a purpose be carried out it would indicate that the Captain possesses to a surprising degree the qualities with which he credits us, and certainly he will need much of both if he is to have in the United States a successful business career. What will he put on his sign? Something like "Going out plotting done here"?

Payments Delayed Too Long.

Even after it has been admitted that no system devised in times of peace can be expected to work with continuous perfection in the midst of a great war, there still remains a decided inclination to insist that there is little excuse, and the little not adequate, for allowing wounded soldiers to go unpaid for eight months. Some of the men in Debarkation Hospital No. 5—the Grand Central Palace—have been for that extensive period, it seems, without a sight of the wage their Government promised them when they went to France and battle.

Naturally, their joy in getting their money at last is cooled by the resentment they feel at not getting it before. Better late is appreciably better than never, but it is not so much better as to justify the frequent references to the difference.

The delay is explained as due to the loss of "papers." That would be very serious in the eyes of a clerk intrusted with no discretionary power to depart from routine, but somebody with authority has at last been found, for the "papers" in many cases are still missing and always will be. Seemingly that discovery could have been made as well months ago as now, and to have done so would have prevented a vast amount of fully justifiable complaint from the country's defenders.

Is the War Over?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have made a bet with a friend of mine that the war would not be over in 1918. This friend claims that I have lost my bet, as his contention is that the war is over. I contend that the war is not over, as an armistice is only a temporary cessation of hostilities. M. L.

New York, Jan. 6, 1919.

ITALY AND THE JUGOSLAVS.

Why the Rome Government Is Insisting on the Fulfillment of the Terms of the Treaty of London.

By CAPTAIN PIERO TOSTI and Lieutenant ALBERTO PECORARI, Italian Army, On Special Mission to the United States.

It is very unfortunate that various utterances attributed to Mr. Vesnitch in Paris and to the Jugoslav committee in Washington, and very widely spread by the American press during the last week, have contributed to create the impression that Italy is an overambitious and imperialistic nation trying to impose her unwanted rule over a brave small people who want to be free.

Nothing could be further from the truth. There actually exists a misunderstanding between Italians and Jugoslavs, but such misunderstanding is due entirely to the Jugoslavs themselves, and nobody is more sorry than the liberal Italians to see the Jugoslavs pursuing a course which leads straight to the kind of settlement which they do not want, and which many liberal-minded Italians would accept only as a sad necessity, although they believe that in the long run it would not be to the best interest of their country.

Italy admires the brave fight of Serbia; the declaration of neutrality on the part of Italy at the beginning of the war was the first great protest against Austria for her aggression against Serbia; after the invasion of Serbia the retreating Serbian Army was saved chiefly by Italian effort. Italy has never denied Serbia access to the Adriatic and all opportunities for national development; Serbia is one of the bravest of the allied nations. When, however, the question of the Jugoslavs as a whole is raised, Italy believes that the very existing conditions should lead them to consider with repentant humility the following facts:

(1) No matter how much Italy and the other Allies may desire the union and prosperity of future Jugoslavia, the present status of the Slovenes, Croatians, Bosnians, and Herzegovinians is the same as that of the Prussians; they are defeated enemies. England believes that a truly repentant Prussia is necessary in order to have peace in the North Sea; Italy believes that a truly repentant Slavonia and Croatia are necessary in order to have peace in the Adriatic.

(2) The terms of the present armistice are the terms of the Allies and not only of Italy.

(3) Even not considering historical, cultural, and strategic rights, Italy possesses today enough military and naval strength to obtain and maintain for a long time to come the settlement which she considers necessary for her security. Besides the strength she has a treaty which, secret or not, desirable or otherwise, has no more and no less validity than all other similar treaties and understandings between the Allies, and constitutes an integral part of a general situation, involving not only the interests and the policy of Italy, but the interests and the policy of England and France as well.

If the Jugoslavs paid proper attention to these facts, they would strengthen the hands of the liberal leaders of modern democratic Italy by gaining the confidence of the Italian nation.

It is not true that there is in Italy an imperialistic party that wants annexations and an anti-imperialistic party that does not want them; there are people who do not trust the Jugoslavs and people who are willing to take a chance. Last Spring these last were strong enough to call in Rome the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities, and they secured the active co-operation of the Italian Premier Orlando. The Czecho-slovaks responded whole-heartedly to the new policy, and they eventually became one of the recognized allied nations; the Jugoslavs have not followed the same course. To the liberal Italians, willing to take a chance, the conservatives are able to present the following facts:

The Jugoslavs of the former Austrian Empire have furnished all through the war and to the very last battle the divisions that fought with most bitterness against the Allies on the Italian front; all Italian soldiers confirm this fact.

Before pleading, as they now do, for a united Jugoslavia outside of Hapsburg influence, a very large number of Slovenes and Croats agitated and intrigued for months to constitute a Jugoslav State federated with Austria, and have only unwillingly come to their present position.

As late as last Summer, at the Congress of Laibach, Slav leaders toasted and acclaimed the Slav confederation from Dansig to Trieste, while it had been agreed at the Congress of Rome not to mention territorial questions until peace was discussed.

After the breaking down of the Austrian armies, the Italian military authorities intercepted orders sent from the new Slav Council of Zagabria to Slav leaders of the coast of Dalmatia, that influential Italians and Italian sympathizers should be interned before Italian troops occupied that region according to the terms of the armistice.

These facts, which unfortunately Italian liberals are not able to deny, have been strengthening more and more the position of the conservatives, who are unwilling to take any chances with the Jugoslavs, and insist on absolute guarantees.

Above all, the Jugoslavs have been seriously injuring their cause in Italy by their everlasting anti-Italian agitation and intrigue at Washington, Paris, and London. Let us institute a parallel, which can give Americans a clear understanding of the situation. The United States has made up its mind that order must reign in Mexico and that American interests there must be safeguarded; it has sent armed forces to establish order in that country and may have to do it again; yet it does not wish anything but the prosperity and happiness of Mexico. Suppose Mexican agitators should flood the world with maps showing that the population of certain regions north of the Rio Grande is still Mexican in its majority, and suppose they should in the name of freedom and self-determination agitate and intrigue at Tokio against American "imperialism"; would that help any the good feeling between this country and Japan? Would it increase the sympathy for Mexico even among the most anti-imperialistic people of this country?

Liberal democratic Italy can afford to go a long way toward making possible a united and prosperous Jugoslavia, but only the Jugoslavs have it in their power to persuade the Italian nation that they can be trusted. Their attitude will determine the course of Italy at the Peace Conference.

An American Principle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody will deny that Ireland is entitled to all possible happiness, as Scotland or England or any other part of the British Empire. But when a separation of Ireland from England is claimed on the ground of "the American principle of self-determination," it is necessary to remember that the secession of the Southern States from the Union was considered by the American people not as an act of self-determination but as a rebellion, and was dealt and recorded in history as such. It is a mistake, then, to try to justify separation of Ireland by referring to "the American principle of self-determination." PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1919.

The American Graves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gather, from your editorial of Jan. 1, that you would like to know the sentiment of the people regarding the bringing home for burial of our fallen ones. In the last three months I have spoken to many persons in Dayton on this subject and have found not one dissent from the thought that there is no prouder nor happier grave for them than where they lie. T. W. McNEILL.

Dayton, Jan. 3, 1919.

ROOSEVELT

Toll the bells, toll the bells,
Solemn and slow,
Let the world know
A whole nation's woe.
Toll the bells, toll the bells,
Solemn and slow.

The knell it has sounded,
A leader is dead;
His brave voice is silent,
His great spirit fled.
Not now shall we praise him,
Except by our grief;
The future his virtues
Will carve in relief.
Over his pall
Let our tears fall;
Profound is our sorrow,
Dark looms our tomorrow.

He spent and was spent
For Truth and for Right,
He gave of his best,
He fought the good fight.
The fight is not ended,
For traitors still throng,
Though he who defended
His country from wrong—
Who bore every test—
Has passed into rest.

Bring garlands of flowers
To cover his bier,
Let not a coward
Dare to come near,
The man of the age
Has gone from our ken.
The world will ne'er see
His equal again.

Toll the bells, toll the bells,
Solemn and slow;
Let the world know
Our love and our woe.
Toll the bells, toll the bells,
Solemn and slow.

GRACE D. VANAMEE.

SAYS Y.M.C.A. NEEDS FUNDS.

Dr. Mott Reports Staff of Nearly 10,000 Workers on Duty.

In discussing the $5,000,000 which Dr. John R. Mott, chief executive of the Y. M. C. A. National War Work Council, declared the association had been compelled to borrow to carry on its work overseas, R. F. Brainard, Deputy Controller of the Council, yesterday stated that the "Y" was paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum borrowed. Mr. Brainard added that the interest charges were not being met with funds obtained in the United War Work Campaign, but from accumulated interest on subscriptions made to the Autumn, 1917, drive.

"The interest on the sum borrowed is at the prevailing rate of 5 per cent," said Mr. Brainard, "and it is being paid from our bank balances on earlier drives. We have the sum of $369,034.43 remaining as interest on funds banked after the 1917 campaign, and we also have $134,091.85 to our credit in the form of securities. This makes a total of something more than $500,000, which is ample to meet interest charges on the total lent us. In this manner we are able to devote every cent of the pro rata share due us under the terms of the United War Work Campaign to overseas work."

"In mentioning these sums as ready to our credit in banks," continued Mr. Brainard, "it is necessary that qualifying statements should be made for the reason that the figures were checked up from a cable from our Paris office, without the verification of the European authority, he having been in Italy at that time. They were cabled to us with the understanding that should any errors be found they would be called to his attention at once. There is some question as to the rate of exchange which is used in converting balances into dollars."

Supplementing his original statement in reply to Edwin L. James's cable to The New York Times, Mr. Mott yesterday said:

"Our fresh study of the needs and opportunities for serving American soldiers and sailors and those of our allies make it perfectly clear that even should the full amount subscribed in the United War Work campaign be paid in, we would not have sufficient money to meet the situation as the American homes and the American soldiers and sailors would like to have it met. In all these matters the magnitude of the work of the Y. M. C. A. for the enlisted men should be borne in mind. We are operating more than 1,500 huts and other centres for the American Expeditionary Force in France. We also have more than 300 similar centres in Great Britain, Italy, and Russia for the American troops. In addition to this, we are running more than 1,000 huts for the French Army as well as nearly 1,000 buildings in American camps in this country. We have a staff of nearly 10,000 workers, and it should be remembered by all that the Y. M. C. A. is doing the gigantic task of ministering to all sides of the lives of about 4,000,000 uniformed men.

"Thus working for our soldiers and sailors, we are in more than seven times as many places as are all the other agencies combined, and we employ possibly ten times as many workers. Considering all this, it is not surprising that here and there mistakes have been made and that incompetents and breakdowns have slipped into our personnel. We are always under special obligation to Mr. James or any one else who brings these things to our attention. We wish that persons who hear of such things would communicate with this office, giving specific details, as names, places, and dates, so that we may deal with the weaknesses and mistakes. The only desire of those who are conducting the Y. M. C. A. is to give the American boys over here and over there the maximum service that we can give."

Amplifying its previous announcement that "Y" huts had adopted the scale of prices of the Quartermaster's Corps, the association yesterday issued a statement saying that the scheme was now in full swing, and that the canteens were doing a business of $5,000,000 a month. It was further announced that on about one-third of this business the "Y" has been taking a loss of thousands of dollars a week for the last five months. The management of the Y. M. C. A. post exchanges has been in charge of H. B. Osgood, who resigned control of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago to enlist as a "Y" General Field Secretary. He reported by cable to association headquarters at 347 Madison Avenue yesterday, saying:

"All our supplies on hand when the lower-price order went into effect on New Year's Day were at once reduced to the new scale, regardless of their original cost to the 'Y,' which stands to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars on goods purchased at war prices. All tobacco has been sold at army prices for the last five months. In fact, since the 'Y' took over the post exchanges there never has been a time when tobacco could not be had overseas at lesser cheaper than are charged in the United States. Now the hundred and one things which the doughboy considers essential to his comfort and happiness will be sold on the same basis."

According to headquarters, the association is now giving about 100 free shows a day to the American forces, playing to about 50,000 men every day and keeping 100 theatrical troupes on the move. The cost of this entertainment program was put at $125,000 a month. This figure, it was explained, is exclusive of the thousands of motion picture entertainments given every day free to the men. The association said that none of the players is paid a salary, but each is allowed $125 a month for living expenses. In addition to the professional shows, a great deal of money is expended in organizing, training, and equipping the soldiers' own shows. It is planned to send 175 more entertainers over this month if transportation can be obtained for them.

ORDERS Y. M. C. A. INQUIRY.

Baker Directs Inspector General of Army to Look Into Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary Baker has ordered an investigation of the various complaints that have been made respecting the work of the Y. M. C. A. in France.

John R. Mott, General Secretary of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., asked the War Department to take this action, and Secretary Baker has cabled to the Inspector General of the army in France directing that a full and complete investigation be made.

UPHOLDS ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

Supreme Court Disposes of Two-Thirds Vote Question in Kansas Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Kansas law known as the Mahin act, regulating shipments of intoxicating liquors, was declared valid by the Supreme Court today in deciding proceedings against the Missouri Pacific Railroad for violations of its provisions.

In attacking the law the company contended that it was an attempt by the State to regulate interstate commerce in violation of the Constitution, and contended the Legislature's sole power to enact it rested on the Webb-Kenyon act. Although the Supreme Court already has declared the Webb-Kenyon law constitutional, the company also attacked that measure, declaring that in passing it over President Taft's veto it failed to receive the vote of two-thirds of the Senate's membership. The lower court held only the vote of two-thirds of a quorum is necessary. On this point the Supreme Court said:

"While there is no decision of this court covering the subject, in the State courts of last resort the question has arisen and been passed upon, resulting in every case in the recognition of the principle that in the absence of an express command to the contrary the two-thirds vote of the House required to pass a bill over a veto is the two-thirds of a quorum of the body as empowered to perform other legislative duties."

The Federal migratory bird law of 1913, under which the Government for the first time exerted authority over prescribed "closed seasons" for wild birds which habitually migrate from State to State, with the varying seasons, was in effect declared invalid by the Supreme Court, which dismissed, on the Government's motion, an appeal from a decision of the Arkansas Federal District Court holding the statute unconstitutional.

MORE TROOPS BACK ON OLD ST. LOUIS

First Armed Merchant Ship Now Transport Louisville, Brings 965 Men.

MANY CRIPPLED GET HOME

Seven One-Legged Men Cheer Red Cross at Pier—Others Tell of German Prisons.

The American transport Louisville, formerly the liner St. Louis, which was the first armed merchant ship to leave the United States in April, 1917, arrived yesterday from Southampton with 965 soldiers, including 73 sick and wounded, of whom 23 were stretcher cases. Among the wounded were men from the 105th, 106th, 107th, and 108th Infantry Regiments, many of whom had lost arms or legs.

As the transport moved into Pier 61, North River, off West Twenty-first Street, seven men having each but one leg left stood by the rail on the boat deck and waved their caps in a cheery manner to the Red Cross workers waiting to give them hot coffee and other refreshments directly the gangway was down.

There were 515 men from torpedo destroyers, mine sweepers, and seaplane bases on the other side, including fifty sailors who had been in German prison camps. There also were eighty-nine Y. M. C. A. secretaries and a few civilians, including United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York and Arthur Page, a son of the late American Ambassador to London.

Senator Wadsworth said he had been away two months along the front, investigating the whole military system of the American forces.

"I spent several hours with Major Gen. O'Ryan of the 27th Division," he continued, "and consider that the New York soldiers, both the old National Guard and the later military organizations, have done wonderful work. I saw the Hindenburg line, and realized what an achievement it must have been to break it."

One of the former prisoners from Germany was James Delaney of 265 Carlton Avenue, who was chief gunner's mate of the freighter Campana, sunk in the Bay of Biscay on Aug. 6, 1917, after a seven-hour gun duel. He was a prisoner in Germany for fifteen months.

"From Wilhelmshaven," Delaney said, "we were sent to a camp at Brandenburg, where there were more than 1,000 prisoners from the allied armies, including every nationality. There were no sanitary provisions in the camp, which was built on a slimy swamp."

The men agreed that they would never have survived their treatment in prison camps if it had not been for the parcels sent to them weekly through the Geneva Red Cross.

Lieutenant C. R. Baird of Algonia, a member of the first American bombing squadron, who was downed and captured at St. Mihiel, said that he was taken to a camp at Lanesnaitt, Bavaria, where he found 300 other American officers. They were transferred to a camp near the Swiss frontier, where, he said, the food and living conditions were horrible. The other prisoners mostly belonged to the 106th Infantry, who were captured Sept. 29 at Cambrai.

Among the wounded on the Louisville was Private Michael Shapiro of 1,109 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, attached to the machine gun company of the 108th Infantry, who lost his left leg at St. Souplet on Oct. 17. He said the Germans had blown up the bridges that crossed the canal there, and the Americans were subjected to heavy fire and lost many men in their efforts to pursue the retreating enemy.

Captain John F. Williams, Jr., 201 East Liberty Street, Charlotte, N. C., of Company B, 120th Infantry, returned wearing the Distinguished Service Cross and Military Cross. His citation was for heroism in action near Ypres on Aug. 2, 1918, when he volunteered to destroy an enemy "pill box" which was causing trouble to his battalion. He said that General Rawlinson, who commanded the Second British Army, spoke in glowing terms of the 22d and 30th American Divisions.

William John Lilly of Southington, Conn., a private in the 104th Ambulance Company of the 26th Division, said that near Seichprey, on April 20, when his company was attacked by 3,000 Germans, he was a first aid man and wore the Red Cross brassard on his arm. During the fight a German deliberately threw a hand grenade that blinded him for a time, and he was obliged to walk without shoes more than two miles with 183 other American prisoners.

"At a hospital in July a German doctor took three pieces of the grenade out of my left eye and one out of my right," said Private Lilly. "He treated me well, although he gave me no ether. At Oppalen, in Westphalia, although I still wore black glasses, I was set, with others, to shoveling freight cars loaded with motor lorries. God bless the Red Cross, for if their packages had not come we would have died of starvation."

Quartermaster Sergeant Golden, who was transferred to the British Foreign Office to organize entertainment for American forces in England, said the British Government donated $125,000 and the National Sporting Club, the Palace, and other theatres in London threw their doors open to the American soldiers, while baseball was permitted in the public parks, a thing unknown before in the ancient metropolis.

Captain Herbert Hartley of the Louisville said the ship ran into a northeast blizzard with heavy snow on her present trip. The vessel made seventeen round voyages in 1917, he said, and her only fight with a submarine was on Aug. 12 of that year, 500 miles off the northwest coast of Ireland.

GEN. VANDERBILT RESIGNS.

Quits Army After Three Years to Care for Personal Affairs.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt has resigned from the army after serving almost continuously for three years and will resume direction of his personal interests. His last command was the 156th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., where he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch.

When the New York National Guard went to the Mexican border in 1916, General Vanderbilt accepted a reduction of rank, from Lieutenant Colonel to Major, to conform to the army regulations in becoming Inspector General of the division in Federal service. Upon reorganization of the auxiliary troops, requiring a regiment of engineers with each division, Major Vanderbilt was designated as Colonel in command of the 23d New York Engineers. He went into training at Camp Wadsworth when the unit was called again into Federal service, and went overseas with the 105th Engineers. He was promoted to Brigadier General in France and assigned to command at Camp Lewis. His son, Cornelius, Jr., also served with the headquarters troops of the 27th Division. Veteran officers of the old New York National Guard said they expected Gen. Vanderbilt to become active in the National Guard Division if it were not dissolved when mustered out of the Federal service.

FINISH AIR FLIGHT FROM PACIFIC HERE

Four Army Machines Arrive from San Diego, Cal., on Mail-Mapping Trip.

RECORD FROM WASHINGTON

Maj. Gen. Kenly and Pilot Came in 1 Hour 39 Minutes, Driven by 400 Horse Power Motor.

Completing a transcontinental flight of 2,800 miles which began at San Diego, Cal., on Dec. 4, four army airplanes landed at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., just as darkness fell last night. They had been in the air fifty-five hours during the thirty-four days consumed in making the trip. The pilots and their passengers arrived in excellent physical condition.

The squadron was led by Major Albert D. Smith, followed by Lieutenant Albert Pyle with Sergeant Lewis as a passenger, Lieutenant H. C. McLean and Sergeant Blanton, and Lieutenant Robert S. Worthington with Lieutenant John M. Evans. Two other machines accompanied them on the last leg of the journey from Washington, D. C. These were manned by Captains Castle and Kenyon, accompanied by Lieutenant Morton and Private Cain.

The aviators started out from San Diego, on the Pacific Coast, with no intention of coming to New York, the original plan being to map out an aerial postal route from San Diego to El Paso, Tex. Major Smith, who was in charge of the party, said that no attempt had been made to establish a speed record for the trip, as the object of the first part of the journey was to map out the airplane course carefully and to select landing places. "We were permitted to pick our own course from El Paso on," he said.

"Lieutenant Evans, who is the official photographer of the party, had taken some fine pictures along the route, and we have made photographs and notes covering the entire distance."

Word had been received early in the day that the machines would land at Mitchel Field, and to insure a safe landing searchlights played over the field and torches made of logs soaked in gasoline blazed forth in the darkness. While a crowd of were awaiting the planes had in the meanwhile landed safely at Hazelhurst Field.

The planes, which are of the Curtiss J. N. 4 model, arrived in excellent condition, some repairs having been made on the way. By the middle of the month it is expected that they will make the return journey.

Record Flight from Washington.

A record flight for speed was completed yesterday when Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, arrived at Mineola from Washington with Major William C. Ocker as pilot. The distance of 250 miles was covered in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, averaging 100 miles an hour. The flight was made in a specially designed De Haviland plane, equipped with a 400 horse power Liberty motor. The machine arrived at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., at 12:30 P. M., having flown from Washington to Philadelphia in fifty-five minutes, and from Philadelphia to New York in forty-four minutes without a stop. General Kenly said that he had a luncheon of hot coffee and sandwiches on the way. General Kenly said he was very well pleased with the flight, but that he believes an even better record will be made next time.

A new type of Glenn-Martin bombing plane, carrying five army officers, arrived yesterday at Mineola from Washington after a quick flight. The plane was equipped with two Liberty motors, and was piloted by Captain Roy N. Francis. The passengers were Lieut. Col. C. K. Rheinhardt, Major W. H. Frank, Lieutenant Ried F. Behan, and Lieut. Col. Archie Miller.

Most of the aviators who took part in these flights were present last night at a dinner of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The purpose of the dinner was to get together the manufacturers, Government departments interested in the airplane, and the men in the aviation service. The guest of honor was the Canadian flier, Colonel W. A. Bishop, who has won the Victoria Cross, the Croix de Guerre, and is a member of the Legion of Honor. Frank M. Russell, President of the Association, presided.

On view in the corridor adjoining the ballroom was the new Curtiss tri-plane, built especially for the navy. It develops a speed of 160 miles an hour with its full military load and can climb to a height of 12,500 feet in ten minutes.

Airplanes for Commercial Use.

Otto Prager, in charge of the air service of the Post Office Department, was one of the speakers. "The last time," he said, "I sat with a party of the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, it was a lodge of sorrow in the offices of the National Advisory Council on Aeronautics. The bottom had just dropped out of the war and a long day of fasting loomed up before the aircraft industry.

"All I could say was, 'I am sorry,' but have a heart.' The War Department said, 'We are stocked up with planes, and we are going to demobilize.' The navy said, 'We are not in the market; we are going to retrench.' And the Post Office Department said, 'We will salvage the unused war planes.' Altogether it was a depressing moment, but now everybody seems to have seen a light. The manufacturers, instead of setting up jigs for toys and plowshares, have turned to the only rational solution and have determined to develop practical commerce-carrying machines.

"Some day you will have a machine that will not only meet the wants of the Post Office Department, but of commerce generally. It will not have extraordinary speed or terrific climb at the expense of stability, carrying capacity, or strength of construction. It will be able to land on a city lot somewhere in the heart of the city instead of on a forty-acre field where the commuters live. When you get such a machine you will command a market by the side of which all your Government orders will pale into insignificance.

"As the airplane now stands it is only the exceptional pilot that can fly across country daily in rain or snow or fog as the mail carrier must fly, and it is only the exceptional mechanic who can perform such a feat as the Post Office has performed, namely, of having made only seven forced landings in 111 days, having covered 436 miles each day except Sundays, and this in a single engine plane. However, for commercial purposes flying is too much on the circus basis. Pilots are as temperamental as chorus girls, but gradually the Post Office Department is eliminating these men and is substituting men who need no coddling, but who respond regardless of weather or any other conditions."

For an Airplane Week Point.

John D. Ryan, who resigned recently as Director of the Aircraft Production Board, another speaker at the dinner, paid high tribute to the aircraft manufacturers of this country, who, he said, had been much maligned. Mr. Ryan proposed that the Government establish an Academy of Aeronautics, similar to West Point and Annapolis, and devoted exclusively to the training of aviators and mechanicians. If this plan were followed, he said, he had no doubt that within five years aeronautics in this country could be developed to a point where no hostile fleet could get within less than 400 miles of our shores without being detected and destroyed far out at sea.

Colonel W. A. Bishop, Canadian ace with seventy-two enemy planes officially to his credit and possessor of many decorations, told of German atrocities just before the signing of the armistice, and said that even now, while the Germans are begging for mercy, they are plotting to separate the Allies. He urged that Canadians and Americans, just as they fought and died shoulder to shoulder, should stand together against all their propaganda. Colonel Bishop predicted a great future for the lighter types of aircraft, and said he had no doubt that small planes carrying two, three, or four persons would cross the Atlantic within six months, and repeat the feat many times within a year.

TO SHOW AIR FIGHTS HERE.

Col. Bishop, British Aviator, Said to Hold Record in War.

Colonel William A. Bishop of the British Royal Air Force, who is said to hold the world's record for bringing down German planes during the war, has arrived here from England via Halifax. Seventy-two was the number recorded officially, and the Colonel believes he downed forty other planes not confirmed by the military observers. During the war he flew 1,300 hours, he said, and his quickest fight was bringing down two machines in ten seconds. His longest battle in air lasted forty-five minutes, without any result.

"The American aviators did themselves proud in the war, I can tell you," Colonel Bishop declared. "They were sent over to England and two or three were attached to each English squadron that went to France. I took three in my picked squadron, Elliot Spriggs of New York, who got fifteen machines; Grider, since killed, and Callahan of Chicago, who downed ten Huns.

"We went to France in May, 1918, and Spriggs and Callahan are still there. My three Americans were known in the Allied Air Forces as 'The Three Musketeers,' and were popular everywhere they went."

Colonel Bishop is a believer in the future development of the airplane along commercial lines.

"The air line from London to Paris is a success," he said, "and the fare is $70 now, but it will become cheaper later. There will be two classes of travel in the air; that is, the big car, holding 50 or 100 passengers, going along at 80 miles an hour, and the small three-seated passenger machine, which will speed at 175 miles or more.

"I expect to see the Atlantic crossed by an airplane in twelve or thirteen hours before July 1 this year. The first trip will be made in thirty hours, and the flight will be from Newfoundland to England, 2,000 miles non-stop. The only danger will be the fog on the other side. Coming toward America, the aviator has the wind against him, and greater difficulty making land."

The British flier, who is only 24 years old, is going to show his pictures of air battles, for the first time, at the Lexington Opera House shortly. Among his decorations he has the Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honor, and gold medals of the Aero Clubs of America and France.

AIRPLANE SPEED RECORD.

Machine Flies 215 Miles from Dayton to Cleveland in 1 Hr. 15 Min.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.—What is believed to be a new world's airplane speed record was set today in a flight from Dayton to Cleveland by Pilot Eric Springer and Mechanician Ernest Longchamp in a Martin bombing plane driven by two Liberty motors. The 215 miles were covered in 1 hour and 15 minutes, average of 172 miles an hour. The previous record between the two cities was two hours flat.

The machine carried gasoline, tools, and baggage weighing 2,500 pounds. It was the first machine turned out by the Glenn L. Martin factory here, and had been at Dayton for several months undergoing army tests. The flight was not intended as a speed test.

THEIR FATHERS OFFICIATE.

Daughter of Rabbi Kaplan and Son of Rabbi Mosessohn Wed.

Miss Blanche Lillian Kaplan, daughter of Rabbi Bernard M. Kaplan of this city, formerly the chief rabbi of San Francisco, and Moses Mosessohn, son of Rabbi Mosessohn and Mrs. Mosessohn of Portland, Ore., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, 352 Wadsworth Avenue, the fathers of the couple officiating. Only the relatives attended the wedding ceremony.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. Mosessohn and his bride will reside in this city.

Music School Settlement Reception.

The Music School Settlement will keep open house tomorrow from 4 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, with tea and music, at 55 East Third Street. This reception will take the place of the annual meeting. The Music School has been established twenty-five years, and the Board of Managers will be present to receive congratulations. Mrs. Frank Bailey Rowell is the President and Mrs. Howard Mansfield is the Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Nathaniel Whitman Dies.

Nathaniel Whitman, a member of the firm of Lesher, Whitman & Co., tailors' trimmings, 881 Broadway, died yesterday in his apartment at the Hotel Plaza, where he had lived since April, 1908, when he removed there from the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he had been living for thirty-four years. He held the record for long habitation in one hotel and was obliged to remove when he did because the hotel was to be torn down the following week.

Colonel George Shaeffer Young.

Colonel George Shaeffer Young, recruiting officer at Portland, Ore., died Sunday night at the Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Colonel Young was born in 1858 in Jefferson County, W. Va. He was commissioned Colonel by President Grant in the '70s, and since then had served in innumerable conflicts with the Indian tribes on the Western frontier and was also the Colonel of his command, the 21st U. S. Infantry, throughout the Spanish-American war.

Baron Michelham Dies in London.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Baron Michelham, formerly a member of the firm of Herbert Stern & Co. in London and Paris, died in London today. His death was due to pneumonia.

Herbert Stern, first Baron Michelham, was born Sept. 29, 1851, the son of the late Baron Hermann de Stern. He was an Alderman of the London County Council 1906 to 1912 and was raised to the peerage in 1912. He was well known as a philanthropist. In 1915, during the German Zeppelin raids on London, Baron Michelham offered $5,000 each to British airmen for the first ten dirigibles destroyed. His heirs is the Hon. Hermann Alfred Stern, who is 12 years old.

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SALE of BOOKS

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$21,000 FOR PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

Gilbert Stuart's Portrait Leads Sale of Clarke Collection of Early Americans.

FIVE WASHINGTONS $38,750

Portrait of Edgar Allan Poe, Once Sold for $15, Brings $600—$78,035 for the 50 Pictures.

George Washington's portrait by Gilbert Stuart was sold last evening for $21,000, going to the Duveen Brothers, at the first great public sale in this country of early American portraits, when the collection of Thomas B. Clarke went under the hammer at the Hotel Plaza under the auspices of the American Art Association. The sale was one of record breakers, and none of the prices was more remarkable than that of the big Washington, which three years ago was sold at the Anderson Galleries to Charles H. Harris for $3,500. Sully, which have been selling for $300 and $400, brought $1,500 and $2,000, and buyers who have never been known to consider American portraits made large purchases. The fifty pictures of the auction brought $78,035.

There was applause at the opening of the sale when Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, said that there should be a great national portrait gallery.

"I wish that this entire collection could be bought for such a purpose by some public-spirited individual or by a syndicate, but the time is not ripe for it. I have tried before in vain."

Mr. Kirby said that twenty years ago he had sold American portraits belonging to Mr. Clarke, and since that time had resold them in notable collections at greatly advanced prices, and prophesied that the pictures of the present sale would also greatly increase in value.

In the sale were five portraits of Washington which brought various prices and a total of $38,750. Next in price to the Stuart was a portrait of Washington at 63, having the appearance of an old man, an authenticated picture as painted by Rembrandt Peale in his eighteenth year which brought $9,000. Another picture by the same artist painted later brought only $1,450. "George Washington at Princeton," by Charles Willson Peale, father of Rembrandt, sold for $6,200, and one by Charles Peale Polk, $1,100. Another Gilbert Stuart, portrait of Lawrence Reid Yates, went to Duveen Brothers for $8,100.

The portrait of Washington, which started at $2,500, ran up by thousand-dollar bids, and continued in five-hundred-dollar bids until it was knocked down to the Duveens, the audience applauding. There were many pictures of much interest in the collection—"Battle of Lake Erie," a small painting, by John Trumbull, marked "original sketch," which brought $2,300; Copley's portrait of James Tilley, with a charming little picture of the rope walk left by his uncle in his will, which brought $2,300, and Washington Allston's little painting of the family of Gilbert Stuart in the latter's painting room, which sold for $225. An interesting story was told concerning the price realized for the portrait of Edgar Allan Poe by F. T. L. Boyle, which went to the Duveens for $600, was that it sold in an east side gallery a few years ago for $15.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a full list of the pictures, artists, buyers, and prices:

1—Robert Snow, Educator and Humanitarian, (1760-1833)—William Dunlap; Bernet, agent..... $110
2—Mary Durand—Asher Brown Durand; Ehrich Galleries..... 160
3—Sanford R. Gifford, N. A., (1823-1880)—Eastman Johnson; G. S. Parker..... 160
4—Eleazer Williams, the "Lost Dauphin"—Louis XVII.? (1787-1853); G. S. Parker..... 250
5—Margaret O'Neill Eaton (1796-1879)—Henry Inman; Bernet, agent..... 340
6—Samuel Smith, Soldier and Statesman, (1752-1839)—Seaman, agent..... 1,000
7—Mrs. Stennett—Rembrandt Peale; R. C. & N. M. Vose..... 375
8—General John Anthony Quitman, (1799-1858)—James Reid Lambdin; S. J. Bloomingdale..... 135
9—Portrait of a Lady—John Wesley Jarvis; E. T. Hackachen..... 250
10—Daniel Webster (1782-1852)—James H. Wright; Seaman, agent..... 250
11—Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War (1814-1869)—George C. Lambdin; Seaman, agent..... 175
12—General Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885)—Enoch Wood Perry; Seaman, agent..... 250
13—Henry Clay (1777-1853)—James Reid Lambdin; Duveen Brothers..... 500
14—Charles Sprague, Poet and Banker (1791-1875)—Chester Harding; K. Richards..... 240
15—Lord Byron, (1788-1824)—Thomas Sully; Bernet, agent..... 1,550
16—David Garrick, (1717-1779)—Robert Edge Pine; Duveen Brothers..... 2,250
17—Ichabod Crane at a Ball at Van Tassel's Mansion—John Quidor; Seaman, agent..... 325
18—Ichabod Crane Pursued by the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow—John Quidor; Seaman, agent..... 325
19—George Washington, (1732-1799)—Charles Peale Polk; Knoedler & Co.. 1,100
20—Samuel Bishop Smith, Scholar, (1750-1819)—Ralph Earle; Knoedler & Co..... 1,100
21—Thomas Paine, (1737-1809)—Bass Otis; Duveen Brothers..... 425
22—Andrew Jackson, (1767-1845)—Jacob Eichholtz; Duveen Bros..... 1,300
23—Allan Melville, (1782-1832)—Esra Jones; Duveen Bros..... 1,100
24—Maria Gansevoort Melville, (1791-1872)—Ezra Ames; E. T. Heckscher.. 700
25—Moses and the Serpent—Washington Allston; T. G. Austin..... 100
26—David Playing Before Saul—Washington Allston; T. G. Austin..... 100
27—Gilbert Stuart's Painting Room—the Artist and Members of His Family—Washington Allston; Bernet, agent..... 525
28—James Tilley, (1707-1768)—John Singleton Copley; Bernet, agent..... 2,300
29—Major Whistler, (1800-1849)—Henry Inman, N. A.; Bernet, agent..... 275
30—An Unwelcome Task—William S. Mount; C. C. Werner..... 110
31—Joseph Reade—John Vanderlyn; Bernet, agent..... 800
32—Abraham Hooghkirk, (1744-1801)—William Dunlap; Bernet, agent..... 400
33—Antje Hilton Hooghkirk, 1744-1810)—William Dunlap; Bernet, agent..... 400
34—Elizabeth Byles Brown, (1767-1768,) (pastel)—John Singleton Copley; W. C. Thompson..... 700
35—Battle of Lake Erie—John Trumbull; Bernet, agent..... 2,300
36—Miss Aylward—James Peale; M. Knoedler & Co..... 850
37—George Washington, (1732-1799)—Gilbert Stuart; Duveen Brothers.... 21,000
38—Lawrence Reid Yates, (died 1796)—Gilbert Stuart; Duveen Brothers.... 8,100
39—James Luce Kingsley, Educator, (1778-1862)—John Paradise, N. A.; Lorenz Iselin..... 550
40—Mrs. Joseph Hopkinson (nee Emily Mifflin)—Thomas Sully; M. Knoedler & Co..... 2,400
41—George Washington, (1732-1799)—Rembrandt Peale, N. A.; M. Knoedler & Co..... 9,000
42—Alexander Broughton (1721-1764)—Jeremiah Theus; M. Knoedler & Co.. 750
43—Joseph Crawford (1706-1770)—John Smibert; M. Knoedler & Co..... 1,550
44—George Washington (1732-1799)—Rembrandt Peale, N. A.; Duveen Bros..... 1,450
45—Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)—Ferdinand Thomas Lee Boyle; Duveen Bros. 600
46—John Howard Payne (1792-1852)—Joseph Wood; Duveen Bros..... 850
47—General Washington at Princeton, 1779—Charles Wilson Peale; Duveen Bros..... 6,200
48—George W. King, (1815-1902)—Samuel F. B. Morse; Seaman, agent..... 1,300
49—Truman Marsh of Litchfield, Conn., Rector and Scholar, (1768-1851)—Ralph Earl; Seaman, agent..... 700
50—Antiope—John Vanderlyn; August Fransen..... 550

Total..... $78,035

The pictures were purchased almost entirely by dealers, or through them and agents.

Obituary Notes.

Count F. MINISCALCHI-ERIZZO, in charge of the Italian Embassy in Washington, died there yesterday.

JAMES O'KEEFFE, a contractor in Long Island City and active in politics, died there on Monday.

The Rev. THOMAS A. CAFFEY, 46 years old, chaplain, U. S. A., died Monday night in St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence, R. I.

Captain JAMES H. LEFAVER, said to be the last survivor of the firemen who fought the Boston fire of 1872, was buried in Boston yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL S. MITCHELL, who was pastor of the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch Church, 1876-90, died yesterday at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., in his 80th year.

JULIEN AUBE, 52 years old for many years with George Baker & Sons, shoe manufacturers, died yesterday at his home, 388 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM BEVERLY STONE, associate professor of mathematics at Rutgers College, died yesterday of pneumonia while visiting in Roanoke, Va. He was 40 years old.

WILLIAM LOEWENTHAL, head of the Sundries Specialty Company, makers of dyes, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 494 Caton Avenue, Flatbush, aged 66 years.

Miss MARGUERITE W. EDWARDS, who was recently employed in the foreign exchange department of the National Bank of Commerce of this city, is dead at Patchogue, L. I. She was 21 years old.

Captain ALBERT L. SHAUBE, a commander of ships for the Bristol Bay Packing Association of San Francisco, died on Sunday at his home, 208 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

JOHN J. WALSH, with the Vitagraph Company for many years and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 30, Theatrical Mechanical Association, died of influenza on Sunday at his home, 119 Harmon Street, Brooklyn.

MICHAEL EDWARD FLANAGAN, for more than fifty years a resident of Millburn, N. J., and a retired employe of the Lackawanna Railroad, died Monday night at his home in that place, at the age of 78 years.

Mrs. MARIE STAGG FULTON, widow of Hugh O. Fulton, retired broker of Paterson, N. J., who was said to have been the eldest living graduate of Vassar College, died Monday at the General Hospital, Paterson. She was in her seventy-fourth year.

LOUIS BALLIN, a veteran of the civil war and member of the firm of Ballin Brothers, shirt manufacturers, died at his Second Branch of the Mechanics Bank and prior to that in the employ of the Nassau Trust Company, is dead at the home of his parents, 1,591 Linden Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL BRENDLER, who until his retirement three years ago ran a custom tailoring business in the Tribune Building, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 8 East Ninety-seventh Street, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was born in Austria and came to this country thirty-two years ago.

Captain GEORGE K. SABINE, radio officer at the Air Service School at Columbia University, died yesterday at his home, 176 West 86th Street, from the effects of a fall. He is a son of Dr. George K. Sabine, Sr., of Brookline, Mass., where he was born twenty-nine years ago.

Major CLARENCE EWEN, United States Army Medical Corps, retired, died Sunday at 1,851 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. Major Ewen received his first appointment during the civil war. He had served more than thirty years when he was retired in 1897.

Miss ESTELLE L. PEACOCK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Peacock of 441 Second Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly Monday. On Christmas Day announcement was made of her engagement to Ensign J. Harbert Todd, U. S. N., son of William H. Todd, President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation.

Mrs. MARGARET KNIGHT JACOBS, who before her marriage in 1917 was a prominent worker in the suffrage cause in Brooklyn and secretary for years of what is now the People's Political League of Kings County, died on Sunday in the Bergen Private Sanatorium, East Rutherford, N. J. Dec. 20, 1918.

CLARENCE R. KREMER, 37 years old, and his wife died of influenza and pneumonia on Sunday at their home in Patchogue. Both were taken ill on Monday of last week. Mr. Kremer died at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and his wife died eight hours later. A double funeral will be held this afternoon.

JAMES SHEA, a member of the Real Estate Exchange of Brooklyn and a Director of the Borough Bank, died on Monday at his home, 980 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Shea was 73 years old, and early in life was associated with his brother in harbor transportation, as a member of the firm of D. & J. Shea.

HIRAM C. GILL, formerly Mayor of Seattle, died there of influenza yesterday. Mr. Gill, who was 53 years of age, was elected Mayor of Seattle three times. He became a centre of national interest when he was charged with having solicited the Billingsley brothers, illicit liquor dealers. He was acquitted.

CORNELIUS JOHN LYNCH, Superintendent of Construction for the Lord Construction Company and under whose direction the first wooden ship was built under the authority of the United States Shipping Board and launched at Providence, R. I., died in that city on Sunday of pneumonia, and the funeral today will be held from the home of his father, 488A Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He was 35 years old.

Captain WILLIAM R. BINGHAM, a retired sea Captain, who later engaged in other pursuits, died in Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Sunday from blood poisoning, caused by a parrot biting his hand some time ago. Captain Bingham was one of the organizers and President of the Huntington Ice Company and was also head of the firm of Bingham & Campbell, building contractors. He was in his seventieth year.

Born.

KRANZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kranz (nee Rhoda Silverman) of 909 West 180th St. announce the birth of a son at Bedford Maternity, 254 Montgomery St., Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1919.

Married.

BUNKER—WILKINSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, at Evanston, Ill., by the Rev. James Madison Sitler, Frances Ashworth Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lawrence Wilkinson of Evanston, to Lieutenant Arthur Hugh Bunker, Flying Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Raymond Bunker of Yonkers, N. Y.

McCARTER—YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1919, at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. W. J. Dawson, D. D., assisted by the Rev. A. W. Halsey, D. D., Eleanor Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCarter, to Stuart Adams Young.

Died.

ADRIANCE.—Benjamin, of Woodcliff Lake, Bergen County, N. J., beloved husband of Jean Adriance, on Jan. 3, at 4 P. M., at his Winter home at Miami, Fla. Services at FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ALBERTIS.—At Orange, N. J., Jan. 6, 1919, Eleanor Mary, daughter of John and Elisabeth Albertis. Funeral services at All Saints' Chapel, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10:15 A. M. Interment Trinity Cemetery, New York City, at 1 P. M.

BAEHRE.—George, on Jan. 6, after short illness. Funeral from his late residence, 3,704 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BAIRD.—Suddenly, on Jan. 6, at her residence 6 Prospect Pl., L. I., in her 20th year, Frances P., beloved wife of Henry W. Baird. Funeral private.

BLUESTONE.—Lina, age 52, Jan. 7, 1919. Friends and relatives call at her son's home, 1,424 West 118th St., until next Tuesday morning.

BLUM.—Jan. 5, Harriet M. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 222 5th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 8 P. M.

BRENDLER.—Suddenly, Jan. 7, 1919, Samuel, beloved husband of Ida, beloved father of Charles, Dorothy, Frances, and Etta. Funeral from his late residence, 8 East 97th St., Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1919, 12 noon.

BUCHAN.—Mary, at St. Luke's Hospital, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Jan. 7. Funeral services at the chapel of the Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, 41 East 73d St., at 3 o'clock, Thursday, Jan. 9.

BUCHANAN.—On Jan. 7, 1919, Eula Blair, beloved wife of George Briggs Buchanan, at Fort Myers, Fla.

BUSH.—A memorial service will be held at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 4 P. M., for Corporal Adolphe Low Bush, Company K, 107th U. S. Infantry, killed in action at Le Catelet, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

BUSSEY.—Grace F., widow of the late William G. Bussey, on Monday, Jan. 6, at her residence, 113 Claremont Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral at her late residence on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.

CALLMANN.—On Jan. 6, 1919, Martha Callmann, beloved mother of William Herbert and Irving, and sister of Mrs. C. Callmann, Mrs. Rose Masse, Mrs. R. R. Mandelbaum, and George Stern. Funeral from her late residence, 824 West End Av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock.

CARMAN.—On Jan. 7, 1919, at 140 West 71th St., Mary Claiborne, youngest daughter of Theron Lawrence and Elizabeth M. Carman, aged 6 years.

Died.

CAVALLE.—Maximilian G., suddenly, on Jan. 7, aged 71 years. Services at funeral parlors of Frederick Loeser & Co., 1,167 5th Av., Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.

CHURCHILL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1919, Elizabeth Tiedemann, beloved wife of Samuel B. Churchill. Funeral service at August Kleinberg's Funeral Parlors, 204 6th Av., between 20th and 21st Sts., Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at 8:30 o'clock.

CLAGGETT.—Jan. 7, 1919, Louisa C., widow of Franklin B. Claggett. Funeral services at her late residence, 370 Convent Av., Thursday morning, 11 o'clock.

COOK.—At New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 7, in his 55th year, Robert Anderson Cook, husband of Margaret Seabury Cook and son of the late George H. Cook and Mary M. Cook. Funeral services at his late home, Bleecker Place, New Brunswick, N. J., at 2:30 P. M., Friday, Jan. 10.

CROSSMOND.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 6, 1919, Anna Frances, widow of Edward Crossmond. Funeral services at her late residence, 531 Gramatan Av., Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CUDLIPP.—Evelyn Waite Cudlipp, wife of F. Olof Cudlipp, and daughter of Amilia Morris and the late Wilmer E. Waite, of pneumonia Monday evening, Jan. 6. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Dr. Arthur W. Waite, 148 4th St., New Brighton, S. I., Wednesday, Jan. 8, 3 P. M.

CURRAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, Sadie G., beloved daughter of John J. and the late Mary J. Curran. Funeral from F. Charles Murphy and Son's funeral parlor, 342 East Fordham Road, on Thursday at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

DENYSE.—Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, Louise, wife of I. S. Denyse of 141 East 44th St. and Freeport, L. I. Funeral services 8 o'clock Thursday evening at 141 East 44th St. (The Woolsey.) Burial at convenience of the family.

DOHM.—On Jan. 6, 1919, Elizabeth Dohm, aged 66 years, beloved wife of Herman Dohm. Funeral services at her late residence, 811 East 217th St., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

DOPP.—Helen S. Dopp, beloved wife of William Dopp, Jr., daughter of Barbara L. Murray and the late Francis C. Murray. Funeral from her late residence, 1,177 Shakespeare Av., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Old Cathedral, Mott and Prince Sts., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul. Automobile cortege.

DUESSEL.—Jan. 6, Harry A. Duessel, beloved husband of Jennie Duessel, in his 61st year. Funeral from his late residence, 904 Ogden Av., near Jerome Av., Thursday, 2 P. M.

DUTTON.—On Jan. 7, at 8 A. M., of influenza and pneumonia, Carola E. Dutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Roedsseperger of 600 West 180th St., and beloved wife of Hector J. Dutton. Interment at Kensico Cemetery from her late residence at 105 West 163d St. Funeral services private.

FORTUNE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1919, Helen, widow of James Walden Fortune, aged 87 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 50 West 22d St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FRIEDBERGER.—Cecelia, on Jan. 7, 1919, at her residence, 230 West 97th St., widow of Samuel Friedberger, beloved mother of Joseph Hornthal, Ettye, Sandford, Lula, Theodore, and Walter Friedberger. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

GILLESPIE.—On Jan. 6, 1919, at her residence, 315 New York Av., Brooklyn, Rita O'Donohoe, in the 26th year of her age, dearly beloved wife of Bernarde Benedict Gillespie and younger daughter of Margaret A. Mahoney and the late William O'Donohoe, D. I., of Cork, Ireland. Funeral mass at the Church of St. Gregory the Great, St. John's Place and Brooklyn Av., Thursday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Cork, Ireland, papers please copy.

GOLDTHORPE.—Private Reginald Ashley Goldthorpe, only son of David and Ada Ray Goldthorpe, brother of Doris Goldthorpe of Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1918, from injuries, having been struck by a railroad train in Landes, France. He volunteered for service in the 10th Engineers, Dec. 1, 1917, and sailed for France September, 1917, and has been in active service since.

GRAFF.—Levi A., 47 Clairemont Av., Jan. 7, of pneumonia, at Lenox Hill Hospital. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUNNISON.—On Monday, Jan. 6, 1919, Ella Everset, wife of the late Almon Gunnison, in the 71st year of her age. Services will be held at her late residence, 50 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

HAAS.—Silas M., on Jan. 6, beloved son of the late Leopold and Sarah Haas, in his 83d year, after a short illness. Funeral at convenience of family.

HELD.—On Jan. 7, Selma E., in her 47th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 127 West 118th St., on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HILB.—At Rochelle, Ill., on Jan. 3, 1919, Emanuel Hilb, husband of Pauline Hilb. Mr. Hilb was President of the Rochelle National Bank. The funeral took place Jan. 6.

HIMMELMAN.—Mary E., beloved wife of J. M. W. Himmelman. Funeral services at her late residence, 119 Oak St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HOWLAND.—Elihu, suddenly, Monday, Jan. 6. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Thursday, Jan. 9, 11 A. M., Morris Av., Manasquan, N. J.

HURD.—On Monday, Jan. 6, 1919, Hattie Beeching, wife of William H. Hurd, and daughter of David G. and Mary Newell Beeching. Funeral services at her late residence, Third Av., Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 7:45 P. M. Interment private

JACOBS.—At Jersey City, on Jan. 5, Margaret Jacobs, (nee Knight, formerly of 105 Rodney St., Brooklyn,) dearly beloved wife of Sidney Jacobs. Funeral from her late residence, 165 Bayview Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 8:30 A. M.; thence to Church of the Sacred Heart, where solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 o'clock for the happy repose of her soul.

JAEDE.—Ernest, of heart failure. Services at his late residence, Succasunna, N. J., at 2 P. M., Thursday.

JONES.—At Harrington Park, N. J., Jan. 6, 1919, Mary Jones, in her 47th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Harrington Park, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

KEELER.—On Jan. 6, 1919, at the Hotel St. Andrew, New York City, Harriet L., daughter of the late John and Anna Beers Keeler. Funeral services private.

KENNEDY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, at her late residence, 414 Dean St., Brooklyn, Mary M., sister of Bernard F., Edwin B. and Joseph T. and aunt of Edith Cartwright. Services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at residence. Interment Connecticut.

KINSTLER.—On Jan. 7, Dora Kinstler, (nee Butler,) beloved wife of Nicholas Kinstler and devoted mother of William Butler and Lillian Geist, beloved sister of Mrs. A. Lelisig, Mrs. J. Mayhaum, Mrs. A. Brown, and Mr. Max Butler. Funeral services from J. Millheiser & Son's Chapel, 1,460 Lexington Av., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock.

KORFF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1919, in Brooklyn, William Korff, in his 75th year. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock.

KURSHEEDT.—On Jan. 6, of pneumonia, at 20 Ivy Close, Hills, Long Island, Mary A., aged 29, wife of Albert E. Kursheedt, and daughter of Mrs. Louis Valiquette. Funeral at Rutland, Vt., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

LEVY.—Eugene, dearly beloved husband of Cora Ballin Levy and son of Mrs. Grace Levy. Services at his late residence, 265 Amherst Av., Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1919, at 2 P. M. Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., Panama papers please copy.

LEVY.—Robert, on Jan. 7, in his 81st year, brother of the late Julius Emil. Funeral Thursday, 9:30 A. M., from 121 West 105th St.

LOEWENSTEIN.—On Monday, Jan. 6, Bertha, beloved wife of Abraham, mother of Irving and Mrs. Elsie B. Reiner. Funeral services at her late residence, 238 East 22d St., Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(x) This character means caveat or opposition.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Harry M. Levy of New York City was admitted to practice.

No. 1.—Ex parte R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. W. G. Mansfield, County Treasurer of County of Rockland, as Public Administrator, of the goods, chattels, and credits of S. Mistechook, deceased. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 2.—Union Dry Goods Co., plaintiff, v. the Kansas Public Service Corp.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 3.—W. Turner, aplt., v. U. S. and Creek Nation of Indians—Judgment affirmed.

No. 4.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., aplt., v. J. Mascher.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 5.—Mas. & Tex. Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. J. Hutchings, G. Sealy, Jr., and H. Sealy, partners as Hutchings, Sealy & Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 6.—Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, aplt., v. State of Mo. et the relation of J. D. Barker, Attorney General.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 7.—Mary D. Terry, aplt., v. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Jersey City and the City Collector of Jersey City.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

No. 8.—Imperial Stock Co., aplt., v. P. J. Carlin Const. Co.—Judgment of First Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of United States District Court for Ohio affirmed, with costs; and cause remanded to the said Dist. Court.

No. 9.—The U. S., plain., v. E. M. Compton et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by counsel for plaintiff.

No. 10.—Byron, aplt., v. Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

No. 11.—W. A. Fisher, aplt., v. N. Rule.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

No. 12.—J. Dancigar, et al., doing business as Dancigar Brothers, plain., v. D. [illegible]—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 13.—Union Pish Co., pet., v. J. W. [illegible].—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

No. 14.—G. J. Welgis, aplt., v. Curtiss Brothers Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

No. 15.—Bernard Flexner, plain., v. J. J. Farson, J. W. Farson, and J. A. McElroy, doing business as partners under the name and style of Farson, Son, and Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 16.—The City of Englewood, plain., v. the People ex South Platte Ry Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 17.—The Hebe Co. and Carnation Milk Products Co., aplts., v. N. E. Shaw, Secy. of Agriculture of Ohio, and T. C. Gault, Chief of Bureau of Dairy and Foo [illegible] of Manufacture of Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 54.—Watson, Son & Co., plain., v. S. Rice, as County Treas. of Shelby County, Ala.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 55.—M. L. Andrews, Adrx. of A. W. Andrews, deceased, plain., v. Virginian Ry. Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 56.—The Mo. Pac. Ry. Co., plain., v. the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 57.—A. Hooper, M. T. Dusinbury, C. C. Starks, et al., plains., v. W. S. Kingsbury, Assistant General and ex-officio Register of the State Land Office of California.—Petition for writ of certiorari dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 58.—H. Ayers, N. O. Anderson, W. A. Jamieson, et al., plains., v. Same.—Petition for writ of certiorari dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 59.—M. Chevrolet, as trustee in bankruptcy of Washington Steel & Belt Co., bankrupt, aplt., v. Washington Trust Co., pet. Certiorari.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 60.—A. Sunday, D. Sunday, N. Sunday et al., aplts., v. S. T. Mallory, Ed. J. Brennan, Ed. J. Brennan, et al., per curiam.—Reversed.

No. 61.—Appeal from the District Court of Hawaii dismissed per stipulation of counsel.

No. 62.—Ex parte, in the matter of D. O'Connell, et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file a pet. for writ of mandamus herein denied.

No. 63.—Original.—The State of South Dakota, complainant, v. C. B. Elder.—Motion to fix a day for the hearing of this cause granted and case assigned for March 3 next.

No. 64.—C. McKinley et al., plains., v. The Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 3.

No. 65.—The U. S., pet., v. S. Reynolds.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 3.

No. 66.—Minerals Separation, Ltd., et al., pet., v. Butte & Superior Mining Co.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for March 3.

No. 67.—Same v. same.—Motion for a restraining order herein denied.

No. 68.—J. P. O'Toole et al., pet., v. R. L. Meyenberg et al.—Petition for writ of cert. to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

No. 69.—Falson et al., pet., v. F. Adair et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Georgia Supreme Court denied.

No. 70.—S. Yeates, pet., v. U. S.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

No. 71.—T. Williams, pet., v. U. S.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

No. 72.—Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R. Co., et al., pets., v. the Mich. R. R. Co., et al.—Petition for writ of cert. to Mich. Supreme Court denied.

No. 73.—Bosch Magneto Co., pet., v. S. W. Rushmore.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

No. 74.—The U. S., plain., v. H. C. Shauver,—dismissed.

No. 75.—S. Bounds, attorney in fact for T. A. Bounds, aplt., v. J. Amos et al., known as the Mississippi Choctaws; 125—J. London, aplt., v. same; 126—W. S. Field et al., aplts., v. same; 127—J. T. Beckham, aplt., v. same; 128—W. N. Vernon, aplt., v. same, and 129—J. A. Howe, executrix, &c., aplt., v. same.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellees and for aplt. in opposition thereto.

No. 76.—The U. S., aplt., v. the Purcell Envelope Co.—Motion for an order on the Court of Claims to make and certify findings of fact submitted for aplt. in support of motion, with leave to counsel for appellee to file brief before Friday next.

No. 85.—The U. S., aplt., v. the So. Pacific Co. et al.—Motion to advance submitted for aplt.

No. 86.—T. Chapman et al., pets., v. A. Whitcomb.—Motion to advance submitted for pets. Leave granted the U. S. to file a memorandum herein.

No. 87.—Original.—The State of Georgia, comp., v. the Ducktown Copper Co. et al.—Joint motion of State of Georgia and Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co. for leave to file stipulation, &c., submitted by Mr. Frierson. Ordered, pro tem, that motion of counsel be granted.

No. 88.—Same, trading as The American Mechanical Toy Co. et al., pets.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus herein denied.

No. 89.—The Federal Gas and Fuel Co., plain., v. The City of Columbus, Ohio.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by counsel for the City for plain. in opposition thereto.

No. 90.—E. Wilson et al., receivers, &c., plain., v. Godby.—Dismissed per stipulation.

No. 91.—W. Blair, plain., v. the U. S.; 704—A. Templeton, plain., v. same; 705—T. T. Phillips, plain., v. same; 706—P. W. Blair, aplt., v. U. S. et al.; 707—A. A. Templeton, aplt., v. U. S. and T. D. McCarthy, U. S. Marshal, &c., and 708—T. T. Phillips, aplt., v. same.—Reassigned for argument on Jan. 27, on motion of counsel for defendant and appellee.

No. 92.—H. Reeves, Trustee, &c., pet., v. Yeon Engineering and Supply Co.—Petition for writ of cert. to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted.

No. 93.—[illegible] Mitchell], pet., v. H. Mason et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fla. Sup. Court submitted.

No. 94.—J. A. Murray, pet., v. H. E. Hay, as Trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of cert. to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted.

No. 95.—E. Barnes, pet., v. J. W. Taylor, Collector, &c.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted.

No. 96.—O. N. Tevander et al., pets., v. E. M. Bryndzol, pet.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted.

No. 97.—Same, pet., v. M. C. Ludwig and H. W. Ludwig.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted.

No. 98.—W. Pettit, pet., vs. M. E. Trees [illegible] for writ of cert. to Third Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.

No. 99.—A. J. Galen, pet., vs. The U. S.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.

No. 100.—Original.—Ex parte in the matter of J. S. Muir, Master, &c., pet.—Argument commenced for petitioner, continued for respondent, and concluded by Mr. Kingsbury as amicus curiae.

No. 101.—Postal Tel.-Cable Co., plain., vs. Tonopah & Tidewater R. R. Co., and 404, Postal Tel.-Cable Co., plain., vs. Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Calls for Jan. 8, Nos. 130 (and 404), 217, 437 (and 438), 715 (and 739), 209, 62 and 631, 119, 128, and 123. (to 129.)

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 537, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Calendar.

Baker Brown, Inc., vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.—Motion for an order on the Court of Claims to make and certify findings of fact submitted for aplt. in support of motion, with leave to counsel for appellee to file brief before Friday next.

Bankers Trust Co., as Trustee, vs. N. Y. Steam Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Mil. & Chicago Iron Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Woodbury Canning Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Van Vliet Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Gallagher Iron Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Erie R. R. Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Detroit Body Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Mack Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Blumenstock Co.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. D, L & W R. R.

Bankers Trust Co. vs. Hudson Body Co.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.

Grunhut Co. vs. Cooper.
Herman vs. Polan.
Matthews v. 105 W 55th St. Inc. (2.)
Meyer vs. Saltzman.
Spielberg vs. Star Line.
Stn vs. Commercial Cloak & Suit Corp.
Travis vs. Fox.
Antonfello vs. Lauther.
Elliot vs. Am Star Line.
Royal Card & Paper Co. vs. Metro Litt Co.
Altman & Co. vs. White.
Bresler vs. Weinberg.
Same vs. Altman.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hesse vs. Y M C A.
Mowen vs. Hippodrome Corp, Inc.
Trust vs. Rothschild.
Candlin vs. Schneider.
Perhost vs. Borchardt.
I. Cohen vs. Sgarfin.
H. Cohen vs. Same.
Moore vs. Mayer.
M. Seiden vs. Reimer.
D. Seiden vs. Same.
Van Dien vs. Union Ry.
Kamerow vs. Pencil Co.
Rennert vs. Kalbach.
Kelly vs. Weaver. (2.)
Kruse vs. NY Rys.
Gibson vs. Kohn.
Hart vs. Bisnionsky.
Lippman vs. Int R T.
Hausker vs. NY Con RR.
Weiss vs. NY Rys.
Tararasky vs. Int R T.
Donohue vs. Rice.
Goldman vs. Same. Garage.
Lewis vs. Degnon Cont.
J. Mitchell vs. NY Rys.
L. Mitchell vs. Same.
Werlin vs. Same.
J. Kandel vs. Combined Real Estate Interests.
E. Kendel vs. Same.
Weinstein vs. Maitland & Smith Co.
Levine vs. Sydco Photo Play Corp.
M. Schuster vs. Apfelgreen.
E. Schneider vs. Same.
Kawut vs. I. & B. RR. Co.
Onachis vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. RR.
Pasachoff vs. Sullivan.
O'Connor vs. Thompson Co.
Leodsky vs. Rys.
Marrone vs. Greenfield.
Kristoff vs. Gibbons.
Mallner vs. NY Rys.
Kilgallon vs. NY Cons RR. (2.)
Dana vs. Cavagnaro. (2.)
Woodruff vs. McCarthy.
Tarenzi vs. NY.
Levy vs. Wallace.
Ex Specialty Co. vs. Shipman Nat Bank.
Sharp vs. Int R T.
Dougherty vs. Solower.
Deer vs. Kirchberber.
Casewit vs. Ehert.
Lewin vs. Taub.
Barnett vs. Nass El RR.
Guialo vs. NY Rys.
Timoney vs. Ocean El Ry.
Alderslo vs. Schwenker.
Hedley vs. Ebling Brew.
Kirshbaum vs. Abrahamson.
Horowitz vs. Erdman.
Erdman vs. Neiman.
Egan vs. Tulp.
Percel vs. NY Rys.
Heusehler vs. Dula.
Grasper vs. Levy. Dairy.
Saggio vs. Goldner's Exp.
Rainbow vs. New Eng. Motor Co. Inc.
Wright vs. Siegerich. (2.)
Glassberg vs. Adler.
Davis vs. Martens.
Kinsey vs. Quality Amus.
Sligm vs. Sligm.
Soucy vs. O'Brien.
Scelite Bord de Cons. &c. vs. Wood & Selick.
Progress Em. Metal Corp. vs. Hanshafe.
Same vs. Moster & Co.
Crawford vs. Vickery.
Porter vs. Same.
Littauer vs. Helmer.
Walter Motor Truck vs. Bosch Magneto Co.
Friedman vs. Union Mfg.
Zaiud vs. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co.
Read vs. Carstensen.
Bell vs. Friedhof.
Park & Tilford vs. Di Stackelberg.
Internat Clock Mfg. vs. Mass Bonding Co.
Gliberson vs. N. Y. Iron & Steel Prod.
Tolle vs. Barker.
Logan vs. Turner.
Laxer vs. Keystone Tire & Rubber Co.
Babcock vs. Babcock.
Muller vs. Atlas.
Deiltsky vs. Leonard.
Bornstein vs. Gross.
Rutchik, Inc vs. Goodman.
Bernstein vs. Gross.
Lanyon's Detective Agency vs. Sacky.
Wesne vs. Levine.
Ragan vs. Lizzie Cim-

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART IV.—Guy, Bijur, and Mullan, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions:

Katz vs. Katz.
Polk vs. Polk.
Booklovers' Sales Co. vs. Pictorial Review Co.
Prescott vs. O'Donohue.
Geological Survey Co. vs. Mag & Ink Dryer Co.
Seligman vs. Cogut.
Moore vs. Fitzpatrick.
Gentle vs. Weeks.
Horowitz vs. Skeldon.
Kerker vs. Kerker.
Miner vs. Bonzuffi Rty.
Henderson vs. Seliger.
Silverberg vs. Bonzuffi Rty Co.
Brown vs. Jennings.
Smith vs. Johannsen.
Magher vs. Meagher.
Fleming vs. Rausch.
Kling vs. Kling.
Pennacchio vs. Capace.
Paine vs. France & Canada SS Co.
Roberts vs. N. Y. Life Ins.
Matthews vs. Cunard SS. Co.
Woolworth vs. Same.
Schedel vs. Greely.
Gilford vs. Gilford.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finletter, J.—At 10:15 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 M. Clear.

PART IV.—(October Term, Continued.)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 M. Case on—Kings Co. Lighting Co. vs. Lewis.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

McClenahan vs. Paris.
Sobel vs. Saltzman.
Friedlander vs. Rosenthal Coats vs. Wharton.
Atl. Sales Co. vs. Eastern Shore Shipbldg. Co.
Berg vs. Fritz.
Levinson vs. Rosenberg & Neuzass Co. Inc.
Bank of Cuba vs. Kingston Comm. Co.
Kipp vs. Dwyer.
Weissman vs. Davis.
Reinfeld vs. Lawrence Corp.
Goodman vs. Rudnitzsten. Clear.

At 10 A. M.

Iand Theatres Co. vs. Apte Lichtenstein.
Jawits vs. Vogel.
Halter vs. Glassover.
Ahlin Co. I. & B. RR. vs. Goodis Carran.
M. Goodis vs. Same.
Tennyson vs. Int R T.
Hess, Jr. vs. Jessup.
Parker-Swift & Co. vs. Collins (NY Rys.
Foy vs. Schuman.
Cahill vs. Same.
Cavasenno vs. Jones.
Rauer vs. Int R T.
Kleckner vs. Int R T. RR.
Austenson vs. Corp of Trinity Church.
Lofaso & Montalbano vs. Baldassare.
Hohenstein vs. Rys.
Harris vs. Same.
Taggart vs. Van Buren Co. Post Co.
Gaines vs. Hamburg Amer Packet. Acting.
Nichol vs. Stern.
Sobel vs. Stenberg.
Playle vs. H. RR.
Pfenninger vs. Stamford Rty Co.
Greenberg vs. C. C. C. & St. L. RR.
Bono vs. Pressly.
Arend vs. Bernheimer & Schwartz Pile Driv.
I. Weissberg vs. Miller.
Curet vs. Inter Mere Mar.
B. Weissberg vs. Miller.
Mc Dermiok vs. CNY.
Nicolini vs. Kerney.
F. Chiarello vs. CNY.
P. Chiarello vs. Same.
Sohn vs. NY Rys.
Pomer vs. Park & Tilford Hold.
Equit Off Bldg. Jones vs. Strauss.
Steingerg vs. Milberg.
Newgerden vs. Munch Brew Bottling Dept.
Greene vs. Herbert.
I. Berman vs. Berkley.
G. Berman vs. Same.
Kurzrok vs. Rheinauer.
Whiting vs. Goldfarb.
M. Fisch vs. Stillinger.
Is. Sfio vs. Same.
Soteropoulos vs. Eliotis.
M. Sanierno vs. Schillinger.
L. Sanierno vs. Same.
Kripitzer vs. Streiff.
E. H. Carlson vs. Aliments Co. Inc.
Tungsen vs. Ocean El Ry.
Michnowski vs. Phillipa Real Estate Corp.
M. Michnowski vs. Same.
F. Michnowski vs. Same.
Koka vs. Mertens.
Van Santford, Jr. vs. Exchange Buffet Corp.
Harrey vs. Marmur.
Russell vs. Le Maire RR
Beary vs. Newman.
Coon vs. Wall St. Taxicab
De Mott vs. L. I. RR.
Mc Ginnis, Inc. vs. Commins, Inc.
Miller vs. Madero Bros. Inc.
Mc Coy vs. Banks
Terwilliger vs. Bonynge.
Satmowitz vs. Gerli & Co. (2.)
Francesconi & Co. vs. Madero Brothers.
Debreat vs. Fraushaul.
Indell vs. Penn Fire Ins. Co.
Venter vs. Burnham Packing Co.
Pfeffer vs. Weschler.
Union Iron Works vs. Portable Ban-Saw Co.
Standard Asilide Prod Co. vs. Gerli & Co.
Ryland & Brooks Lumber Co. vs. Keeveny
Pitts Elec Spec Co. vs. Int M. Auto. Supp. Co.
Sykes Co. vs. Fid & Dep Co. Md.
Faraon vs. Hongkong Bldg. & Realty Co. Ltd.
Frechoff vs. Emporium Cloak & Suit Co.
Vail vs. Bernstein.
Butterfield vs. Co. vs. Missiort-Munn & Co.
Stevenson vs. Blaustus
Nance vs. Bemis Bros Bag Co.
Jiman vs. Hudson.
Langston vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
Hochbaum vs. Weeks. (3)

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schoenhut Co. vs. Cooper.
Herman vs. Polan.
Matthews v. 105 W 55th St. Inc. (2.)
Meyer vs. Saltzman.
Spielberg vs. Star Line.
Stn vs. Commercial Cloak & Suit Corp.
Travis vs. Fox.
Antonfello vs. Lauther.
Elliot vs. Am Star Line.
Royal Card & Paper Co. vs. Metro Litt Co.
Altman & Co. vs. White.
Bresler vs. Weinberg.
Same vs. Altman.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Hesse vs. Y M C A.
Mowen vs. Hippodrome Corp, Inc.
Trust vs. Rothschild.
Candlin vs. Schneider.
Perhost vs. Borchardt.
I. Cohen vs. Sgarfin.
H. Cohen vs. Same.
Moore vs. Mayer.
M. Seiden vs. Reimer.
D. Seiden vs. Same.
Van Dien vs. Union Ry.
Kamerow vs. Pencil Co.
Rennert vs. Kalbach.
Kelly vs. Weaver. (2.)
Kruse vs. NY Rys.
Gibson vs. Kohn.
Hart vs. Bisnionsky.
Lippman vs. Int R T.
Hausker vs. NY Con RR.
Weiss vs. NY Rys.
Tararasky vs. Int R T.
Donohue vs. Rice.
Goldman vs. Same. Garage.
Lewis vs. Degnon Cont.
J. Mitchell vs. NY Rys.
L. Mitchell vs. Same.
Werlin vs. Same.
J. Kandel vs. Combined Real Estate Interests.
E. Kendel vs. Same.
Weinstein vs. Maitland & Smith Co.
Levine vs. Sydco Photo Play Corp.
M. Schuster vs. Apfelgreen.
E. Schneider vs. Same.
Kawut vs. I. & B. RR. Co.
Onachis vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. RR.
Pasachoff vs. Sullivan.
O'Connor vs. Thompson Co.
Leodsky vs. Rys.
Marrone vs. Greenfield.
Kristoff vs. Gibbons.
Mallner vs. NY Rys.
Kilgallon vs. NY Cons RR. (2.)
Dana vs. Cavagnaro. (2.)
Woodruff vs. McCarthy.
Tarenzi vs. NY.
Levy vs. Wallace.
Ex Specialty Co. vs. Shipman Nat Bank.
Sharp vs. Int R T.
Dougherty vs. Solower.
Deer vs. Kirchberber.
Casewit vs. Ehert.
Lewin vs. Taub.
Barnett vs. Nass El RR.
Guialo vs. NY Rys.
Timoney vs. Ocean El Ry.
Alderslo vs. Schwenker.
Hedley vs. Ebling Brew.
Kirshbaum vs. Abrahamson.
Horowitz vs. Erdman.
Erdman vs. Neiman.
Egan vs. Tulp.
Percel vs. NY Rys.
Heusehler vs. Dula.
Grasper vs. Levy. Dairy.
Saggio vs. Goldner's Exp.
Rainbow vs. New Eng. Motor Co. Inc.
Wright vs. Siegerich. (2.)
Glassberg vs. Adler.
Davis vs. Martens.
Kinsey vs. Quality Amus.
Sligm vs. Sligm.
Soucy vs. O'Brien.
Scelite Bord de Cons. &c. vs. Wood & Selick.
Progress Em. Metal Corp. vs. Hanshafe.
Same vs. Moster & Co.
Crawford vs. Vickery.
Porter vs. Same.
Littauer vs. Helmer.
Walter Motor Truck vs. Bosch Magneto Co.
Friedman vs. Union Mfg.
Zaiud vs. Herzog Cloak & Suit Co.
Read vs. Carstensen.
Bell vs. Friedhof.
Park & Tilford vs. Di Stackelberg.
Internat Clock Mfg. vs. Mass Bonding Co.
Gliberson vs. N. Y. Iron & Steel Prod.
Tolle vs. Barker.
Logan vs. Turner.
Laxer vs. Keystone Tire & Rubber Co.
Babcock vs. Babcock.
Muller vs. Atlas.
Deiltsky vs. Leonard.
Bornstein vs. Gross.
Rutchik, Inc vs. Goodman.
Bernstein vs. Gross.
Lanyon's Detective Agency vs. Sacky.
Wesne vs. Levine.
Ragan vs. Lizzie Cim-

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Not in session.

PART X.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Pappacosmo Construction (NY) Inc. vs.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Davis, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until Jan. 13.

PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Michael W Quigley,
Ellen I Chase,
John B Dame.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 506, fifth floor, Hall of Records Building. Contested wills.

Andrew F. Kennedy, deceased, also known as A. E. Kennedy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions:

Berman vs. Baumann.
Frankel & Co. vs. Am Piece Dye Works.
Fairfax Hotel Co. vs. Barrion.
Singerman vs. Commercial Outfitting Co.
Fondiel vs. Globe Ind Co.
Fairfax Hotel Co. vs. Barrios.
Levinthan vs. Hoffman.
Warren Products Co. vs. Caravel Co.
Dalberg vs. Hallor.
Shapiro vs. Spielberg. (2.)
Freiman vs. Latner.
Derse vs. 54th St Realty.
Sunswein & Co. vs. Weingarten & Kornberg.
Chesner vs. Dreyfuss.
Hepburn vs. Sunkind.
Tausig vs. Ehrlich.
Howard Studios vs. Hughman.
Fisch vs. Rogers.
De Baer & Bach vs. Ferguson.
Pomperants vs. Reits.
Prudential Knitting Mills vs. Kraney.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Beins vs. Geiger.
Goodman vs. Oshinsky.
Serell & Sons vs. Alexander & Co.
Berkowitz vs. Katzenberg.
Zimman vs. Brinberg.
Nobis vs. Hatf.
Goldberg vs. Ehrlich.
Orsetti vs. Bonetto.
Fitzgerald vs. Same.
Lutsky vs. NY Rys.
Davis vs. Int R T.
Knopf vs. NY Rys.
Moore vs. Same.
Lederman vs. Blum.
Berofsky vs. Same.
Dicker vs. Int R T.
Colucci vs. Fromin.
Levine vs. NY Rys.
Beackman vs. Goodney.
Mendel vs. 125th St. 86th St.
Weisman vs. Whitman.
Arbolino vs. NY Rys.
Gerasi vs. Int R T.
Cesarigliano vs. Int R T.
Kolivek vs. Starr Cont.
Muhlstein vs. Weiser.
Wolper vs. Seligman.
Mona vs. Trouble. (2.)
Weisel vs. Rosenberg.
Engel vs. Black & White Cab Co.
Schumacher vs. Same. (2.)
Buchman vs. Gottlieb.
Weiser vs. NY Rys.
Schechter vs. Int R T.
Kozak vs. Dry Dock, &c. RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Hurley vs. Kramer. Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Glue vs. Bonnell.
Feinstein vs. Blumenthal & Co.
Cosmopolitan Bank vs. Vulcan Ins Co.
Diamond Silk Co. vs. 9 Arenson Co.
Birch vs. Carvel Const.
Durham vs. Foreign Edge Tanning Co.
Edward W De Leon.

PART IV.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 506, fifth floor, Hall of Records Building. Contested wills.

Andrew F. Kennedy, deceased, also known as A. E. Kennedy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions:

Mahadeen vs. Zariffle.
Blumenthal vs. Lefkowitz. (2.)
Am Blue Print Co. vs. Velle.
Esterine vs. Fifth Av Coach Co.
Rizzo vs. Same. (2.)
Fleischer vs. Rys.
Tractman vs. Same.
Wolff vs. Same.
Glarizzo vs. Same. (2.)
Pinelinkle vs. Same.
Weinrib vs. Same.
Sturkofsky vs. Same.
Taylor vs. Same.
Mazzo vs. Same.
Hodson vs. Same.
Blumenthal vs. Same.
Silver vs. Same.
Di Mauro vs. Same.
Room vs. Same.
Lieder vs. Same.
(Yager) vs. Same. (3.)
Schwartz vs. Same.
Prager vs. Same.
Sanitary Brass Works vs. Rubin & Marcus.
Abrams on vs. Sharman.
Levy vs. Heidelburger.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Mayer, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Braunstein vs. Greenberg.
Sobel vs. Goldman.
Perlman vs. Tedemann.
Hellbron vs. Schmerler.
McGann vs. Nellie.
Reeht vs. Brookman.
Speckman vs. Schaefer.
Wallach vs. Mendelson.
Winograd vs. Rodman.
Robinson vs. Royal.
Weinstein vs. Weinberg.
Jacobson vs. Mass Bond. &c. Co.
Sapphoff vs. Campe Corp.
Goldstein vs. Av RR.
Mets vs. NY Rys.
Wosn vs. Harris.
Heidelberg vs. Meyerson.
Ratowitz vs. Shapiro.
Lilley vs. 6th Av Coach.
Fier vs. Mirotchnick.
Solomon vs. Cent Union Gas Co. (2.)
Scobel vs. Am Lincrusta Co.
Gerard vs. Quisal.
Graham vs. Leinke.
Walkowitz vs. NY Rys.
Holley vs. Squires.
Zahgara vs. Int R T.
Schoenberg vs. Noble.
Cooper vs. Lorillard Co.
Schrichtman vs. Luring.
Fruchtman vs. Kemp Brew Co. (2.)
Spitz vs. Piser.

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Wills for probate:
Julia E Madden,
Virginia A Smith,
Angelina Gartinner,
Edward W De Leon.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 506, fifth floor, Hall of Records Building. Contested wills.

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Freiman vs. Latner.
Derse vs. 54th St Realty.
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Chesner vs. Dreyfuss.
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Heidelberg vs. Meyerson.
Ratowitz vs. Shapiro.
Lilley vs. 6th Av Coach.
Fier vs. Mirotchnick.
Solomon vs. Cent Union Gas Co. (2.)
Scobel vs. Am Lincrusta Co.
Gerard vs. Quisal.
Graham vs. Leinke.
Walkowitz vs. NY Rys.
Holley vs. Squires.
Zahgara vs

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, jobs waists, children's wear; 419 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. O. Frazier, muslin underwear; 364 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Smith, notions; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; A. A. Hall, china, glassware; Alcazar.

BALTIMORE—Lauer & Co.; L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.; J. W. Hanneman, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. B. Chandler, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Park Dress Shop; M. Rose, jobs suits, coats, dresses, waists; 18 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. F. Whitmore, ready-to-wear, laces, embroideries; Imperial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; D. L. Burdett, draperies; McAlpin.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; Miss N. C. Mackey, cotton underwear, kimonas; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss R. Desmond, general ready-to-wear; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss D. W. Killeen, dresses; 244 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. G. Meyers, waists, sweaters; F. Keefe, misses' coats, gloves; Mrs. Grant, extra size apparel; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Glent, women's suits; Miss McCue, misses' dresses; Mrs. Sweeney, women's suits, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss C. E. Kane, misses' suits; Miss Kennedy, underwear, negligees, infants' wear; Miss Schlager, costumes; 25 West 32d.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Mr. Lowenberg, ready-to-wear, boys' clothing; Miss Minahan, jobs girls', juniors' serge dresses, basement; Mr. Koch, jobs Georgette, crepe de chine dresses; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss K. O'Connell, women's gowns; W. C. Everett, books, stationery; S. Falk, boys' clothing; Miss Mills, women's suits; J. Samuels, pictures; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' coats; T. Lyford, furs; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss E. Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Miss Louis, millinery; Miss Peck, misses' undermuslins; Miss O'Reagan, misses' coats; Miss Diller, millinery; Miss Jansen, toilet articles, leather goods; Miss Gilman, children's, girls', juniors' dresses; basement buyers; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Hickey, corsets; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. O'Brien, misses', women's coats, suits; Miss Golding, waists; Mr. Rafeld, juniors', girls' children's dresses; Mr. Dutch, juniors', girls' coats; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Mrs. A. Kenny, art goods; Miss Lynch, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, trimmings, embroideries, neckwear; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, leather goods, trimmings; 2 West 37th; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs; H. F. Welbke, dress goods, woolens; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Baer-Hecht Co.; J. Hecht, cloakings; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Green's; B. Green, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway; Marie Antoinette.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; F. Karl, shoes, rubbers; 309 6th Av.; Great Northern.

CHICAGO—Liederman Bros. & Saboroff Co.; I. Liederman, W. J. Liederman, piece goods; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—Charles A. Stevens & Brothers; E. A. Stevens, silks; D. A. Stevens, millinery; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Matthias, men's hosiery, shirts; 1,107 Broadway; Latham.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; Chas. Priest, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, men's, boys' clothing; 309 6th Av.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. Wise, waists; 666 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss L. Arnold, women's ready-to-wear; 346 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 483 4th Av.; Gregorian.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—M. Powers Co.; M. Powers, J. O. Noah, Mrs. M. Dyer, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Anderson Milliney Co.; R. J. Anderson, novelties, trimmings; Gregorian.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. J. C. Oram, women's wear; Mrs. P. Kerse, women's wear; Mrs. Headshar, laces, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; E. C. Wingenbach, basement, waists; Mrs. M. Williamson, women's, misses', juniors' coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. H. Knox, men's clothing, general mdse., basement; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—Neiman-Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, coats, suits, dresses; Miss A. Miller, waists; Miss R. Cowley, misses' children's wear; 140 B'way.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, dresses; 212 5th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Moiss Bros.; A. Moiss, coats, suits, dresses; 116 West 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss K. Swinger, waists; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON—Rike, Kumler Co.; Mrs. M. A. K. Heiler, art goods, lamps, china; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; F. Fleischauer, books, stationery; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Mrs. B. Bowman, dresses; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Bland, fancy goods, basement; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—A. E. Wood & Co.; A. E. Wood, millinery; Breslin.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Sheffield, coats, suits; G. E. Preston, Mr. Warner, mdse. mgrs.; Miss Conover, coats; Miss Dewey, stouts, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Kline Garmon Co.; Miss M. Buell, jobs juniors' dresses; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—Himmelhoch Bros.; Miss Secor, waists; Mr. Metz, suits; McAlpin.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Bros. Co.; F. H. Roshek, ladies', misses' suits; 1,133 Broadway, R. 732.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bowers, millinery; 404 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Saunister, rugs; 416 4th Av.; Brossell.

HARTFORD, Conn.—C. Dillen & Co.; J. E. McCormick, ready-to-wear; Belmont.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. F. Reardon, coats, suits, waists; 239 5th Av.; Park Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. J. Hinds, trimming goods; P. E. York, men's furn. goods; J. E. Mahen, K. M. Rice, representing; 404 4th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; W. E. Morrow, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—G. M. Kline Co.; G. M. Kline, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; S. Vorenberg, notions, jewelry, stationery, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Adler's; Mrs. L. Barker, dresses; 1,261 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend, general ready-to-wear; Miss R. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss D. W. Killeen, dresses; 244 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Frankel, Frank & Co.; D. Frankel, millinery, silks, laces; Miss Leibich, Miss Wall, millinery; 379 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 West 32d.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; E. G. Eby, notions, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES—Lensky & Lawen; W. F. Lensky, furs, skins; McAlpin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; F. B. Sharp, silks, dress goods; 2 W. 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; G. H. Lynn, silks; Herald Square.

MEMPHIS—J. Levy Sons' Co.; H. Rosenthal, notions, hosiery, laces; Wallick.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Schiffelbein, jobs waists; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Tucker & Levinson; M. H. Tucker, millinery; Latham.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; G. L. Larson, millinery, (basement:) 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; H. Mitchell, laces, embroideries; Miss Cristie, children's, juniors' ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; M. R. Peirson, wash goods; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; E. H. Ells, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.; Herald Square.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss R. Rosenberg, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; T. B. Galligan, laces, gloves; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Feibleman & Co.; C. Meyer, carpets, rugs; 48 Leonard.

OKLAHOMA City, Okla.—Field Cloak Co.; A. Chapman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; K. Louis, gloves; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; G. F. Reardon, coats, suits, waists; 239 5th Av.; Park Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Dreytus & Lang; S. Dreytus, woolens; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—Needles-Brooker Co.; W. H. Brooker, L. Needles, skirtings; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Mr. Comerford, underwear; 220 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Mr. Rubin, jobs, coats; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's cloaks; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, cloakings; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Lieberman Mfg. Co.; J. Lieberman, woolens; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—Milady Dress and Costume Co.; M. H. Rubin, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA — Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waists; 29 W. 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsh Co.; Mr. Levy, Spring suits; Mr. Rosenberg, millinery; 37 W. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; Sport Shop, leather goods; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. H. Rosenson, coats, suits, skirts; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Klein, hats, caps; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Fewers, A. Ralph, men's furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; W. S. Prince, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Neiman Co.; Miss Killen, Miss Robbin, Spring suits; B. Neiman, ren't mdse.; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Mrs. Lautman, jobs ribbons; A. Kaufmann, sporting goods; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Tools, dress goods, juniors' winter coats, dresses; Mrs. A. G. Meyers, furs; M. M. Dunn, C. Graham, piece goods; J. Baer, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel; E. Kempner, jobs silk waists; 1,133 B'way.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. P. Mourin, ready-to-wear; 277 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; H. Wonderlich, rugs; 116 W. 32d.

READING, Penn.—Kline-Epplhimer Co.; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; 44 E. 23d; Breslin.

RICHMOND, Va.—Dreytus Co.; S. Haak, jobs coats, suits; 1,270 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufman & Co.; Miss E. J. Merritt, millinery; 303 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hogan Bros.; G. S. Hogan, clothing; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Mr. Bernstein, men's, boys' furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. P. Briggs, crockery, glassware; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; K. C. Townson, stationery, art goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; J. Michaels, M. A. Stern, piece goods; 220 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY—Auerbach Co.; F. Bergman, jobs serge dresses; W. A. Sayer, ladie's knit underwear, gloves; 131 E. 24th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; A. Ancker, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss M. Russell, Spring dresses; 225 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO — Davis-Schonwasser Co.; A. Davis, general mdse.; Great Northern.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—M. S. Barney Co.; W. W. Herman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, coats, suits, infants', children's wear; 37 W. 26th.

SEATTLE, Wash.—J. L. Gremstetz, Spring plaid skirts; 17 W. 29th.

SELMA, Ala.—Rothschild Mercantile Co.; A. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon, Darrell Co.; T. H. Brandon, hosiery, furn. goods; Miss A. Mulligan, corsets; York.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—M. J. Pedersman Co.; C. Dahlgren, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Mary J. Sulsbacher, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Jones-Payne Hat Co.; C. W. Dean, hats, caps; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Ditsell, phonographs; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; H. Haller, fancy wash goods; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co.; F. P. Ford, sporting goods, toys, trunks, bags, drugs; 225 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. E. Cushing, millinery; 220 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; 404 4th Av.

TORONTO—T. Eaton Co., Ltd.; M. Goodman, women's, infants', children's, boys' wear; 45 E. 17th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—C. Kamm, Sons & Co.; Miss B. Goldman, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss J. Stegall, waists; 324-4th Av.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—A. Heilman & Co.; J. H. Larson, carpets; Breslin.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Blum Bros.; I. Blum, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—C. Belk-Williams; J. C. Williams, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; A. A. Mowry, dry goods; 404 4th Av.; Herald Square.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. L. Moran, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Bernard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; E. I. Darby, rugs; 416 4th Av.; Breslin.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; A. C. Wood, notions, jewelry; C. E. Adams, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; G. E. Newkirk, representing; E. L. Rafferty, rugs; T. H. Flynn, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; Miss M. Connell, silks, dress goods; 1,270 B'way.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; R. T. Thompson, domestics, linens; 1,270 Broadway.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; S. Weber, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Imperial.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

THERESA L. DE VILLIERS of 675 Madison Avenue, manager of a corset establishment, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,325 and no assets. Among the creditors are J. Turquem & Co., Paris, $4,635; Oscar Miller estate, $800; Alexander Smith Cochran, $365, guarantor on a lease; P. Henry Dugro, $450 rent; Bessniff Real Corporation, $900, money loaned in 1915; Central Park Riding Academy, $139; the Duriand Company, $144, boarding of a horse; Newport Social Index, $60, advertising.

JENNIE E. RANIE of 128 West Eightieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,502 and no assets. Among the creditors are the estate of Julia E. Van Schaick, $6,000 for rent under a lease of 237-243 West Seventy-sixth Street; George W. Sessions, $2,378 borrowed money, and H. T. Baker Linen Company, $538 for merchandise.

NATE MORRIS, shoe dealer at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Morris Sweetwood, $225; Albert Geisler, $300, and Charles Kraft, $500. It was alleged that he transferred or concealed stock $5,000.

HENRIT MALKAN, bookseller of 42 Broadway—Adjustment C. Weinfeld, receiver, has secured authority from Judge Mayer to continue business for thirty days and to spend $500 in the New York Times Book Review or any other publication in advertising a receiver's sale. The receiver showed that the sales from Dec. 24 to Jan. 3 were $3,122, and charge accounts were $4,814, making a total of $7,436, while the pay roll was $1,667. He said it was customary to have a book sale after the holiday sale, and in his opinion such a sale would be a benefit to the estate. The receivership was also extended by Judge Mayer to include the Military Publishing Company, which was a trade name in connection with his military books.

LIBERTY LIGHTING SUPPLY COMPANY of 246 Bowery filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,684 and assets of $9,856, consisting of stock $6,000, accounts $3,816, and cash in bank $35.

D. AGUERNAS & CO., cloaks and suits at 29 West Twenty-first Street.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 10 cents in two indorsed notes at four and six months.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $1,000 and over.

Auto Poster Service—M. Bittler et al..$605.11
Bronx International Exposition—Hatfield Electric Co. Inc.....1,200.44
Betsy Ross Flag Co.—L. L. Buckler..902.48
Barr & Co.—L. W. Newlin.....268.00
Backer, George—M. Taylor.....1,085.07
Benjamin, William, (American Auto Service)—State Ind. Com. Com.....264.20
Boynton, William H., George A., and Edward S.—H. Gutman.....1,970.59
Bridwell, Benjamin—Mrs. Eisen...1,852.56
Broadedge Corp.—Hudson Painting and Decorating Co.....269.20
Bowen, Lester W.—A. W. Kleinman....166.38
Bachmann, George E.—Bowlson & Co.154.78
Barbash, Irving, and George Rubin—Swidler.....108.40
Bach, John—H. H. Fleischmann et al., Boris.....107.75
Fellis, Clarence G.—F. G. Pister....2,217.75
Farier, John and Loretta, adm.—G. C. Klingler et al.....4,889.59
Griffin, Joseph T.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....102.29
Ginder, Isaac, adm.—C. Bollenbach, costs.....105.00
Gizis, Vito—H. Rothenberg.....105.98
Hamlet Foundry and Mfg. Co.—Smith & Co.....2,168.23
Samuel & Co., Harry Rubin, and Harry Samuel—Weisberg-Baer Co.....918.80
Hartwell, Collins.....106.25
Hort, George—Gustave Frank & Co....203.64
Hillis, Virginia—Lord & Taylor.....188.87
Hayman, Melville—H. Lozowsky et al..284.75
Israel, Morris—R. A. Block.....172.47
Klein, Bertha—B. A. Greiper, costs....111.25
Kleiner, Eugene—J. M. Biggins.....524.36
Kastner, Max—J. Rudes.....292.65
Lewis, P. Fluhrer Co.—Poelle Co.....415.73
Lepkowsky, Isaac—Bank of U. S.....527.15
Lane—Same.....527.56
Meyer, William—H. Schiller et al.....201.46
Michaux, Albert R.—L. Onderdonk....873.62
Meschenberg, Harry—Burns Bros.....564.02
Mahok, Christine W.—C. Truchi.....820.59
Moschowitz, Leopold—Barclay Realty Co.....484.75
Miller, Frank C.—Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville.....222.54
Moran, Thomas—W. F. Chrystie et al..140.11
Orinstein, Afraien—I. Liberman et al..755.20
Riordan, Wm. J., Jr.—Lazal Motor Corp.....1,596.41
Roychaver, May—Woodmansie Inn, costs.....108.45
Roll, Charles E., and National Surety Co.—Eagle, Jr.....500.00
Rald, Robert H.—G. S. Arrington....858.66
Rabbs, Frederick and Rora—Columbia Bank.....1,284.80
Stevenson, Cora—T. C. O'Connor et al., costs.....109.20
Selfer, Sarah—City of N. Y., costs....105.00
Spiegel, Max—National Commercial Bank of Albany.....2,065.22
Same—Same, individual.....1,554.48
Spanhake, Otto L., and Philip Ratstsky—A. Goldberg.....331.15
Samson & Dalila Oil & Mining Co.—A. T. Hord.....500.00
Stagg, John L.—C. J. Bisenor.....144.68
Sann, Max—Wilson & Co.....102.11
Thompson, Frances M.—M. J. Hammer et al.....174.59
Tsangoles, Antens G. and Rosa—L. Prese.....1,154.89
Val Cleve, Herman (Standard Drug Co.)—W. Mellweath.....191.61
Washburn, Henry L.—Church & Warren Co.....3,597.85
Wilt, Edw. B.—H. G. Schultze.....117.00
Wiesler, Martin—H. Weiss.....110.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Specialty Baking Co.—D. Harvey et al; Oct. 26, 1918.....$200.00
Mulcahy—John H.—A. K. Smith; Sept. 25, 1918.....156.70
Brown, Rea, and Stanley—S. Lahm et al; Dec. 30, 1918 (vacated).....1,705.96
Smith, E. Frances, and Empire State Surety Co.—People, &c.; March 7, 1913.....1,500.00
Hirshkind, Max—G. Townsend et al; Feb. 7, 1916.....5,616.41
Same—Same; March 1, 1917.....106.51
Same—Same; May 24, 1918.....1,114.40
Same—Same; May 12, 1917.....2,196.27
Mirabel, Samuel, Gustave Weber, and Harry Mitchell—P. Wantsch; Dec. 20, 1918.....547.35
Cohen, Harry, and Empire State Surety Co.—People, &c.; May 23, 1913....3,000.00
Same—Same; March 1, 1917.....106.51
Schiffelbein, Jobs waists; 364 5th Av.
Reiss, Edward S.—H. W. Sykes; April 11, 1916.....320.41
Union Ry. Co. of New York City—S. Freeman; Nov. 4, 1918.....300.00
Union Ry. Co. of New York City—J. Kraemar; Dec. 16, 1918.....100.00
Third Av. R. R. Co.—K. Papa; Dec. 15, 1917.....5,131.70
Same—M. Grieco; Dec. 2, 1918.....208.00
Malcolm, Olivet P.—W. W. Barting; April 15, 1908.....367.29
O'Farrell, Val. and Harold Norris.—H. Karger; Oct. 16, 1918.....3,007.80
Spencer Millinery Co.—H. Rosen; Dec. 6, 1918.....1,539.75

In Bronx County.

Driggs Auto & Garage Co.—J. Furman; Feb. 15, 1918.....407.07
Street Coal Co., Inc.—L. Turetskia; March 1, 1918.....2,185.58
Same—Same; Dec. 31, 1918.....106.25
Same—B. Turetskin; March 1, 1918.10,125.62
Same—Same; Dec. 31, 1918.....106.25

NOMINATIONS DUE TONIGHT.

Lewis Nixon May Become Superintendent of Public Works.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Governor Smith will send to the Senate tomorrow night the names of the appointees to State jobs he has decided upon. He refused to announce in advance the names of the men he has selected, but it was reported today that Lewis Nixon of Staten Island would be State Superintendent of Public Works. The place pays $8,000 a year and has a large amount of patronage. Mr. Nixon is understood to be the candidate of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall.

For Superintendent of State Prisons, a position which the Governor has already offered to D-Cady Herrick, who declined, the Governor is said to favor Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, although it is rumored the Governor may have a surprise for those who believe a friend of Thomas Mott-Osborne will get the post. The appointment is for five years at $8,000 a year.

John H. Gordon, an Albany contractor, President of the State Roadbuilders' Association; is said to be slated for Superintendent of Highways, to succeed Edwin Duffey.

It is generally expected that Thomas McDonough of Troy, a Lieutenant of Joseph J. Murphy, will be named Superintendent of Public Buildings.

OPEN STEEL EXPORT OFFICE

Consolidated Corporation Announces Names of Officers.

The Consolidated Steel Corporation, which is the new name of the North American Steel Products Company, formed recently to handle the export trade of the independent steel producers of the country, opened its offices in the City Investing Building, at 165 Broadway, yesterday. The election of E. A. S. Clarke, former head of the Lackawanna Steel Company, as President of the export concern, was announced a number of days ago, but it was not until yesterday that the list of officers was announced. H. H. Barbour, the Vice President, was formerly with the Lackawanna Steel Company, and the same is true of L. W. Hesselman, Secretary and Controller, and A. Van Winkle, Treasurer. Mr. Hesselman was Controller of the Lackawanna Company, and Mr. Van Winkle was Secretary to Mr. Clarke when he was at the head of that concern. The traffic manager is William Heyman, formerly foreign freight agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Eight of the largest independent steel producing companies of the country are represented in the organization. They are the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Brier Hill Steel Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Lukens Steel Company, the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, the Trumbull Steel Company, the Whitaker-Glessner Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. These concerns control more than one-quarter of the steel making capacity of the country. The Directors of the new export company are the heads of these companies.

President Clarke said yesterday that the organization was just getting under way after the process of organization and added that as yet there had been no endeavor made to purchase a line of ships in which steel could be exported.

Remington to Pay Back Dividends.

The Remington Typewriter Company has arranged to pay all accrued dividends on the second preferred stock of the company, amounting to 32 per cent. up to Oct. 1, to stockholders of record Jan. 10. No action toward declaring a regular quarterly dividend for the quarter ending Dec. 31 was taken by the Directors. The accrued dividends on the second preferred to last October amounted to $1,600,000. Of this $300,000 will be paid in cash, $300,000 in 4% per cent. Liberty bonds, and the balance in first preferred T per cent. cumulative stock, Series B. No date has been set for the payment of this dividend. A short time ago the Directors declared a dividend of all arrears on the first preferred stock. No disbursement on the second preferred will be made until the first preferred accumulations have been paid.

Acquire Oil Properties.

The Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, it was announced yesterday, had acquired the outstanding half interest in the Garfield oil properties in the Garber field of Oklahoma. The transaction, which will involve no new financing by the Sinclair Company, involves more than 10,000 acres of oil leases. The Purchasing Company already owned a half interest in the Garber properties, which was part of the Chanute holdings. There are now sixty producing oil wells in the new holdings, so placed as to define between 4,000 and 5,000 of the 10,000 acres.

Good Sale for Fancy Vests.

Manufacturers of fancy vests for street wear are receiving more orders at present for goods of this kind than they have for some months past. Very few calls are received, however, for the extreme styles, the demand being more for those made along more conservative lines. The most popular colors are brown, pearl, green, pearl gray and tan. In the high grade vests for evening wear several changes have been made in the styles. The new offerings have a very short waist line effect that comes to a sharp point in front. The sides are short and curved so as to conform with the new evening coats that are now being worn.

Silver Veil Clips and Buckles.

In the local trade the demand for sterling silver veil clips is so large that makers of them are unable to fill all of the orders that are being received. One of the firms said yesterday that it has not solicited any out-of-town business on these goods as yet, as it would be impossible to fill any more orders at present. Among other articles of jewelry that are meeting with a brisk sale are buckles for ladies' evening slippers. Large quantities have been sold to the department and high-class shoe stores. From the latter many calls are being received for goods of this kind that retail for about $35 a pair.

BUSINESS NOTES.

M. Reiss & Son have taken over three petticoat concerns, the Economy Manufacturing Company, the Progressive Petticoat Company, and the factories of A. H. Morgan & Co. The main factories of M. Reiss & Son are in Brooklyn, and they have salesrooms in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, and Dallas, besides those in this city.

Julius Bank, who was in the Government employ at Hog Island during the war, has returned to his old post with Milton Lichtenstein & Co., resident buyers, 25 West Thirty-third Street.

The following officers have been elected for the Holsens Company: Lionel Samuel, Chairman of the Board of Directors, First Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee; A. C. Holzapfel, President; Ricardo Strulier, Vice President and Treasurer, and Hermann Gaffron, also Vice President.

THE SEASON'S FOREMOST OFFERINGS IN
Coats and Suits
SPECIAL!
HEAVY WOOL POPLIN SUITS $10.50 Net
NEW SPRING MODELS FANCY LINING.
OTHER EXCEPTIONAL VALUES!
NIEDELMAN & HOFFMAN
COATS & SUITS
45-51 WEST 25TH STREET
NEW YORK

Dresses
Waists
Skirts
Coats
Suits
Etc.
We Sell Only Jobbers
New Spring Showing
Best Manufacturers Are Represented
MR. & MRS. L. N. CRAKOW.
1210 Broadway, N. Y.

Slip-easy finish
added to rich color blends, excellent quality, immense variety and UNPARALLELED VALUE describes our renowned
Sleeve Linings
preferred by provident and progressive manufacturers of Men's Clothing.
Berger-Nathan
311-31 Broadway, New York.

PIECE GOODS SOLD
No Commission Charge to Members.
SERVICE $10 YEARLY.
Piece Goods Service Exchange,
Gramercy 4085. 289 4th Ave.

Big Business Success
HOW IT ALL CAME ABOUT

Mr. A—— is a notably successful manufacturer. He enjoys a wide reputation as being able, progressive, conservative. Why? His plant keeps running to full capacity through an efficient selling organization. His salesmen are active continuously, even though business is offered freely, securing it with least resistance and expense. When it is slow, they fight for and get their share.

A—— pays cash for raw material, hence gets best quality and lowest prices—a preference over competitors. He takes advantage of all discounts; everybody wants his business. He ships promptly and worries over no embargoes. He gets top prices for goods, because he employs the best labor and materials and pays good wages. He has no labor troubles.

How does A—— obtain these results and his reputation? By using the prompt, dependable, confidential service of the Manufacturers' Finance Company. So should you.

We buy your accounts receivable (not past due) and all shipments as they are made. At once your business is on a cash basis, and your working capital is in hand. You collect all accounts sold. You retain your full identity with customers; relations are not disturbed.

Evidence of account with us is merely a duplicate invoice showing terms and conditions of sale, with bill of lading, delivery ticket or express receipt attached. You are not obligated for volume. Use our service only as needed.

Our Help to Mr. A——

In Mr. A——'s case, although we had an investment equal to his by our purchase of $5,875,000 of his accounts receivable (representing more than 100 per cent. increase in volume), his added profit—based on increased volume, was more than four times greater than our charges. What he was able to accomplish with our service, you can do.

What A—— Thinks of It

The following letter, sent us by A——, and attested as genuine by a notary, has the writer's signature omitted, as names of patrons are confidential:

October 22, 1918.

Manufacturers' Finances Co.

Gentlemen—We wish to assure you that we have no connection which has been of more value to us and given us better service than you. It is quite a pleasure to do business with men of your type, and you may be assured that additional evidences of our appreciation, in the shape of invoices and drafts, will continue to be forthcoming.

MANUFACTURERS' FINANCE CO.
FIDELITY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.
ADDRESS BALTIMORE.
Represented in all principal cities.

The oldest non-notification company in entire East and South

F. F. Models
FULL FORM SUITS & COATS for stout Women
The new Spring Line, featuring the latest and most youthful modes in the fashionable fabrics of the season, including Gabardines, Tricolettes, Serges, Poiret Twills, is ready for showing.
F. F. Models will make every full-formed woman in your vicinity your firm friend and increase the sales and profits of your Suit and Coat department accordingly.
BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA CO.
38 W. 32d St., N. Y.
13th floor
22nd & Arch Sts., Phila.

JERSEY CLOTH
Our 800 sixty-inch Jersey is not silk—it has the lustre, feel and finish of the real thing—but of quite a different price — Have you seen it?
POTTER TEXTILE CO., Inc.
72-74 Madison Av., N. Y.

COATS
For January Sales
AMERICAN WOOL VELOUR
$5.75 With Plush Collar
Half Lined, with Shawl Raccoon Collars
$8.50 to 12.50
Tuxedo Cloak Co. (inc.)
11 West 32nd Street

BLANKETS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
Spot Delivery Low Prices
OMNES EXPORTING CORP.
200 FIFTH AVE. Phone Gramercy 5466.

HOLSTEN, YOUNG AND COMPANY
LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
RAIN AND AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 25TH STREET

SPIRAL PUTTEES—$12.00 doz. up
OVERSEA CAPS—$2.75 doz. up
Immediate Delivery.
Panama Knitting Mills
Phone—1330 Canal. 440 Canal St.

Puritan Underwear Manufacturing Co.,
352 Fourth Avenue, New York.

ALL WOOL SERGE SUITS Fast de Crepe Lined
No. 2220 Very Special $14.75
D. M. JONAS, 3 EAST 26TH ST.

AMER

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
60 Devonshire St. BOSTON
17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit on BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. LONDON

Letters to Investors
which give current statistics regarding securities purchased from us, are sent at frequent intervals to all our customers.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

THE CONSERVATIVE INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY
Since the dawn of peace sound investments have been in good demand. While this demand has already been reflected by an advance in prices, investment authorities believe that the upward trend of the market has only just begun. A glance at the following returns will serve to indicate present opportunities:

	To Yield About
Public Utility Bonds	5¼% to 6¼%
Railroad Bonds	5% " 6%
Industrial Bonds	5¼% " 6½%
Municipal Bonds	4¼% " 5¾%
Short Term Notes	6% " 7%

Write for Circular 1225 "Current Investment Opportunities"
Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

NEW LOAN
Income Tax Exempt
$500,000
DES MOINES
IOWA
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOLD 5's
Due June 1, 1921-1938
PRICES TO YIELD 4.50%
R. M. GRANT & CO.
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Boston Chicago

Maury Rogers & Auchincloss
Stocks Bonds Cotton Grain
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
25 Broad St.

Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traction Issues Recover Part of Lost Ground—More Light on Railroads.

The substantial recovery which occurred yesterday in local traction stocks and bonds aided in imparting an appearance of strength to the markets which was not altogether borne out in other departments. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Third Avenue, Interborough Consolidated preferred, and Interborough Rapid Transit bonds and notes were bid upward from 3 to 4 points, and speculative sentiment in respect to these issues was more cheerful than last week. A number of specialties were strong, but on the whole the stock market presented the same irregular front which marked Monday's business as bereft of significance, and trading was quiet all the way along.

Discussion of the transit situation and the observations of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission before the Senate Committee on Commerce in regard to the future of the railroads were the chief items dealt with in the financial district. Both dealing with transportation problems of great public interest at the moment, it was no more than natural that they stood in the forefront of market consideration. For many months the operators of street railway lines have insisted that the most feasible way to help their companies was to increase fares, and the reiteration of this opinion seemed to lend importance as far as speculative sentiment was concerned yesterday to news that New York City officials and officers of the subway and surface car concerns of Manhattan had talked over the fare situation at some length. Short covering probably had much to do with the rise of the traction stocks, but there was reason to believe that hope of an early agreement between the companies and the municipal authorities on a joint measure of relief brought some fresh buying into the market for the funded securities. In financial circles the views of Interstate Commerce Commissioners as recorded in Washington dispatches were received with a great deal of interest. In quarters where the contention is being made that proper legislation for returning the carriers to their owners can be completed in less than two years the positive position of members of the commission in the same direction was received with satisfaction. Bankers and railroad men believe that they would have the support of the commission on important points which are to be brought to the attention of the Senate Committee in a few days, and, therefore, were able to look ahead at the argument over Mr. McAdoo's proposal of five years of Government operation with composure.

Money was in increased supply, large offerings of demand funds on the Stock Exchange going without takers during the afternoon. The call money rate got down as low as 3¾ per cent., and much of the day's borrowing was at 4½ per cent., compared with 5 per cent. the day before. In the field of industry no important changes in respect either to prices or volume of business were reported. It is becoming more evident as time passes that the price of 23 cents a pound for copper, quoted ten days ago, was only a tentative figure, and indications now point toward a readjustment downward before buying in large quantities occurs. In the steel market little is heard about contracts for future delivery, and it may be that several weeks more will be necessary before the trend is made evident.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
High	5	High	5¼
Low	5	Low	4½
Renewals	5	Renewals	4½
Last	5	Last	5¼

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5¼
Four months	5¼@5¾	Four months	5¼@5¾
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5¼@5¾
Six months	5¼@5½	Six months	5½@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5¼@5¾
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6½@6¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	+.00¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.00¼
Francs—				
Demand	5.45%	5.45%	5.45%	+.00¼
Cables	5.44%	5.44%	5.44%	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch:	Yesterday's Close.— Demand	or Checks.	Cables.
	92¾	92½	92½
4.8865 London	54	58½	58½
5.1813 Paris	45¾	44	44
China—	44½	44¾	44¾
Hongkong	79.25	79.50	79.50
Peking	7	7	7
Shanghai	121.75	38	37½
40.20 Holland	42.375	122.00	122.00
19.30 Greece	19.35	42.625	42.625
32.44 India—		45¾	45¾
Bombay	35.43	47⅛	48
Calcutta	35.43	5	6
5.1813 Italy	6.57	30¾	31
Japan—		42¾	43
Kobe	53.25	101½	102
Yokohama	53.25	17⅛	18
19.30 Spain	20.05	49	49½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		86	87
Manila	49.875	50.00	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		36¾	36¾
Stockholm	28.75	29.00	63
Copenhagen	26.65	26.90	92
Christiania	27.75	28.60	120
South America—		74¾	75
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00	20¾
54.42 Rio	56.60	56.75	21
5.1813 Switzerland	4.87	4.83	82
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.	74½
100 rubles	13.80	14.20	101½
500 rubles	13.70	14.10	76¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.71¾	$4.73¾	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $804,911,858; balances, $60,367,339; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,110,551; Federal Reserve credit balance, $42,377,429.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 7-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,314,619	$78,766,201
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	4,545,980	690,079,542
Miscellaneous	16,909,358	600,236,615
Misc. revenue	1,469,988	259,221,949
Total receipts	$18,129,946	$1,627,336,307
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	181,959,018	7,132,606,583
Exc. of tot. receipts over tot. disburse.	295,021,626	260,028,917
Expenditures	300,088,364	9,759,942,393

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.00	...	6.00	...
Spelter	7.90	8.00	8.05	...
Antimony	7.20	7.50	7.25	7.50
Quicksilver	$115.00	...	$115.00	...
Aluminium	*35.00	...	*35.00	...
Iron, No. 2 X Silicon			36.55	36.55

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 21@23c a pound.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	92	0	0	92	0	0
Copper, futures	87	0	0	87	0	0
Tin, spot	242	0	0	243	0	0
Tin, futures	236	10	0	236	0	0
Spelter	56	0	0	56	0	0
Lead	40	0	0	40	0	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	372,338	775,009	611,442
Year to date	2,363,400	5,223,777	5,961,927

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24	24¾	200	Advance Rumely	24½	25¾	24	24	−1
39	40	100	Advance Rumely pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
68	69½	100	Ajax Rubber	68	68	68	68	
1⅝	1¾	500	Ajax Rubber rights	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	4	100	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2	2¼	700	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2	2	
32¼	32⅝	1,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	32½	32⅝	32	32¼	− ¼
82½	83¼	300	Allis-Chalm. pf	83	83	83	83	
101	101¼	100	Am. Agri. Chemical	101	101	101	101	
72¾	73	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	71¼	73	71¾	73	+ 1½
48¼	48¾	7,600	Am. Can	48	48⅝	47¾	48⅝	+ ⅝
90¾	91	2,300	Am. Car & Foundry	92⅜	92⅝	90¾	90¾	−1½
42¾	43¼	3,000	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
85	90	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	88	88	88	−2
14	14¼	1,000	Am. Hide & Leath	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
74	74¼	2,700	Am. Hide & L. pf	72½	74¾	72¾	74½	+1½
42	42¾	400	Am. Ice	42½	42¾	42	42	−¼
58¾	59	300	Am. Ice pf	57	57	57	57	−1½
56	56½	700	Am. International	56	56¾	56	56¼	− ⅜
50½	50¾	3,000	Am. Linseed	50⅜	50⅝	49¾	50⅝	+ ⅞
91½	91¾	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	91⅝	92⅜	91½	91½	
61¾	61⅝	500	Am. Locomotive	61½	61⅞	61½	61½	
101	103	300	Am. Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	+1
4	4¼	200	Am. Malting	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
76	76¼	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76	76⅝	75⅝	76	+ ⅜
105	106	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105½	105⅞	105⅞	105½	+ ⅜
85¾	86	300	Am. Steel Found	84⅝	85¾	84⅝	85½	+ ⅝
112	113	100	Am. Sugar Ref	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	
96½	97	1,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	96⅝	97	96½	96⅞	+ ⅜
100	100¼	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	100	100⅜	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
203¾	204	400	Am. Tobacco	204	204	202½	203⅝	+1¼
51½	52	300	Am. Woolen	51½	51⅞	51½	51½	+ ⅛
29⅝	33	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	− ⅛
11⅞	12½	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12⅜	12⅝	12	12	− ⅛
60	60¾	4,400	Anaconda Copper	60	60¾	59¾	60¾	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	300	Assoc. Dry Goods	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
68	71	300	Associated Oil	70¼	71¼	70¼	70¾	+ ⅛
92½	92¾	600	At., Top. & S. F	93	93	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
88½	89	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
98½	99	200	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	98¾	98¾	− ⅛
105½	107	700	At., Gulf & W. I	106¼	107⅜	106¼	106⅝	
74½	75	2,900	Baldwin Locomotive	75	75⅝	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
48	49¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	49	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅛
55	56	100	Baltimore & O. pf	55¾	55½	55½	55½	
110¾	111	3,400	Barrett Co	108⅞	112	108⅞	110⅝	+3¾
109	114	100	Barrett Co. pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+3¾
61	62	200	Bethlehem Steel	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	
61¼	61¾	1,100	Beth. Steel, Class B	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	
104½	105	200	Beth. Steel, 8% pf	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	
21¼	21½	300	Booth Fisheries	21	21	21	21	
25	25¼	17,700	Brook. Rapid Tran	23¼	25¼	23¼	25¼	+2¼
154½	156	500	Burns Brothers	155⅜	155⅜	155	155	− ⅜
64	64½	1,400	Butte Copper & Z	63	64¼	63	64	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	900	Butte & Superior	20½	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	50¾	1,500	Cala. Packing	50¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	+ ⅛
22½	23	4,700	Cala. Petroleum	21¾	23¾	21¾	22⅝	+1⅛
65	65½	3,400	Cala. Petroleum pf	65¾	69	65¾	68¾	+2¾
60	60½	2,100	Central Leather Co	60	60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅛
104	105	300	Central Leather pf	105	106	104½	104½	+1½
104	105	75	Cent. L. pf., odd lots	104	104	104	104	
107	108	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	107	107	107	107	
33¾	33¾	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33¼	
56½	56¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	
87	87½	100	Chi. Great Western	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
38	40	100	Chi., M. & St. Paul	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
71¾	72¾	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71¾	72⅞	71¾	72⅞	+ ⅛
97	97	100	Chi. & Northwest	96½	97½	96½	97½	+ ⅛
122	122	100	Chi. & North. W. pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	+ ⅛
25	25¼	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac	25⅛	25⅞	25	25	+ ⅛
66	67	285	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	600	Chile Copper	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
33½	33⅝	900	Chino Copper	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
62½	75	100	C., C. C. & St. L. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ¼
36¾	37	237	Colorado Fuel & I	37	37	37	37	
42½	43	200	Columbia Gas & El	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	200	Consolidated Gas	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
70	70¾	100	Continental Can	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	49¾	9,000	Corn Products Ref	50¼	50⅝	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
68	68¾	700	Crucible Steel	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	− ⅛
90½	91½	300	Crucible Steel pf	91¼	91⅞	91	91	
29¾	29¾	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	29½	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
78½	79	200	Cuba Cane S. pf	78½	79	78½	79	+ ⅛
152	160	200	Cuban-Amer. Sugar	150	150	150	150	
103	105	200	Delaware & Hudson	104	104	104	104	
	6¾	100	Detroit Edison rgts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
54¾	55	14,300	Distillers Sec	55⅞	55⅞	54⅞	54⅝	−1⅛
29¾	29⅝	100	Elk Horn Coal	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
16¾	16⅞	1,000	Erie	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
27	28	300	Erie 1st pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+2¼
36	39	900	Fisher Body	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	
29¾	30	800	Gast., Wm. & Wig	29¾	30	29¾	30	
150	151	200	General Electric	150	150	150	150	
51	51¾	2,400	General Cigar	51⅜	51⅞	50¾	51	− ⅛
102	106	100	General Cigar pf	103	103	103	103	
129¾	130¼	1,000	General Motors	130¾	130¾	129½	129⅝	− ⅛
1	2	3,600	Gen. Motors rights	2	2	1⅞	2	
57	57	200	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	
93½	93¾	1,600	Great Northern pf	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	+ ⅜
32	33¼	12,500	Gt.No.cts.,ore props	32	33¼	32	32⅝	
46	46	100	Greene-Can. Copper	46	46	46	46	
54⅝	54⅝	200	Hartman Corp	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½	− ⅛
46¾	46¾	2,700	Inspiration Copper	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
6	6¼	5,900	Interboro Con	5¾	6⅛	5¼	6¼	+⅝
19	23	5,800	Interboro Con. pf	19	23	19	23	+3
52	52	200	Int. Agricultural pf	52	52	52	52	
115	117	600	Int. Harvester, new	115	117	115	117	+1
25½	26	1,000	Int. Mer. Marine	25½	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
109¾	111¼	7,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	109¾	111¼	109¾	111	+ ⅝
32½	33¼	1,100	Int. Nickel	32½	33¼	32	33	
30¼	31	700	Int. Paper	30¼	31	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
		200	Iowa Central	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
28¾	30	200	Jewel Tea	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	−1¼
68¾	68¾	100	Kelly Spring Tire	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
32¾	33	3,200	Kennecott Copper	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
66	66¾	600	Lackawanna Steel	66	66¾	65¾	66	+ ⅛
65	65¾	200	Lehigh Valley	65	65¾	65	65¾	+ ⅛
224½	224¾	2,500	Liggett & Myers	224½	224¾	224½	224¾	+1¼
108¼	108¾	800	Liggett & Myers pf	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ⅛
162	162	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	162	162	162	162	−1½
118½	119½	1,100	Louis. & Nash	118½	119½	118½	119½	+ ⅝
51	51½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
60	60	100	May Dept. Stores	60	60	60	60	
104	104	100	Mexican Petroleum	104	104	104	104	−2⅜
24	24¼	41,600	Miami Copper	24	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
43⅛	43⅝	1,300	Midvale Steel	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25¾	1,300	Missouri Pacific	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
31	31	200	Nat. Acme	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
111½	111½	100	Nat. Biscuit	111½	111½	111½	111½	− ⅛
104	104	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104	104	104	104	
15½	15½	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15½	15½	15½	15½	
48	48	500	Nat. Enam. & St	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
66	66	100	Nat. Lead	66	66	66	66	+1
107¾	107¾	100	Nat. Lead pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
17	17	100	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17	17	17	+⅜
105	105	100	N. Y. Air Brake	105	105	105	105	
74¼	74¾	800	N. Y. Central	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	− ⅛
31¼	31¾	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	31¼	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
21	21	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	100	Norfolk Southern	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
106	106	200	Norfolk & Western	106	106	106	106	
⅞	⅞	8,200	Norf. & West. rgts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
93	93	500	Northern Pacific	93	93	92¼	92¼	− ¼
54	54	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	54	54	54	54	− ¼
44	44	700	Ohio Cities Gas	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
44½	44¼	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ⅛
7	7	200	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	
37	37	700	Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
72	72	12,600	Pan-Am. P. & T	72	72	71¼	71⅝	− ⅜
126½	126¾	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	126½	126¾	126½	126½	−1
46	46	1,000	Penn. R. R	46	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	600	People's Gas, Chi	48⅜	48⅝	48	48	− ⅛
5¼	5¼	100	Peoria & Eastern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
31	31	100	Philadelphia Co	31	31	31	31	+ ½
42¾	42¾	200	Pierce-Arrow	42¾	42⅝	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
102	102	200	Pierce-Arrow pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	100	Pierce Oil	18¼	18⅝	17⅞	18	− ⅛
49	50¼	6,400	Pittsburgh Coal	49	50¼	48¾	49¾	+ ⅛
86	86	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86	86	86	86	
36⅜	36⅜	1,300	Pitts. & West Va	36⅜	36⅜	36	36½	− ¼
63	63	900	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	63	63	
91¾	91¾	100	Public Service N. J	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1½
121	121	200	Pullman Co	121	121	121	121	+ ⅞
73	75	200	Railway Steel Sp	75	75	73	73	+ ⅛
20¼	21	200	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	21	20¼	21	+ ⅛
81¾	82¾	2,800	Reading	81¾	82¾	81½	82¾	+ ⅛
74	74¼	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
101½	102	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101½	102	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
78	78	400	Royal Dutch r	78	78	76	76½	− ⅛
14¼	14¼	3,600	St. Louis-San Fran	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
61	61⅛	200	Savage Arms	61	61⅛	61	61⅛	+3⅝
170½	182	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	170½	182	170½	182	−3
13¼	13¼	400	Shattuck-Arizona	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	35⅜	2,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	34⅞	35⅜	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
100¾	101¾	6,200	Southern Pacific	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	+ ⅛
28¾	29	1,500	Southern Railway	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
60	60	100	Southern Ry. pf	60	60	60	60	
51½	51½	100	Studebaker Co	51½	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
50½	50½	2,800	Stutz Motor Co	50½	50½	50½	50½	+1
14	14	100	Tenn. C. & C	14	14	14	14	
186	188	100	Texas Co	186	188	185¾	185¾	
16⅜	16½	1,400	Texas Co. rights	16⅜	16½	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅜
33¼	33¾	8,200	Texas & Pacific	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
170	195	100	Texas Pacific L. T				195	
		10	Do. odd lots	193	193	193	193	
15⅜	15⅜	900	Third Avenue	203	203	203	203	
77	77¼	4,800	Tobacco Products	76⅝	77¼	76¼	77¼	+ ⅛
115	175	100	Underwood Typew	115	115	115	115	+9½
128	128⅝	800	Union Pacific	128½	128½	128¼	128¼	− ⅜
72	73	50	Union Pacific pf	72	72	72	72	
38	39	200	United Alloy Steel	38⅞	38⅞	38¾	38¾	
110¼	110½	2,000	United Cigar Stores	110½	110½	110	110½	+ ⅛
92	94	900	United Drug	93	94⅜	92½	94⅜	+2¼
50¾	54	500	United Drug 1st pf	50¾	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	+ ⅛
162½	163	380	United Fruit	162½	163	162½	162⅝	+ ⅛
103¾	104¼	300	U. S. Indus. Alco	105	105	104	104	+ ⅛
77¾	78	2,500	U. S. Rubber	76	77⅝	76	77⅝	+ ⅛
109	109¾	220	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109½	109¾	109½	109¾	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
92⅝	93¼	13,500	U. S. Steel	92⅝	93¾	92⅝	93¼	+ ⅛
72½	72⅝	3,600	U. S. Steel pf	72½	72⅝	71¾	71¾	− ⅜
55¾	55½	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	55¾	55½	55¼	55½	− ⅛
110	110½	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110½	110	110½	
8⅝	8⅝	300	Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
33	33	100	Wabash pf. A	33	33	33	33	
41⅝	41¾	300	Westingh. E. & M	41⅝	41¾	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅝	100	Wheeling & L. E	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18½	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1
45¼	45¾	200	White Motors	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
74	74	200	Wilson & Co	74	74	74	74	
25½	25⅝	1,900	Willys-Overland	25½	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	− ⅛
87⅝	88¼	700	Willys-Overland pf	88	88¼	87⅞	88	− ⅛
34	35	200	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	
129	130	900	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	128	129⅝	128	128	+1
66½	67¼	105	Worth. Pump pf. B	66⅞	66⅞

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CITY'S MILK SUPPLY HAS FURTHER DROP

Yesterday's Receipts 128,066 Quarts Under Monday's, Says Health Department.

GOV. SMITH COMES HERE

Conference Board Secretary Promises More Milk Today—Dooling Rejects Compromise.

Figures given out by the Health Department show that the receipts of milk in this city yesterday were 1,132,740 quarts, which is a decrease of 128,066 quarts over the day before, and 518,250 quarts below the Health Department's estimate of the normal supply.

Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, said there was an increase of 8 per cent. over Monday, while it was said at the office of the Dairymen's League that the total receipts yesterday were between 20 and 25 per cent. of the normal supply, and that most of this came from league members, and was received by dealers who have agreed to pay the league price of $4.01 a hundred pounds. The New York Milk Conference Board, which is composed of virtually all the large distributers, continued to decline to pay more than $3.60 a hundred pounds for milk.

R. D. Cooper, President; John D. Miller, Vice President, and Albert Manning, Secretary, of the Dairymen's League, went to Albany yesterday to present their side of the controversy to Governor Smith. The day before Mayor Hylan, District Attorney Swann, and other public officials appeared before the Governor and presented their view of the situation.

Governor Smith arrived here last night from Albany for a conference at the Biltmore Hotel with representatives of the Dairymen's League and the New York Milk Conference Board.

President Cooper's Protest.

Before going to Albany, President Cooper made public a telegram which he had sent to Governor Smith, in which he protested "against the methods pursued by the staff of the District Attorney of New York City, members of which are making statements about the farmers' organization which the facts do not justify."

"The Assistant District Attorney," the telegram continues, "who is supposed to be conducting an impartial examination into the situation, has made unsupported charges of extravagance against the officers of the Dairymen's League, has accused them of being insensible to the misery and suffering caused to the ill, maimed, the nursing children, and to the poor of this great city, although branches of the league have offered to donate milk to hospitals and the poor, and has stated as a fact the conclusion which this investigation has not yet established—namely, that the object of our league is to destroy competition and to monopolize the milk industry.

Mr. Cooper, in a statement, asked if the New York Milk Conference Board was prepared to say how much the milk it is getting from Chicago, from Michigan, and from Ohio costs by the time it reaches New York City. He gave out a telegram that had been received by the league from W. P. Creasy, Chairman of the Conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations in Washington, reading as follows:

"The Conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations in every State of the Union recognizing the injustice of the present attempt to force a price for milk below cost of production to members of the New York Dairymen's League and seeing in the present attack a prearranged plan to destroy farm organization, unitedly go on record as opposed to such oppression and unanimously pledge their support to the producers of the league. I am instructed to inform you of this action and of our loyalty to your cause."

Caring for Hospitals First.

In explaining why the public is not getting the 60 per cent. of the normal supply of milk the Milk Conference Board claims is being received in the city, Loton Horton said that it was because the hospitals, the sick, and the feeding stations are first given a 100 per cent. supply and added that "it is hard for a layman to realize just what proportion of the normal amount of milk used in this city goes to hospitals and feeding stations. Until it was brought to my attention I had no idea myself that it was so large."

Mr. Horton said the distributors were making further inroads on league territory, and that they expected the available supply would continue to increase, but just how soon it would reach normal he could not predict.

Lillie Nathans, Secretary of the Milk Conference Board, predicted that the supply for today would show a big increase over yesterday. "We have received word from farmers in Northern Vermont," he said, "that, beginning today, they will ship us a carload of milk—about 20,000 quarts—daily. This is from territory previously unavailable to the New York market.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting yesterday took up the milk situation and adopted a resolution introduced by Alderman William T. Collins, in which Governor Smith is asked to make the laws which exempt members of the Dairymen's League from prosecution the subject of a special message to the Legislature.

Socialist Alderman Algernon Lee also introduced a resolution on the subject which was referred to the General Welfare Committee.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling issued a statement yesterday saying that he had rejected the plan proposed by President Cooper through Bradley Fuller of counsel for the Dairymen's League, which included bringing experts here from agricultural colleges to determine the price to be paid the farmer for his milk.

At the milk inquiry before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo yesterday afternoon, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, and formerly a Director in the Dairymen's League, said he defended and condoned the pouring out of milk into the meadows, rather than sending it into New York at the price offered by the distributors. Assistant District Attorney Dooling asked: "You mean that you consider the right of the 100,000 milk producers in this State paramount to the rights of the 9,000,000 milk consumers, of whom the very lives of some are imperilled by their inability to get milk?"

"I believe," replied Dr. Porter, "that the rights of the 100,000 producers are entitled to just as much consideration because they cannot afford to send milk into the city at a price which is below the cost of production."

DAIRYMEN SEE SMITH.

League Officers Present Their Side of Case to Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The dairymen's side of the milk situation was presented to Governor Smith today by R. B. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League; Albert Manning, Secretary, and John D. Miller, Vice President and counsel. They conferred with the Governor for two hours, and as he left for New York Mr. Smith said he expected to confer with the distributors there before returning here to get both sides of the controversy.

At the conference the dairymen denied the charges made by Mayor Hylan, District Attorney Swann, and other city officials. The Governor is already committed to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, and he expects that it will find a solution of the problem satisfactory to all parties. The Governor said he hoped to be able to announce the appointment of a commission today, but would now wait until he returned from New York.

RAILROADS TO ASK FOR UNITY RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

natives to Mr. McAdoo's extension plan so far received by the Senate committee. Most of the commission's suggestions are understood to be embodied in the railroad executive's plan, which also proposes permanent retention of a greater part of the reforms effected by the Railroad Administration.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's statement to the Senate committee referred repeatedly to a "Federal body" to exercise public control over railroads, but did not specify whether this was to be the commission itself or some other agency. The plan of the railroad executives, on the other hand, proposes to give to the Secretary of Transportation broad powers to coordinate and unify rail facilities whenever demanded by the public interest; to distribute traffic over various lines for the purpose of relieving congestion and expediting the service; to order the transfer of cars from one line to another where they are most needed, and to require the joint use of terminals by competing lines.

The proposal of the railroad leaders is that rates filed by them with the Government shall be reviewed by the Secretary of Transportation, who may approve or disapprove them or refer them to the commission. Any rates made the subject of complaint by the public could be brought before the commission for review, regardless of the Cabinet officer's action. The period for which rates might be suspended pending investigation would be reduced from ten months, as at present, to two months.

The railroad men's attitude is that the Commerce Commission's efficiency would be increased through relieving it of administrative detail, and in turning over to regional commissions much routine involved in hearing local rate cases.

To make possible consolidation of weak railroads with strong lines, joint use of cars and facilities, inter-company agreements as to rates and practices, the railroad executives would amend existing laws forbidding these practices, and legalizing them under supervision of the Secretary of Transportation. Other features of the railroad proposal include Federal incorporation of all railroad companies, Federal control of railroad security issues, and establishment of a Federal wage board to investigate wage and employment disputes.

Commerce Board's View.

The essence of the statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission as read to the committee by Mr. Clark is contained in this sentence:

"Considering and weighing as best we can all of the arguments for and against the different plans, we are led to the conviction that with the adoption of appropriate provisions and safeguards for regulation under private ownership it would not be wise or best at this time to assume Government ownership or operation of the railways of the country."

The report construed the twenty-one months' period intervening between the signing of the peace treaty and the returns to private ownership, as provided in the present law, as affording an opportunity for "readjustment or preparation" before the roads were turned back by the Government.

Following this suggestion the report outlined legislation considered necessary before the roads are handed over to their former owners. This comprised laws allowing certain pooling, "emancipation" from financial dictation, regulation of security issuance, and adjustment of State and Federal relations. Government regulation was strongly stressed by the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, whose report said:

"It seems obvious that no plan of private ownership should be considered unless it be under a broadened, extended and amplified Governmental regulation."

"Are all the Commissioners except Mr. Woolley opposed to a five-year plan?" Senator Watson asked Mr. Clark.

"I cannot say, to the extent that we do not think it wise policy," replied Mr. Clark.

"All save Mr. Woolley deem it unwise to turn the roads back without some legislation?" asked the Senator.

"Yes."

"All except Mr. Woolley believe in private operation and private ownership under better Government regulation?"

"Yes."

In the course of its statement the Interstate Commerce Commission says:

"The law provides that Federal control shall not continue beyond twenty-one months after the proclamation of a treaty of peace. The wisdom of thus providing a reasonable period after the passing of the imperative necessities of our Government in actual prosecution of warfare, within which to readjust or make preparations for readjustment of traffic conditions and to round out or prepare financial arrangements, is hardly open to question. Carriers' properties formerly composing a system are now under the jurisdiction of two or more regional directors or Federal managers, the current of traffic has in some instances been materially changed, and financial complications exist. Comparatively few contracts for compensation have been perfected between the transportation companies and the Government. Our expression in favor of a return to private ownership and operation is, therefore, not to be understood as favoring a return of the properties in a precipitate way. A reasonable period of readjustment or preparation should be afforded and reasonable notice should be given that upon a given date the properties will be restored to their owners."

Woolley Favors Extension.

Commissioner Woolley gives a number of reasons why he thinks Mr. McAdoo's plan of time extension should be followed, two of these reasons being as follows:

"I am aware that our year's trial of Federal control has not been an unqualified success; but to my mind the good accomplished far outweighs the shortcomings, and is a promise of better things for the future.

"The proposal to return the railroads to private control, though widely discussed by railroad men, financiers, and shippers, has not yet, so far as I am aware, been productive of any concrete plan which would carry the undertaking safely over the breakers obviously ahead."

The Interstate Commerce Commission stated that in the event of a "continuance of the policy of private ownership and operation under Government regulation" legation should be enacted in connection with:

1. "Revision of limitations upon united or co-operative activities among common carriers by rail and water," because much of the competition is now wasteful.

2. Emancipation of railway operation from financial dictation. Part of this recommendation reads: "A transportation line operating by virtue of a public grant, and upon which the industrial, commercial, and social life of communities depends, should not be a football of speculation," and the Commissioners suggest extending the Clayton act so far as it affects interlocking directorates.

3. Regulation of issues of securities.

4. Establishment of a relationship between Federal and State authority which "will eliminate the twilight zone of jurisdiction."

5. Restrictions governing the treatment of competitive as compared with non-competitive traffic.

6. Forming pools for equipment.

7. Liberalising the use of terminal facilities.

8. Limitations within which common carrier facilities and services may be furnished by shippers or receivers of freight.

The commission's report also reiterated its recommendations made last year that the Presidential power to merge lines during war or peace should be continued, that railway construction should be limited to necessity and that inland and waterways should be developed and co-ordinated with railways.

Extension of Government control and operation of railroads to Jan. 1, 1924, as recommended by Director General McAdoo, is proposed in an amendment to the Rail Control act introduced in the House today by Chairman Sims of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. An additional revolving fund of $500,000,000 was proposed in another amendment offered by Representative Sims.

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DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE OF THE American Light & Traction Company

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held January 7th, 1919, declared a CASH dividend of 1¼ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, a CASH dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of 2½ shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable February 1st, 1919.

The Transfer Books will close at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on January 15th, 1919, and will reopen at 10:00 o'clock A. M. on January 27th, 1919. C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Distribution No. 75.

Amount, $122,960.00. Total amount to date, $7,271,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered paid from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Smelting Co., payable January 10th to stockholders of record December 31st, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ADOLPH ZANG, Secretary.

The Alliance Realty Co.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable January 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1919.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION

December 30, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the International Agricultural Corporation has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock of the corporation, payable January 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1918. The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

COSDEN AND COMPANY

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Cosden and Company, held Monday, January 6, 1919, a dividend of 2½% was declared payable, February 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at close of business January 10, 1919. Stock transfer books will be closed from January 11 to February 2, 1919, both days inclusive.

JAMES E. WHITNEY, Asst. Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co., N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, December 11, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1919.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, January 7, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Associate Owners will be held at the offices of the Company, 253 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 22d, 1919, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROGER N. WALLACH, Secretary.

The New York Edison Savings and Loan Association.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held in the offices of the Association, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 22, 1919. The polls will be opened at 4 o'clock P. M. and will close at 5 o'clock P. M.

E. BARTELL, Acting Secretary.

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Descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

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HIGGINSON & CO.—LONDON

TELEPHONE BONDS AS INVESTMENTS

We have issued a pamphlet of the above title dealing with:

1 Comparative earnings of Principal Telephone Companies over a period of years shown in tabulation and chart

2 Market record of Telephone bonds compared with well-known Railroad issues

3 Nature of business, management and operating policies of prominent Telephone Companies

A copy of this booklet will be furnished upon request

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
Bond Department 37 WALL STREET, N.Y.

Investment Opportunities

Prevailing prices for high grade Bonds being the lowest in many years afford the investor high yield with unimpaired security.

Return of money rates to normal should broaden the demand for such bonds and result in higher prices.

Selected list of thoroughly seasoned bonds supplied upon request.

McBee, Jones & Co.
120 Broadway, New York.
Tel. Rector 2525, 2526, 2528.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus $5,000,000
Resources over $100,000,000
@ Broadway, (Singer Bldg., And 23 Branches

An Analysis of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway
Send for special analysis B-2.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
A Bond House of Service
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 2241 Rector.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mundale Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 15th, 1919, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 1, 1919.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., will be held at the offices of the company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon.

W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New York Times Co. will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BERT C. FRANCK, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The American Journal of Nursing will be held Thursday, at 3 P. M., January 16th, 1919, at the office of the Company, 370 Lexington Ave., New York. MILDRED P. ADAMS, Secretary.

OILS AND PEACE

A concise pandect on the future of Oil Stocks and the coming OIL ERA. Send for your copy.

We Specialize in Oils.

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Investment Securities

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See us before closing your books.

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INVESTMENT SUGGESTIONS

A carefully selected list of well secured bonds combining safety with maximum yield is contained in our January circular, which will be forwarded upon request.

MARTIN, BERWIN & CO.

31 Nassau Street, New York

Tel. Rector 873.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Alliance Insurance
Chase Nat'l Bank Stock
Famous Players-Lasky
Fortuna Loan & Trust Stock
Lone Star Gas
National Fuel Gas
New England Fuel Oil
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. "B"
Singer Manufacturing
Standard Oil of California
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

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Stocks

Bought & Sold

Chas. H. Jones & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds

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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

CRUCIBLE STEEL
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
BETHLEHEM STEEL

Special reports just issued on above stocks. Copies on request.

Correspondence Invited.

S. S. RUSKAY & CO.

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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

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At prevailing market prices.

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UPTOWN OFFICE

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Philadelphia Chicago

WHAT'S COMING?

Babson's Investment Bulletin, which will be off the press about January 1, will carefully analyze

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1919"

It will discuss the extraordinary conditions of the stock and bond market here and abroad. With the war ended, this bulletin is of special interest to investors and bankers, to whom it will be sent free. Address Department Y-01 of

BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of Its Character in the World.

LIBERTY BONDS

BOUGHT FOR CASH

All Issues and Denominations

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Tel. John 3114-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
Lone Star Gas
Sinclair Gulf Co. 6s
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Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.

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WANTED

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Virginia Ry. & Pr. 5s 1934
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s 1925

F. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad Street. New York.

Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

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Nat'l Coal & Ice (All Issues)
No. States Pr. Com., Pf. & Wts
Northern Ohio Elec. Pfd.

Kiely & Horton

40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6336

Otis Elevator
Borden's Milk

William M. van der K'eft

Tel. Bowling Green 6350. 61 B'way, N. Y.

$500 MONTHLY INCOME

TO YOUR DEPENDENT FOR LIFE

Premium $1751 Annually—Age basis 45

Lowest Rate in America.

Write for rate at your age.

W. S. BLIZZARD,

115 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Rector 4427

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

of

F. F. GARRETTSON & CO.

The firm of F. F. Garrettson & Co. at No. 80 Front Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Wilkinson Lyall will continue the business and will settle all obligations of the old firm, and is authorized to collect all of its accounts.

FREDERICK PRIME GARRETTSON.

HENRY WILKINSON LYALL.

Dated, New York, December 31, 1918.

COTTON MARKET IS STRONG.

Good Trade Buying Is Change from Selling Markets.

After an irregular opening, first prices starting 5 to 17 points lower for the old months, and 16 to 25 higher for the new months, yesterday's cotton market turned strong on an active covering movement of the shorts. Good trade buying through big spot houses was the underlying reason for the change from the selling markets of the recent past, with Liverpool interests also on the long side as a hedge operation against selling there in anticipation of heavy arrivals of the staple in that market.

Other factors tending to unsettle the traders who have been prominent in the recent liquidation were the reports that freight rates will be reduced to the basis of $3.50 per hundred, from $4.50, on shipments of cotton from Atlantic and Gulf ports to Liverpool, and that the freight room for February will approximate 275,000 bales. At the high prices of the day, January selling up to 28.70c, March 27.23c, May 26.20c, July 25.51c, September 24.35c, and October 22.99c, the maximum gains scored were from 69 to 105 points. There was some scattered realising through the movement to better prices, but the market's position was strong throughout most of the day and readily absorbed all offerings.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Day.
Jan	27.80	28.70	27.80	28.33@28.35	28.06
February				27.00 bid	26.75
March	26.45	27.23	26.41	26.80@26.86	26.54
April				26.10 bid	25.75
May	25.40	26.20	25.40	25.85 bid	25.54
July	24.70	25.51	24.65	25.25	24.78
August		24.20	24.20	23.95 bid	23.93
September	23.55	23.35	22.55	22.93 bid	22.80
October	23.20	23.99	23.20	23.85@23.70	23.10

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 31.60c for middling upland, up 20 points; sales 1,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31¼c; New Orleans, 30¼c; Savannah, 31c; Augusta, 29.38c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30.40c; Little Rock, 29¾c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	26,179	28,040	27,589
Exports	36,215	67,887	21,355
Exports, season	1,835,914	1,81[illegible]	2,141,528
N. Y. stocks	89,700	151,884	151,151
Port stocks	1,431,420	1,443,142	1,349,776
N. Y. arrivals	1,011	1,471	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 19.02d for middling, 20.83d for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales. American, 1,000. Imports, 35,000 bales, 32,000 American. Futures opened quiet but steady, 4 to 12 points advance. Closed quiet at 7 to 12 points decline. January, 18.97d; February, 18.02d; March, 17.10d; April, 16.04d.

Manchester: Yarns irregular and cloths more inquiry.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Cloudy, probably rain Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

Ga.—Rain Wed.; cloudy and colder Thurs.

Ala.—Rain Wed.; fair Thurs.

Miss.—Cloudy and colder Wed.; fair Thurs.

Fla.—Rain Wed.; cloudy and colder Thurs.

Tenn.—Fair Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair and colder Wed.; fair and warmer Thurs.

Ohio—Clearing and colder Wed.; fair Thurs.

Mich.—Snow flurries Wed. and Thurs.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	$1.48⅝	$1.46⅝	$1.47⅜	$1.45⅝	$1.37¼
February	1.48⅝	1.42	1.44½	1.41⅝	..
March	1.43	1.40⅜	1.41⅛	1.40⅞	..
May	1.41⅜	1.39⅜	1.40¼	1.39⅛	1.25
July	1.41	1.38½	1.39¼	1.38⅝	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	71⅝	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	..
February	72⅜	71⅛	72	71⅜	..
March	72⅜	71⅛	72⅜	72⅛	77⅛
May	73⅜	72	72⅝	72½	76
July	71⅝	70	70	..	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 67½c; No. 2 white, 81@81½c; No. 4 white, 80½@81c; No. 2 white, 80@80½c; ordinary clipped, 80@81c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	$23.50	$23.40	$23.50	$23.47	$23.90
May	24.07	23.97	24.05	24.15	24.25
Ribs—					
January	..	..	25.75	25.90	25.80
May	23.90	23.75	23.85	24.00	24.00
Pork—					
January	..	..	47.00	47.10	45.50
May	43.45	43.25	43.30	43.85	44.95

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Prev. Close.
May	14.65	14.40	14.64	14.35
July	14.50	14.40	14.50	14.30
September	14.40	14.35	14.35	14.20
December	14.15	13.95	14.14	14.09

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	$1.65	$1.64	$1.64
February	1.65½	1.64½	1.65
March	1.67½	1.66	1.66
May	1.70	1.68	1.69

"Is your house in order?"

"The Management of Your Estate" is a sixteen-page booklet describing the services performed by this company.

This booklet will interest every man who is giving thought to the safeguarding of his business and personal interests. We will gladly mail you a copy upon request.

Address Trust Department

Central Union Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

80 Broadway 54 Wall Street

Fifth Avenue Branch 572 Fifth Avenue — 42nd Street Branch Madison Ave. & 42nd St. — 5th Ave. Branch 425 Fifth Avenue

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

Summary of Statement

At close of business, December 31, 1918, to State Banking Department.

Resources

United States Bonds and Certificates	$6,218,650.00
State and Municipal Bonds	3,356,337.57
Bonds and Stocks	12,775,677.20
Bills Purchased	4,725,084.15
Time Loans	3,670,779.86
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	1,445,276.80
Banking House	997,000.00
Real Estate	85,092.60
Demand Loans	$2,779,515.73
Cash in Vaults and Exchanges	2,121,582.74
Due from Federal Reserve Banks	1,608,873.62
Due from other banks	1,086,899.04
	7,596,869.13
Customers Liability Account Acceptances	1,447,522.89
Bonds Borrowed	1,097,000.00
Accrued Interest	880,215.72
	$48,844,691.24

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	2,227,577.45
Deposits	30,996,080.18
Certified Checks	478,800.90
Officers' Checks	148,002.98
Dividends declared, payable January 2, 1919	225,000.00
Reserve for Taxes, Expenses, etc	90,695.61
Bills Payable and Rediscounts at Federal Reserve Bank	5,482,961.88
Acceptances	1,447,522.89
Bonds Borrowed	1,097,000.00
Interest Accrued	150,428.97
	$48,844,691.24

Brooklyn Trust Company

Member of the Federal Reserve System and the New York Clearing House Association.

177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Bedford Branch Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. — Manhattan Office Wall St. and Broadway

Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates

Paying 5½ Per Cent.

Free from Personal Taxation.

Secured by First Mortgage on Improved New York City Property.

ISSUED IN AMOUNTS OF $100 AND UPWARD

Trust funds may also be invested promptly in these GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES, in any amount, without the usual delays and loss of interest incident to finding single mortgages for funds awaiting investment.

A pamphlet containing copy of law authorizing such investments will be sent on request.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York 'Phone 6580 Cortlandt — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey

Member of Federal Reserve System

Main Office — Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries, Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes — Jersey City

THE BANKING, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES OF THIS COMPANY, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, ARE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THOSE DESIRING TO TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

Abundant Working Capital

for any

Sound Manufacturing or Mercantile Enterprise

on

Accounts Receivable Without Notification—
Acceptances — Drafts With Documents—
Letters of Credit — Warehouse Receipts.

The Finance Trust

26 Exchange Place. Phone Hanover 6590

Representative will call on request.

Wanted! *Export Representatives*

We have open several opportunities for New York Exporters or Representatives to act as sales agents for our line of dependable agricultural equipment. We are one of the largest manufacturers of windmills, gasoline engines and feedmills in the United States. Capital $3,000,000. Established 1862.

★ ★

With the war over, we plan to release for foreign consumption large quantities of our products. We are seeking Exporters who have connections in foreign lands. This opportunity is open to established concerns with ample facilities to handle carload and shipload shipments.

★ ★

We operate four plants covering 25 acres and have large facilities for production. We have manufactured high grade farm machinery for many years. Great quantities of our output have been exported. Our knowledge of packing and shipping for export is thorough.

★ ★

The close of war opens a rare opportunity for a few more high grade exporters to handle our products. In replying kindly state the territory you serve and experience. Bank references of the highest character required. Applications for representation in unoccupied territory will be considered in the order of their receipt.

STOVER

Manufacturing Engine Co.

EXPORT DIVISION-X 41

Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Stover Samson Windmills, Stover Good Engines, Feedmills, Ensilage Cutters, Pump Jacks, Wood Saw Outfits, Stove and Furnace Trimmings, Builders' Hardware, Shelf Hardware and Hardware Specialties. Established 1862.

Exceptional Business Opportunity

Automobile distributor, well established, controlling output of one of the leading automobile manufacturers for States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island, is desirous of interesting $100,000 capital, active or silent.

Concern now has well equipped showrooms and service stations in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, which last year netted a profit of over $25,000 in spite of war conditions. Inasmuch as the automobile industry, in all of its branches, is rapidly returning to normal, much larger future profits can conservatively be expected.

Investment fully secured, as investor will be issued $100,000 of preferred stock, this being only preferred stock outstanding, which is protected by first lien on both assets and profits.

Complete statements available, showing condition of business, operating costs, profits, etc. Fullest investigation and analysis invited. Best references furnished and required. Only principals need apply. 231 Times.

Statistician Wanted

Man of broad experience and sound business judgment, capable correspondent and circular writer. One whose conclusions on outstanding issues reached after independent investigations will be valuable to clients and employer. Must be capable of judging desirability of new issues. Salary $4,000 per annum. Address Box 613 Times Downtown.

Security Salesman

of ability, just mustered out of Army or Navy, can make satisfactory connection with high-grade investment house. Apply to Box 614 Times Downtown.

A Young Man

of keen analytical ability, sound judgment, constructive sense and farsight wishes to connect with a business house which can make fullest use of one possessing those qualities; a business whose leaders are determined to advance, not resting content with their record of past performances.

I offer, not pedagogic training or mechanical efficiency but individualistic mentality capable of adaptation and adjustment; not a routine mind but originality tempered by experience. More student than instructor, and a practical theorist. S 89 Times.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	98¾	99¼	3s, Panama, '61, reg	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	98¾	99¼	3s, Panama, '61, coup	89	92
2s, Panama, '38, reg	97¾	98¾	3s, Fed Land Bk, '38	100	104
2s, Panama, '38, coup	97¾	98¾	4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	101
3s, registered, 1946	88	92	4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¾
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1957	100¾	101¼	101
4½s Aug-Nov, 1957	100¾	101¼	101
4½s Mar., 1963	100¾	101¼	101
4½s Nov., 1957	100¾	101¼	101
4½s May, 1957	100¾	101¼	101
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96½	97½	97
4½s Nov., 1964	96½	97½	97
4½s Apr., 1966	96½	97½	97
4½s Mar., 1962	96½	97½	97
4½s Sept., 1960	96½	97½	97
4s May, 1959	92	93	92¾
4s Nov., 1938	92	93	92¾
4s May, 1957	92	93	92¾
4s Nov., 1956	91½	93	91½
4s Nov., 1955	91½	93	91½
4s Nov., 1936	94	..	94
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Bid.	Ask.
2½s 1924-1931	4.00	4.55
2½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.35
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.35
4½s 1919-1923	4.50	4.30
4½s 1924-1932	4.50	4.30
4½s 1940-1963	4.60	4.40
4½s 1930-1950	4.60	4.40
4½s 1922-1929	4.60	4.40
4½s 1919-1931	4.60	4.40
3s 1940-1958	4.60	4.40
3s 1926-1936	4.60	4.40
3s 1918-1925	4.60	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
715	Cities Service	296	293	296	299
1,595	Do pf	80¾	80	80	80½
$214,800	Do deb. 7s	122	120	120	122

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	14	17
Adiron Elec Power pf	63	72
Am Gas & Electric	93	103
Am Gas & Electric pf	44	47
Am Light & Trac	244	247
Am Light & Trac pf	99	101
Am Power & Light	50	55
Am Power & Light pf	75	80
Am Public Utilities	20	25
Am Public Utilities pf	37	40
Am W W & Elec	6¼	7¼
Am W W & E 1st pf	69	70
Am W W & E partic	13	15
Carolina Power	33	38
Colorado Power	27	30
Colorado Power pf	96	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	74
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	19	21
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	41	45
Conn Power pf	70	75
Consumers' Power pf	85	90
Eastern Texas Elec	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec pf	70	74
El Paso Electric	80	..
Electric L & P pf	93	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	8	11
Federal Lt & Trac pf	40	45
Galveston-Houston Elec	22	27
Geneston-Hous Elec pf	60	63
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98½	
Am W W & E col 5s	67	70	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	73	77	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '50	92	95	
Cities Fuel & P 7s, '19	98	100	
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80	
Com L & P 6s, 1947	90	95	
Commonwealth Power (Neb) 1st 6s, 1944	98	100	
Conn Power 6s, 1963	80	86	
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	80	83	
East Tex Elec col 5s	83	89	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	97¾	99	
El Paso Elec col 5s	97	100	
Empire G & P 6s, '26	97	100	
Empire ref 6s, '27	93	97	
Gt West Pow 5s, '46	83	87	
Gt West Pow 6s, '45	87	92	
Gt West Pow 6s, '46	88	92	
Gt West Pow 6s, '50	88	92	
Int M Ry L & P 6s	86¾	90¼	
Int Elec 6s, 1933	89	87½	
Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	76	77½	
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	92	96	
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	90	91	
Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85	
Omaha & C B 5s, '28	80	85	
Puget S T, L & P 7s	96	99½	
Roanoke W W 6s, '19	95¾	96¼	
So Cal Edison 5s, '53	87	92	
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	70	78	
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	87	90	
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	92	96	
Un Util cv 6s, '45	90	95	
Utah Securities 6s	69	90	
Wash I W L & P 6s	94¾	98	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Pet	2½	2½	2½
115	Balt Tube	70¾	70¾	70¾
25	Do pf	84	84	84
6	Con Power	106	106	106
260	Coaden	7¼	7¼	7¼
185	Do pf	4	4	4
61	Con Coal	83	83	83

Bonds.

$1,000	Con Gas 4½s	89	89
5,000	Con Power 5s	96¾	96¾
6,000	Elkhorn 6s	99¼	99¼
3,000	Fairmount 4	..	..
7,000	Kirby Lum 6s	99	99

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	72	72	72
98	Anaconda	60¾	59¾	60¾
145	Ariz Com'l	12½	12½	12½
445	Cal & Ariz	62	61¾	62
11	Cal & H	440	440	440
100	Chino	33¾	33¾	33¾
60	Cop Range	41¼	41¼	41¼
800	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾
230	Davis-Daly	5	5	5
165	East Butte	9½	9½	9¾
27	Hancock	8½	8½	8½
110	Island Creek	48	47¾	47¾
280	Isle Royale	25¼	24½	25
10	Lake Cop	4½	4½	4½
800	May-Old C	2¾	2½	2¾
10	Miami	24½	24½	24½
50	Mohawk	53¾	53¾	53¾
10	Niplssing	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	North Butte	11	11	11
12	North Lake	40c	40c	40c
200	New Corn'a	17	16¾	17
10	Osceola	50	50	50
10	Pond Creek	13½	13½	13½
70	Seneca	14½	14½	14½
20	Shannon	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Sup & Bos	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	U S Smelt	45	44¾	44¾
60	Do pf	46	45¾	45¾
150	Utah Apex	3	2¾	3
250	Utah Con	8	8	8
15	Utah Copper	72	71¾	71¾
300	Utah Metal	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾
3	Winona	95c	80c	95c

Railroads.

70	Boston & A	132	132
37	Boston Elev	69	69
5	Boston & M	30¾	30
20	Chi June pf	85	85
255	Mass El pf	13	12¾
50	N Y, N H & H	31¾	31½
12	West End	47	47

Miscellaneous.

105	Am Agr C	101¼	101
80	Do pf	98	97¾
35	Am Sugar	113	112
75	Do pf	114	113
190	Am T & T	100¾	100
81	Am Wool pf	95¾	95½
20	Am Pneu S pf	5¼	5
35	Booth	21¼	21¼
125	Century	14¾	14¾
50	Cuban Port	12	12
195	Fairbanks	57¾	57½
130	Gorton	30	29½
2,550	Island Oil	8	7¾
60	Int Port pf	18	18
35	Mass Gas	85	85
10	Do pf	70¼	70¼
5	Mergent'r	133½	133½
29	N E Tel	93½	93¾
7	N E Cot Y	92	92
2	Pullman	120¼	120¼
50	Reece Fold	3¼	3¼
240	Stewart	34½	34
231	Swift	125½	124¾
25	Un Drug	93	93
242	Un Fruit	163	161
392	Un Shoe	45	44¾
635	Venture	8¾	8¾
5	West Union	88	88

Bonds.

$5,000	Am Agr 5s	101¾	101¾
5,000	Ventura 7s	94	94

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am Ship	112	110¾	112
255	Armour pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
70	Booth Fish	21½	21¼	21½
10	Do pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
100	C C & C pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Chi Pneu T	66	66	66
160	Cudahy	104	103	103¾
100	Do rights	¾	¾	¾
10	Deere & Co pf	96½	96½	96½
50	Dis Match	110	109	110
800	L MeN & L	23¼	22¾	23
100	Lindsey Lt	13½	13¼	13½
60	Do pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
83	M Ward pf	106	105¼	106
10	Public Serv	90	90	90
20	People's Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾
317	Sears, Roeb	183½	180	183¾
50	Shaw	93	92¾	93
3,620	Stew Warn	90¼	88½	88¾
2,405	Swift Inter	46	44	45¾
1,006	Swift & Co	125½	124¼	125
2,955	Un Carbide	57	56	56
6,127	Do rights	3¾	3¼	3¼
50	Un Paperbd	20	20	20
121	Wilson	74	74	74
72	Do pf	98	98	98

Bonds.

$1,000	Chi. Tel 5s	97	97
2,000	Com Ed 5s	95	95
5,000	M E R ext 4s	51	51
$5,000	S S El 4½s	79¼	79¼
2,000	Wils 1st 5s	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Gas	65	65	65
20	Am Rys pf	68	68	68
5	Baldwin pf	103½	103¼	103½
18	Cambria Iron	40	40	40
75	Cramp	80	80	80
75	Gen Asphalt	39¼	39¼	39¾
20	Do pf	76	76	76
60	Lake Super	17½	17½	17½
435	Phila Elec	25½	24¾	25¾
15	Phila Co	31	31	31
512	P R T	27¾	27	27¾
530	Tono Belm't	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Tono Mining	3	3	3
50	Un't Gas Imp	73¼	72	72¾
7	Union Trac	39	39	39

Bonds.

$1,000	Am G & E 5s	87	87
1,000	Elec 4s ctfs	70	70
5,000	L V Coal 5s	100	100
$6,000	Leh Val 6s	102¾	102¾
50,000	Phil El 1st 5s	95	95
5,000	U Rys inv 5s	62½	62½

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Am Cigar	113	116	104
Do pf	85	90	84
Conley Foil	190	200	190
J S Young	125	150	125
Do pf	95	105	98
MacAndrews & Forbes	195	210	195
Porto Rican-Am Tobacco	182	188	184
R J Reynolds, A	385	390	385
Do B	290	310	305
Do pf	107	109	105
Weyman-Bruton	160	180	175
Do pf	105	116	105

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Exchange closed steady and moderately active. The day's changes were not significant and most cases did not exceed fractions and were divided about evenly between losses and gains. The day's business was largely concentrated in a few issues, chiefly in the industrial list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	4	3	4
100	Alaska June	3	3	3
90	Allis-Chalm	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Am Beet S	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜
310	Am Can	48¼	48	48¼
110	Am Car & F	92½	91¼	91¾
120	Am Cot Oil	43	42¾	43
90	Am Linseed	50½	49¾	50½
10	Am Loco	61¾	61¼	61¼
485	Am Sm & R	76½	75⅞	76
895	Anacon Cop	60¾	59⅞	60
410	Baldw Loco	75¾	74⅝	74⅝
330	Balt & Ohio	49¾	48¾	49
5	Beth Steel B	61¾	61¼	61¼
1,065	B'klyn R T	25½	23⅝	25¼
10	Butte & Sup	20¼	20¼	20¼
90	Cal Pet	23	22¾	22¾
150	Cal Pet pf	69¼	68¾	69¼
130	Cent Leath	60¾	59¾	60¾
30	C, M & St P	39¼	39¼	39¼
30	C, R I & P	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Chile Cop	18¾	18	18
40	Chino Cop	33¾	33¾	33¾
20	Col Fuel & I	37¾	37¾	37¾
50	Con Gas	94¼	94¼	94¼
170	Corn Prod	40¾	40¼	40¼
155	Cruc Steel	67¾	67¼	67¾
60	Cuba Cane S	32¾	32¾	32¾
170	Distil Sec	55¾	54¾	54¾
20	Erie	17	17	17
10	Gas, W & W	29¾	29¾	29¾
160	Gt Nor Ore	33¾	33¾	33¾
300	Inap Cop	47	46¼	46½
790	Int M M pf	111¾	109¾	110¾
10	Int Paper	30¾	30¾	30¾
800	Interb Con	6¾	6¼	6¾
200	Int Con pf	22	21¾	22
60	Kenn Cop	32½	32⅜	33¼

SHIPPING SALE BLOCKED?

Daily Mail Thinks the I. M. M. Co. Deal Is Doomed to Failure.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily Mail says that discussions have taken place between British and American shipping authorities with reference to the proposed purchase by the United States Shipping Board of British-managed vessels of the American International Mercantile Marine Company.

Although the matter must be regarded as in suspense, says The Daily Mail, there is reason to believe that the sale will not take place.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99	99½	6.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1919	99¼	99⅝	6.35
Gov. of N. F.	5	Jan. 1919	99⅞	99⅞	...
Norway Gov.	4	Feb. 1923	100	101	3.70
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr. 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Govt.	5½	Nov. 1919	40	50	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	115	120	...
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec. 1921	47	48	...
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar. 1920	98½	99⅛	3.50

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. co.	7	Sep. 1919	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep. 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.75
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug. 1921	91	94	6.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec. 1923	101	103	5.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov. 1919	101⅛	101¼	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov. 1920	101⅝	102	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov. 1921	102¼	102½	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov. 1922	102⅝	103	6.05
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov. 1923	103	103¼	6.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb. 1919	100	100⅛	4.75
Am. Wat. Rv.					
A. & P.	6	July, 1919	98½	99⅛	7.00
B. & O. R.	3	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅛	100⅜	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	100⅜	100⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	100⅝	100⅞	6.65
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	100⅞	101⅛	6.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	100⅞	101⅛	6.75
Can. Pac. Rv.	4	Mar. 1, '24	100⅜	100⅝	5.80
Can. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb. 1927	92¾	93¼	7.50
Chi. R. I.	5	Oct. 1919	97⅝	98	6.30
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct. 1921	96½	97¼	7.16
Cob. Am. Sug.	6	Jan. 1920	99¾	100⅛	5.50
Cob. Am. Sug.	6	Jan. 1921	99¾	100¼	5.85
Cudy P. Co.	7	July 15, '22	102⅝	103⅛	5.80
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug. 1920	99⅜	99⅝	5.75
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97⅛	98⅜	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr. 1919	99⅜	99⅝	...
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan. 1920	97⅝	98⅛	6.30
Gen. Electric	6	Dec. 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100⅝	101	5.30
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99¼	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	Sep., 1930	98	99	6.15
L. C. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	96	99	7.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	95	98	...
Mut. G. C.	5	Feb. 1, '19	98	98¼	...
Mut. Gas	6.5	May, 1922	97	98½	6.85
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	99½	97¾	7.75
Met. Ed. 1st	6	Aug., 1922	96	98	...
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99½	5.90
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	99¼	6.00
Ont. Pr. & T.	5	Dec., 1923	97	98	6.00
Pr. S. Co. N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	98	99	11.00
Pitts. & S.S.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100¼	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	...
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101	101½	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	102¾	...
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103¼	103	6.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	103⅞	6.00
Read. T. & I.	4	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
Rem. A. U. M.					
Ctfs. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99	99½	...
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	102	103	...
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	99¼	99⅝	...
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	102⅞	103⅛	6.75
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1923	99¾	97⅛	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	95	98½	8.00
U.L.& Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94	98¾	7.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	88¾	90	9.25
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100¼	4.75
Wis. R. A.	7	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,237 packages. The delayed stock is being delivered very much better, and there is a surplus in quite a number of stores. Buyers are holding off as far as possible, and the increased treasury to sell tended to a decline of about 2c on most grades of fresh tube butter. Secondary qualities did not weaken quite so much. Creamery, higher than extras, 4 pound, 68¼@70c; extras, 92 score, 67½@68c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 64@68c; seconds, 88 to 91 score, 60@63c; lower grades, 54@59c; unsalted, higher than extras, 71¼@72c; extras, 91 score, 69@70c; firsts, 88@90c; seconds, 61@65c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 67@68c; good to prime, 63@65c; common to fair, 53@62c; renovated, extras, 53@54c; firsts, 60@62c; lower grades, 52@58c; imitation creamery, firsts, 67@68c; ladles, current make, firsts, 60@61c; seconds, 58½c; lower grades, 49@56c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 57½@58c; No. 2, 55½@56c; lower grades, 50@51c. 10,668 packages.

EGGS.—11,469 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, moderating weather conditions in the interior have lessened the speculative support and at present the tendency of prices have declined on fresh gathered eggs of leading grades. The scarcity of storage eggs is keeping the market steady on good fresh checks and firsts, of which the supply is small. Nearby white eggs are in larger supply, and there has been a liberal accumulation of the average prime and ordinary guaranteed grades. Even the best, generally, lower and the market closes weak and irregular, with a greater part of the supply selling in range of 70@76c, only uniformly large, fine stock bringing the higher quotations. Fancy Petaluma whites are offering at 82c and meeting only a limited demand. Some sales of very prime stock below that and there are liberal offerings of Californians which would have to be shaded materially in order to find any prompt outlet. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 68c; extra firsts, 66@67c; firsts, 64@65c; seconds, 60@63c; dirties, No. 1, 57@58c; No. 2 and poorer, 52@56c; checks, good to choice, dry, 43@50c; under grades, 42@45c; refrigerator, 42@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 78@82c; ordinary to prime, 70@77c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 70@73c; pullet whites, 67@70c; Pacific Coast whites, 80@82c; mixed, lower grades, 73@78c; pullets, 65@70c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 66@78c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 70@73c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 67@68c.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Remington Typewriter Company

Notice of Dividends on Second Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of the Remington Typewriter Company has declared dividends on the outstanding Second Preferred Stock, due from and after September 30, 1918, to and including September 30, 1918, amounting to 25% payable from the surplus profits of the company, $300,000 thereof to be paid in cash, and $900,000 in 4½% Liberty Bonds, on the dividends first accrued and unpaid, and the balance thereof, to wit: $1,000,000 by the delivery of the First Preferred stock, Series S, of the Company, or Voting Trust Certificates covering the same, on the next accrued dividends, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of January, 1919. Said dividends to be paid as nearly as possible after liquidation in full of the First Preferred dividends heretofore declared.

All stockholders who have not already done so are requested to deposit their stock with the Mercantile Trust Company, 115 Broadway, New York, as soon as possible.

George H. Gilbert, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the name of F. P. Garrettson & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, and had transacted business in the City of New York for not less than three years prior to such dissolution, and

Whereas, the business thereof was conducted and said partnership name used by the undersigned, Henry Wilkinson Lyall and Frederick Prime Garrettson, up to the time of said dissolution on December 31, 1918, and

Whereas, the undersigned, said Henry Wilkinson Lyall, intends to deal under said name of F. P. Garrettson & Co. on and after the first day of January, 1919,

Now, Therefore, I Henry Wilkinson Lyall, whose place of residence is Jamaica, Borough of Queens, City and State of New York, do hereby certify pursuant to Article III. of the Partnership Law of the State of New York that I am the person intending to deal under said name of "F. P. Garrettson & Co." on and after January 1, 1919, and that my principal place of business will be in the City and County and State of New York.

Dated, New York, December 31st, 1918.

HENRY WILKINSON LYALL.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this 31st day of December, 1918, before me personally came Henry Wilkinson Lyall, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

[SEAL.] GREGG LATTIMER,
Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 82,
Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 218;
New York County Register's No. 10168;
Commission Expires March 30, 1920.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore doing business under the name of KEAN, TAYLOR & CO. having expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1918, the undersigned will continue the business under the same name.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Hamilton F. Kean,	Union Co., New Jersey
Moore Taylor,	Mount Kisco, New York
Royce H. Scarlett,	
Jr.	Montclair, New Jersey
Edward J. Duffy,	Montclair, New Jersey
Torrence Hill,	Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated December 14, 1918.

CHARLES H. RAMSDELL, President.

Charter No. 1200. Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$34,005,010.64
Acceptances of other banks discounted		1,551,291.84
Total loans	$35,556,302.48	
Deduct: Acceptances of other banks, payable at future date, guaranteed	1,551,291.84	
		$34,005,010.64
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,158.00
Customers' liability account of Acceptances		1,551,193.40
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,000,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness, owned and unpledged		3,500.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged		240,050.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits		900,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		309,568.09
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		25,500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		150,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		4,001,397.03
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection		1,595,568.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,429,703.54
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		636,521.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,969,134.53
Checks on other banks in the same city		503,612.64
Checks on banks located outside the city and other cash items		409,301.00
Redemption fund with and due from U. S. Treasurer		100,000.00
Interest earned but not collected		40,966.29
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps		1,000.00
Total		$83,212,836.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,550,000.00	
Surplus fund	2,450,000.00	
		$5,000,000.00
Undivided profits		647,956.14
Interest and discount collected and not earned		255,076.54
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		338,705.80
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		12,856.33
Circulating notes outstanding		904,900.00
Net amounts due to national banks		1,625,339.89
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		2,401,094.05
Individual deposits subject to check		37,186,115.07
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		16,427.05
Certified checks		241,445.76
Cashier's checks outstanding		261,076.58
Dividends unpaid		99,904.50
Time deposits subject to reserve: Certificates of deposit		210,000.00
Other time deposits		96,228.26
United States deposits: War loan deposit account		946,500.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		500.00
Acceptances executed for customers		1,901,233.40
Reserved for rent		5,833.34
Total		$52,212,836.32

Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank $1,551,291.84

Total contingent liabilities $1,551,291.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of January, 1919.

C. MORRISON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY A. CAESAR,
FRANK PRESBREY,
GARRARD COMLY,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 31st, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$102,028,215.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		150,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		10,000,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		4,327,350.00
Bonds and securities (other than U. S.) to secure U. S. deposits		3,514,948.40
Bonds, securities, &c.		3,710,564.07
Banking house		4,950,000.00
Overdrafts		794.30
Due from banks and bankers		3,128,716.49
Checks and other cash items		1,245,505.39
Exchanges for clearing house		44,346,707.54
Specie; gold		4,178,984.00
Other cash in vault		1,839,456.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		90,384,719.00
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasury		241,500.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		421,601.59
Customers' liability account of acceptances		500,000.00
Interest earned but not collected		114,717.60
		$210,993,780.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,112,719.61	
Discount received but not earned	712,345.41	
		3,825,065.02
Reserved for all interest accrued		157,961.37
Reserved for taxes		982,233.49
National bank notes outstanding		150,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$96,681,780.60	
Individual deposits subject to check	56,332,464.41	
Dividends unpaid	3,324.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,213.02	
Certified checks	28,299,896.41	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,167,846.51	
U. S. deposits	2,114,000.00	
		197,633,634.95
Letters of credit		534,885.77
"Acceptances" based on imports and exports		500,000.00
		$210,993,780.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WM. E. CABLE, Jr., cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. E. CABLE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1919.

W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public,
New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
JOHN P. STEVENS,
WM. V. S. THORNE,
Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Room No. 1211, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 15th day of January, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT S. KEARNEY, Secretary.

Dated, New York City, December 31, 1918.

Garfield National Bank

New York, December 31, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the said meeting, will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,

New York, December 30th, 1918.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 11th to January 15th.

WM. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Munalaca Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 8, 1919, 11:00 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Dated December 28, 1918.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Munsie Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 8, 1919, 11:00 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Dated December 28, 1918.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Munsonte Steamship Corporation will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 8, 1919, 11:00 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Dated December 28, 1918.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

(Charter No. 8022. Reserve District No. 2.)
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including [illegible] counts	$5,449,399.14	
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	222,521.77	
		$5,227,877.37
Overdrafts, unsecured		9,239.14
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		9,930.46
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness): U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	$165,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	503,000.00	
		675,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds: Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent. unpledged	$335,639.15	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	647,700.00	
		1,283,339.15
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.): Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	20,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	91,268.75	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		136,268.75
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		10,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		29,180.77
Real estate owned other than banking house		8,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		1,000,702.08
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		447,210.20
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,251,868.52
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15)		15,433.89
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		11,233.01
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, and 18, $1,626,446.03.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		220.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		2,250.00
Interest earned but not collected approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		1,618.17
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		800.00
Other assets, if any: Safe deposit vault		20,000.00
Liberty Loan Stamps		1,200.00
Total		$9,868,174.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits	33,048.33
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	41,627.60
Circulating notes outstanding	164,100.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks	111,376.76
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)	55,357.08
Total of Items 32 and 33, $166,633.84.	
34. Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)	7,184,235.26
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than those for money borrowed)	2,150.00
37. Cashier's checks outstanding	7,471.92
38. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	45,000.00
40. Dividends unpaid	135.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 34, 35, 37, 38, and 40, $7,185,992.12.	
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):	
44. Postal savings deposits	25,304.97
45. Other time deposits	32,637.36
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 44 and 45, $58,142.32.	
United States deposits, (other than postal savings):	
U. S. bonds borrowed, including Liberty Loan and certificates of indebtedness, without furnishing collateral security for same	647,700.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	908,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	9,930.46
Total	$9,868,174.57
57a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 13)	$222,521.77
Total contingent liabilities (57a)	$222,521.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. C. SMITH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. C. SMITH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1919.

[Seal.] C. R. LEAKE, 2nd,
Notary Public, Nassau County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County
Clerk's No. 284.
N. Y. County Register's No. 10297.
Commission Expires March 30, 1920.

Correct—Attest:
MAX RADT,
J. GREGORY SMITH,
CHARLES G. COLYER,
Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Corn Exchange Bank, New York City, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon.

At said meeting a proposition will be submitted and voted upon to increase the Capital Stock of said bank from Three Million five hundred thousand dollars to Four Million two hundred thousand dollars by the issue of seven thousand additional shares of $100 each, to be offered to stockholders at par in proportion to the stock already held by them.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock Noon to 1:00 P. M.

WALTER E. FREW, President.
EDWARD S. MALMAR, Cashier,
Acting as Secretary.

December 18, 1918.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK

130 EAST 15th STREET

January 6th, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, January 27th, 1919. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 18th, 1919, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1919.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

BULK CHEMICAL CORPORATION.

New York, December 30, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bulk Chemical Corporation for the election of four directors and two inspectors of election and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the company, No. 280 West 31st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, at 2 P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 3 P. M.

VAN ASHE, Secretary.

New York, December 7, 1918.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN S. FAIRFIELD, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York

(Established 1824)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

At the close of business December 31, 1918

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	$63,459,115.98
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	14,330,014.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	1,772,088.46
Banking House	670,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	4,072,867.89
Cash and Exchanges	19,635,502.80
Loans for Account Customers	1,700,000.00
Interest Earned	253,867.59
	$105,893,456.72

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (paid in)	$ 300,000
Capital Stock (earned)	2,700,000
	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits (earned)	9,437,310.47
Total Capital, Surplus and Profits	$12,437,310.47
Unearned Interest	362,062.74
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, etc.	217,458.51
Circulation Outstanding	450,822.50
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	4,354,392.86
Deposits	80,071,409.64
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	4,000,000.00
Bonds Borrowed	2,300,000.00
Loans for Account of Customers	1,700,000.00
	$105,893,456.72

Interest paid on Balances of Banks, Time Deposits, and Special and Reserve Accounts

Correspondence Solicited

HERBERT K. TWITCHELL, President

PERCY E. JOHNSTON, Vice-Pres. — JOHN CLAUSEN, Vice-Pres. — J. G. SCHMELZEL, Asst. Cashier
FRANCIS HALPIN, Vice-Pres. — EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier — JOHN B. DODD, Asst. Cashier
L. B. HOFFER, Vice-Pres. — JAMES L. FAMSON, Asst. Cashier — SAMUEL T. JONES, Asst. Cashier
H. M. ROGERS, Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK W. STEVENS — CHARLES CHENEY — RIDLEY WATTS
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT — ARTHUR ISELIN — CHARLES A. CORLISS
ROBERT WALTON GOELET — FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD — HERBERT K. TWITCHELL
PERCY E. JOHNSTON

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS—DECEMBER 31ST, 1918.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$159,535,895.15	Capital	$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	5,000,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	18,698,892.77
U. S. Liberty Bonds	17,212,100.00	Discount Collected but not earned	1,006,361.12
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	7,924,000.00	Reserved for Taxes and Interest	1,954,841.53
Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	3,902,708.60	Circulation	4,971,800.00
Other Bonds and Securities	6,915,718.24	Acceptances and Letters of Credit	9,635,372.82
Banking House	2,459,056.71	Bills Payable secured by U. S. Bonds and Certificates	27,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	28,433,089.29	Rediscounts	116,248.96
Exchanges for Clearing House	19,577,937.46	Deposits:	
Cash and due from Banks	5,462,681.48	Banks $83,020,939.51	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	767,010.00	Individuals 111,164,591.95	
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit	9,477,454.66	U. S. Government 4,746,067.05	198,931,598.51
Interest earned but not collected	647,464.12		
	$267,315,115.71		$267,315,115.71

PRESIDENT
RICHARD DELAFIELD

VICE-PRESIDENTS
GILBERT G. THORNE — WILLIAM O. JONES — GEORGE H. KRETZ
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF — MAURICE H. EWER — SYLVESTER W. LABROT

CASHIER
ERNEST V. CONNOLLY

ASSISTANT CASHIERS
WILLIAM A. MAIN — J. E. PROVINE — HENRY L. SPARKS
FRED'K. O. FOXCROFT — WILLIAM E. DOUGLAS — BYRON F. ROBBINS

DIRECTORS
STUYVESANT FISH — CORNELIUS VANDERBILT — JOSEPH D. OLIVER
CHARLES SCRIBNER — GILBERT G. THORNE — ROBERT P. PERKINS
EDWARD C. HOYT — RICHARD H. WILLIAMS — JOHN J. PIERREPONT
W. ROCKHILL POTTS — THOMAS F. VIETOR — WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.
RICHARD DELAFIELD — JOHN G. MILBURN — HORACE C. STEBBINS
FRANCIS R. APPLETON — WILLIAM VINCENT ASTOR — JOHN C. VAN CLEAF
SYLVESTER W. LABROT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Boulevard Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Southern Boulevard Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2,204 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing Inspectors of Election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of the corporation, and the transacting of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, December 24, 1918.

WALTER C. BURROWS, Assistant Secretary.

THE YONKERS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Yonkers Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2,290 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing Inspectors of Election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of the Corporation, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, December 24, 1918.

WALTER C. BURROWS, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Albany, N. Y., December 23, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and the Annual Election of Directors of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and of three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the fourth Wednesday (being the 23d day) of January, 1919, at 10 o'clock noon.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 12, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FRANK H. RUSSELL, Vice President.

CENTRAL CONSUMERS WINE & LIQUOR COMPANY,

507 West 26th St., January 11th, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may properly come before the meeting on Tuesday, January 28th, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN McFARLAND, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HUDSON TR

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

Announced its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's 66th Consecutive Dividend

This Society, 31 years old, supervised by the State, conservatively managed and "automatically safe," is serving many thousands. Let it serve you.

Call, write or telephone if you need information. Savings by mail if desired.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

4½ PER CENT

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
Pierrepont and Clinton Streets
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont Street and 309 Fulton Street

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1919 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th, will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

Citizens' Savings Bank
36 AND 38 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST

117TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. per annum, to be paid to depositors on and after December 20th, 1918, on all sums of $5 and up to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1918, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

Central Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.
Interest at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31st, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($5,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21st, 1919.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1919, will draw interest from January 1st, 1919.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto, under the By-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.

45th Semi-Annual Dividend
Italian Savings Bank
of the City of New York.
64-66 Spring St., cor. Lafayette St.
A dividend has been declared for the six (6) months ending December 31, 1918, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after January 17, 1919.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1919, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1st, 1919.
JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
PASQUALE I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.
BERNARD J. McCANN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDENDS.
WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on Dec. 31st, 1918. Money deposited on or before Jan. 12th will draw interest from January 1st, 1919.
OPEN MONDAYS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
CLARENCE O. BIGELOW, President.
WILLIAM V. HUDSON, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4—Monday 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to Jan. 10th, 1919, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1919.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
JOSEPH L. HASTE, Treas.

Broadway Savings Institution
1349th Semi-Annual Dividend
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
4% PER ANNUM.
payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1919.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1919.
4th Avenue Branch, Cor. 14th St.
L. F. Fortin, Secy.

North River Savings Bank
31 West 34th Street.
100TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A Dividend of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared on accounts up to and including
One Thousand Dollars
and a dividend of 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $5,000 payable on and after January 20, 1919.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1919.
CHARLES ROHE, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Secretary & Treasurer.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1919, a semi-annual interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors on this bank who on the first day of January, 1919, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before January 10th, 1919, will draw interest from January 1st.
ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVEN'G, 6 to 7.
Blanks for Opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

We Sell WAR SAVINGS and THRIFT STAMPS.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1951, of the

Hocking Valley Products Company.

Copies of the plan of December, 16th, 1918, for the resumption of full interest payments upon these bonds and the payment (in U. S. Liberty 4¼% bonds) of the relinquished interest to the bondholders (which on July 1, 1918 amounted to 10% of the face value of the bonds) may be had at the Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall Street, New York City. In order to obtain the benefits accruing under such plan your bonds, together with the certificates for relinquished interest and signed consent, should be deposited at once with the said Trust Company.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY
S. L. Chamberlaine,
PRESIDENT.
20 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.
January 8, 1919.

WESTFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Westfield, Massachusetts.

To the Holders of the Preferred Stock of Westfield Manufacturing Company:

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Article V., of the Agreement of Association of Westfield Manufacturing Company, all of the outstanding Preferred Stock of said Company has been duly called for redemption and will be redeemed on the next dividend payment date, to wit, February 10th, 1919, at one hundred and ten ($110) dollars per share and dividends accrued on that date. All holders of said stock are requested at present and surrender their certificates for the same duly endorsed for transfer to the Company or in blank, at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on or before February 10th, 1919, on which date payment in full for said stock so presented and surrendered will be made by said Trust Company at the redemption price above mentioned.

At the redemption price will include the quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share, payable February 10th, 1919, the usual dividend checks will not be mailed to the holders of the Preferred Stock.

From and after February 10th, 1919, dividends shall cease to accumulate upon every share of Preferred Stock of said Westfield Manufacturing Company and the holders of such shares shall cease to have or exercise any vote or voting power by reason of being the record holders of such shares, and such shares shall not be transferable upon the books of the corporation, except to the corporation or its nominee, under the terms of such redemption, and the holders of such shares shall have no further rights or interest in respect to the corporation other than to receive the redemption price without interest upon the subsequent surrender of such shares.

By order of the Board of Directors of Westfield Manufacturing Company.
CUTHBERT P. GORMAN, Clerk.
Dated January 24, 1919.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, due July 1st, 1937.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company dated July 1, 1907, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Two Hundred and Twenty-three Thousand Two Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Sixty Cents ($223,213.60,) applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Two Hundred and Twenty-three Thousand Two Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Sixty Cents ($223,213.60) purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lower rates offered.

Bids should be presented before 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of January, 1919, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and future exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 31st, 1918.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY
DENVER, COLO.
General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bond

Notice is hereby given that fifty-three (53) General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company of Denver, Colo., were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

20	1397	2275	3176	4179	5593
60	1416	2358	3189	4221	5617
190	1451	2400	3437	4276	5758
266	1462	2436	3578	4314	
418	1698	2540	3616	4351	
839	1814	2598	3617	4853	
1039	1850	2706	3777	4998	
1232	1910	2774	3837	4999	
1224	1998	2900	3866	5158	
1385	2023	3069	4027	5266	

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due Feb. 1, 1919, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

The above mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after Feb. 1, 1919, at 105% and interest (and $1.75 per bond).
CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice President.
Dated December 31, 1918.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 2d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1913, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,612.36, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 8, 1919.

International Paper Company.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5%
SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to Colonial Trust Company, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees under International Paper Company Mortgage dated January 2, 1908, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund for the sale of bonds issued under said mortgage to exhaust the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand Two Hundred and Ten Dollars and Eighty-eight cents ($168,210.88). Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on February 3, 1919, and should be endorsed "Offers for Sale of Bonds to the International Paper Company Sinking Fund."

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 4, 1919.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Membership No. 2886, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, November 5, 1908, for Jesse Fuller having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate. All persons interested are hereby notified to show cause within the next six weeks why such new certificate should not be issued.
New York, Dec. 20, 1918.
L. B. HOWE, Secretary.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
A. W. HUDSON, President.
Dated December 31, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Co. Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1,855 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1919, at eleven o'clock A. M.
F. M. CRAIG, Secretary.

HOOVER ISSUES CALL TO FEED PEOPLES

1,400,000 Tons of Food Needed Barely to Sustain Life Until the Next Harvest.

WIDE INVESTIGATION MADE

Director Reports on Conditions from Finland to Armenia, Which Is Already Starving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In his capacity as Director of European Relief and United States Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover today cabled to the Food Administration the statement that 1,400,000 tons of food must be imported to tide over until the next harvest those European regions which the Allies contemplate feeding under their broadened food distribution plans.

Mr. Hoover says that it will cost $350,000,000 to supply and deliver this food. President Wilson has asked Congress to appropriate immediately $100,000,000 for such distribution. Who will pay the other $250,000,000 has not been indicated, but part of the cost will be shared by the allied Governments participating in the distribution of food for relief purposes.

In his cablegram Mr. Hoover says:

"The general situation in the areas covered by recent surveys is that their animals are largely reduced, their crops were far below normal on account of man and animal shortage, ravages of war, and climatic conditions. The surplus harvest above absolute needs is now rapidly approaching exhaustion, and consequently the towns and cities are in a dangerous situation.

"Our reports show, specifically, as follows:

"Finland—The food is practically exhausted in the cities. While many of the peasants have some bread, other sections are mixing large amounts of straw. They are exhausted of fats, meats, and sugar, and need help to prevent renewed rise of Bolshevism.

"Baltic States—The food may last one or two months on a much reduced scale. They sent a deputation to our Minister at Stockholm imploring food.

"Serbia—The town bread ration is down to three ounces daily in the North not accessible from Saloniki. In the South, where accessible, the British are furnishing food to the civil population. We are trying to get food in from the Adriatic.

"Jugoslavia—The bread ration in many towns is three or four ounces. All classes are short of fats, milk, and meat.

"Vienna—Except for supplies furnished by the Italians and Swiss, their present bread ration of six ounces per diem would disappear. There is much illness from the shortage of fats, the ration being one-and-one-half ounces per week. There are no coffee, sugar, or eggs, and practically no meat.

"Tyrol—The people are being fed by Swiss charity.

"Poland—The peasants probably have enough to get through. The mortality in cities, particularly among children, is appalling for lack of fats, milk, meat, and bread. The situation in bread will be worse in two months.

"Rumania—The bread supply for the entire people is estimated to last another thirty days. They are short of fats and milk. The last harvest was 60 per cent. a failure.

"Bulgaria—The harvest was also a failure here. There are supplies available for probably two or three months.

"Armenia is already starving.

"Czechoslovakia—There is large suffering on account of lack of fats and milk. They have bread for two or three months and sugar for six months.

"We have each country under investigation as to the total amounts required to barely sustain life and their resources to pay. The preliminary investigation by Dr. Alonzo Taylor and his staff in connection with allied staffs shows the total of the above areas will require about 1,400,000 tons of imported food to get through until next harvest, costing, say, $350,000,000 delivered."

ATTACKS ARMY ENGINEERS.

Hulbert Criticises Disapproval of Hudson Vehicular Tunnel.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, in a statement issued yesterday, discussing the refusal of Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell to indorse a Federal appropriation for a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson on the ground that the proposed tunnel is principally for the accommodation of local interests, said:

"Appropriations for river and harbor improvements are made upon the recommendation of the Chief Engineers of the United States Army and approved by the Secretary of War. It is notorious that in accordance with such recommendations Congress has blindly appropriated moneys for the improvement of so-called navigable streams, some of which during the drought season ought to be insured against fire.

"Yet, when it was proposed to construct a tunnel for the purpose of interstate commerce, which will enable much freight to be brought from New Jersey to New York and vice versa, reducing lighterage and minimizing the dangers of navigation in the most congested part of the port, at the same time making available for steamships a number of piers now used for railroad terminals, the Assistant Secretary of War asserts that it is a matter affecting local interests and that no aid should be afforded with Government funds.

"The Assistant Secretary would do well to come to New York and make an inspection with the Dock Commissioner and get some real information about the commerce of the port."

Whitman Named a Referee.

Former Governor Charles S. Whitman was named yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Finch, who was first appointed to the bench by Governor Whitman, a referee to compute the sum due in a foreclosure suit brought by the Seaman's Bank for Savings against the estate of Mrs. Phoebe Hart over a mortgage for $100,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Thirty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $4,565,000, were chartered today. They include:

Fulton Market Co., Jamestown, fish, meat, and general products, $5,000; E. C. and L. J. and P. O. Lovejoy, Jamestown.

Dudley M. Irwin, Inc., Buffalo, flour and grain products, $100,000; D. W. Ely, H. L. Brown, D. M. Irwin, Buffalo.

Liberty Export and Import Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; A. I. Waugh, L. Quick, A. Berman, 795 Broadway.

Rendrag Co., Manhattan, cotton goods, velvet and silks, $5,000; I. Saer, P. H. Horwitz, I. Steurman, 2 West 89th St.

Interstate X-ray Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; J. A. Trimble, R. A. Darton, H. McGrath, 2,219 24th St., Brooklyn.

Gaines, Gordon & Winston, Inc., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, boots and shoes, $1,500,000; A. H. Gaines, N. K. Winston, L. Gordon, 690 West End Av.

J. J. Curtin Co., Manhattan, printing and stationery, $50,000; J. J. and F. J. Howe, G. F. Curtin, 526 West 211th St.

Giordano & Cuozzo, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; E. J. Cuozzo, P. and V. Giordano, 127 West 188th St.

Station Laundry, Inc., Bronx, $75,000; A. Kellerman, R. Levy, O. Bieber, 1,036 Kelly St., Bronx.

Wilmos Co., Brooklyn, bakers' supplies, $20,000; A. A. Strauss, A. Benson, M. M. Simon, 600 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Consumers Hay and Grain Co., Brooklyn, retail, $15,000; I. Balsam, I. Fleisner, I. Klein, 900 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

I. Eisenberg, Inc., Manhattan, furniture, $10,000; M. N. Joseph, S. Witkin, I. Eisenberg, 221 East Broadway.

American Napkin Supply Co., Manhattan, make medicinal, chemical, and industrial preparations, $6,000; A. Wellward, E. D. Thornton, N. Rheinfeld, 196 Bay 32d St., Brooklyn.

Kew Gardens Const. Co., Queens, $50,000; A. H. and H. H., and S. H. Man, 56 Wall St.

Syndicur Scientific Laboratories, Inc., Monticello, $400,000; M. U. von Iaskovics, A. D. Marshall, K. B. Brennan, 2,245 Valentine Av.

Krohn & Glass Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; H. L. Kenvin, G. A. Glass, L. Lynch, 162 East 23d St.

Kaplan, Friedman Co., Brooklyn, wearing apparel, $10,000; I. J. Ginsberg, A. Silverman, M. Weinberg, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Sheppard-Kellett Co., Brooklyn, plumbing, steam-fitting, iron, and metal working, $5,000; O. Ellen, J. E. Reilly, W. Hyer, 1,914 61st St., Brooklyn.

Cohen, Murphy & Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; C. Levy, W. P. Murphy, and N. Cohen, 273 Maple Street, Brooklyn.

Federal Electric Company, export corporation, Manhattan, $6,000; I. and A. and B. Blum, 52 Broadway.

Clarence C. Dusck, Inc., Manhattan, insurances and brokerage, $10,000; F. W. Lahr, M. T. and C. T. Dusck, 1,045 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

International Society of Cases, Inc., Manhattan, restaurant, $40,000; A. Patterson, A. A. Foster, and H. Tyler, 14 East Forty-third Street.

Gus Lumber Company, Manhattan, $5,000; P. Carini, C. Appiselio, and A. Dilleto, 101 Thompson Street.

Banks Southern Fried Chicken and Restaurant Company of New York, Manhattan, $25,000; J. H. Anderson, F. and T. H. Banks, 25 West 133d Street.

Edmund Wright-Ginsberg Company, Manhattan, commission merchants and textile business, $1,005,000; E. Wright, A. and J. Ginsberg, 210 West Ninetieth Street.

Butts Litho Company, Manhattan, $100,000; F. W. Butts, J. H. Woodruff, and J. Newman, 251 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Bell Middy Company, Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $10,000; L. Steimel, R. Rosenfield, and B. Lobel, 968 Saint Nicholas Av.

The Sterling Motor Freight Corp., Albany, $50,000; J. Vanost, H. A. Van Ostenbrugge, J. C. Watson, Albany.

Wanger & Bazire, Inc., Manhattan, exporting, importing, and commission business, $1,000,000; W. B. and M. L. Knapp, H. McKennis, Scarsdale.

Realty Clothing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. Ginsberg, J. Koch, H. Steuer, 13 Lispenard St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Hoosick Falls Brush Co., Hoosick Falls, $10,000 to $80,000.

Deschenaut Engineering Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

Boring & Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $1,000,000.

Oakfield Chemical Corp., Brooklyn, $500 to $20,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Stentor Electric Co., Manhattan.
Henry Likly Realty Corp., Rochester.
Yankee Legging Co., Manhattan.
William E. Martin Co., Troy.
Hewlett Homestead Co., Hempstead.
Karp Kirsch Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 7.—Charters filed:

Persian-American Commercial Corp., $20,000,000, deal in and with securities; Rodney V. W. Vandervroot, Allen E. Moore, Theodore L. Ernst, New York City.

Standy Booking Co., Philadelphia, $5,010,000, buy and sell feature films, &c.; Jules E. Mastbaum, Philadelphia; John J. McGurk, Morristown, Penn.; Laurence D. Bogge, Haverford, Penn.

International Royalties Co., $4,500,000, oil and gas lands; Frank A. Chaney, P. E. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

Eldorado Refining Co., $3,500,000; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

Parvins Cattle and Sheep Co., Chicago, $3,000,000; Samuel C. Wood, Arthur M. Brody, Chicago; L. B. Phillips of Dover.

Co-operative Land and Development Co., Paris, Ky., $3,000,000, acquire lands of all kinds and operate same; G. L. Bell, Paris, Ky.; L. G. Campbell, Whitley City, Ky.; E. J. Ford, Danville, Ky.

Eggleston Air-Cell Airplane Co., Washington, D. C., $1,000,000; Thomas L. Eggleston, P. Mooney, Washington, D. C.; William C. Chase, Atlantic City, N. J.

Johan Mfg. Co., $550,000, manufacture roofing, flooring, walls, shelves, drawers, &c.; M. J. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Mitchell Architects Co., $50,000, engineering business; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

Export Shipping Corp., $500,000; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

The Campbell System, Inc., $100,000, manufacture cakes, bread, &c.; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

The Burton Holmes Travelogue Bureau, $100,000; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

Pittsburgh Corp., $100,000, mining; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

The Hendon Co., contractors, $100,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

Southern Lime and Stone Co., $100,000; William Hukel, W. H. Swashue, Johnstown, Penn.; J. R. Nickel, Altoona, Penn.

Dental Equipment Co., $100,000; M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

Iroquois Oil Co., $100,000; M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock, M. A. Denver of Wilmington.

National Information Service, Inc., advertising business, $50,000; Paul E. Britach, W. E. Shields, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cornelius T. Vole, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

Hill & Co., $50,000, brokerage business; H. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, B. A. Spangler of Wilmington.

Tri-Mall Tire Co., $10,000; Marcus Franklin, Louis H. Pilzoldt, Clarence L. Mitchell of Philadelphia, Penn.

Potomac Furniture Co., $10,000; Marvin S. Young, Philadelphia; E. Fundal, Abner H. Ferguson, Washington, D. C.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 7.—Charters filed:

Arenell Lumber Co., Newark, $125,000; Clara Boeninger, Charles Lefkowits, Elmer E. Ross, Newark.

Inland Wood Co., Camden, $25,000; Thaddeus Borodynski, Kazimir Barczuk, Camden; Alexander Barczuk, Philadelphia.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 100, 2d floor; Nathan Goldstein to Gussie Livant, 244 Bosbling St, Brooklyn, 5 years from April 1, 1919..$510
2D AV, 1966, store and basement; Joseph Prowler to Frank J. Harkin, 429 East 57th St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1919; attorney, James J. Flood, 149 Broadway.....$600

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 170-72, mtg $20,000; Waneta Realty Inc. to Henry Heidemer, 304 West 94th St; attorneys, Lachman & Gans, 32 Nassau St.....$100
CANAL ST, 81, mtg $34,000; William Welch to Judith Sanborn, 20 Berry St, Danvers, Mass., et al.....$1
CANAL ST, 81; Lewis F. Sanborn, administrator to William Welch, Topsfield, Mass.; address E. M. Hamlin & Co., Boston, Mass.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 759; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Henry Doll, 459 Tayloy Av, Bronx; address, 135 Broadway.$2,500
WHITE ST, 31; Ida Mason and another to Jere R. Van Brunt, 1,841 84th St, Brooklyn.....$5,800
9TH AV, 117, mtg now $2,500; Sterling Sterling to Emma Guggenhuhl, 1,479 Madison Av; attorney, Paul M. Crandell, 233 Broadway.....$2,500
2D AV, 949 West; Columbia Trust Co. to William F. Kimber, at Haller Parkway, Newark, N. J.....$6,256
36TH ST, n s, 146.4 ft e of 6th Av; Philip Savage to Edmund Westerman, 1,750 East Av, Yonkers, N. Y.; attorney, H. S. Mansfield, 55 Liberty St.....$55,000
40TH ST, 32-35, mtg $25,000; Ritts Realty Corporation and Manhattan Building Corporation to Edna A. Miller, 601 West 110th St; attorney, T. P. Pierce, 220 Broadway.....$1
91ST ST, 126 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Ida Rehlen, 124 East 82d St; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 288 Broadway.....$20,000
3RD ST, 39 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery; address, 176-Broadway.....$20,000
118TH ST, 21 West; mtg $5,400; George Lasemmle Vie Frederick A. Stroh; attorney, Charles H. Levitt, 51 Chambers St.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick A. Stroh to Catherine Griffin, at Hotel Biltmore, Madison Av and 43d St; attorney, same...$5,400
128TH ST, 49 West; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Michael T. N. Burke, 219 East 122d St; address, 160 Broadway.....$20,000
129TH ST, 104 West, mtg $10,000; Augusta S. Leary to Frank J. Webbe, 117 Wadsworth Av; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St.....$4,000
137TH ST, 502-4 West; 502 West 171th Street Corp. to Charles S. Mott of Northport, L. I., as trustee.....$4,500

Bronx.

ELLIS AV, 2,031; Charles A. Laumeister to Charles Vettermann, 1,961 Boston Road; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$1
FAILE ST, 945; Olde Holding Corporation to Abraham Davis, 241 West 113th St; attorney, H. Sleeman Dennis, 271 Fulton St.....$1
FAILE ST, 941 and 949; same to same; attorney, same, two assets.....$1
120TH ST, 394 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to N. Y. Investing Corporation, 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000
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194TH ST, 360 and

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Fifty cents an agate line.

Loans made quickly and privately. Call 2 to 4, Room 1217, 366 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LEASEHOLD—Chance to make $20,000 yearly; marvelous opportunity; magnificent modern building; elegant location; heart and centre city; showing wonderful profits for years; finest of kitchens. Edward Brewning, 110 West 40th St.

$61,500—Savings bank mortgages, $30,000; rents $2,500; five-story double flat, opposite 8th Nicholas Park; 25 feet; $5,500 cash, balance on mortgage; title guaranteed; all improved steam heat; by ALLINSON ALEXANDER, 303 3d Av.

For Sale.—A moving picture theatre on a corner; was million people; the location. Attorney, 2 A 580 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly rent; less than 30 minutes from New York, 5c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms; tiled bath; parquet floors; beamed ceiling, brick fireplace; built-in bookcase; hot-water heat; two bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch; also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; concrete garage; fine side; ample space for garden; near fine schools and stations; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For sale at a big bargain—6-story new law apt.; all improvements; 50 by 100; rent over $10,000; price $54,000; mortgage, $45,000. Just placed; can lease to responsible party for $64,000. J. Loeb, 200 W. 142d St.

Will sacrifice five 50-foot lots in Key West Islands for $450; taxes paid; deeds recorded. O 109 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED—Immediately address of Jacob Chase or Mr. Nathelmer, realty brokers of New York City; important. E. Hotaling, 3,117 8th Av., New York City.

EXCHANGE three corner lots best residential section of Hackensack for closed car; Franklin, Buick preferred. A 530 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Real Estate.—Modern factory building, $5,000 to 50,000 sq. ft., in New York City or immediate vicinity; will rent; or buy, if cheap. M 878 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL 91-ACRE FARM, Address H. A. MASON, Cortland, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Splendid opportunity; factory, equipped with 130 sewing machines, single and double needles; desirably situated in Newark, where help, particularly female help, is easily obtainable; rent cheap. Address E. 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Suite of offices, 50 E. 42d St., opposite Grand Central, 12th floor, north and east light; admirably adapted to business or professional purposes. For information apply on the premises, Room 1208, 50 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 2474.

Desirable dental office, wired and plumbed, opposite Grand Central Station; north and east light; reception and three operating rooms. Apply Room 1208, 50 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2474.

57th St., 29 West. (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully decorated, parlor floor; suitable for studios, high-class business or doctor's office; best rent as whole or in part. Phone Circle 1871.

GARAGE FOR RENT; 83.6x100; SIX STORIES; NEARLY NEW; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; FIVE-YEAR LEASE; ALEXANDER CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

18 EAST 49TH ST.
FINEST FIREPROOF STUDIO, LOFT AND OFFICES. SHOWROOMS IN WHITE & SECTION. REASONABLE & PRIVILEGES.

Corner 25,000 square feet; 7th Av. and 37th St.; second floor; two-story building; heat, elevator, all north light, skylights; will divide. Apply Fox Co., 14 West 46th St.

FURNISHED OFFICES and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service, in first-class office building, directly connected with subway express station. Room 219, 51 E. 42d.

Broadway store and basement in the 60's, 24x25; excellent location, near subway and "L"; ideal for fine-class woollen trade. Apply Geo. W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

377 Broadway, cor. White St.—Large, light offices and showrooms, 6th floor, rear. F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 4780.

Business space, all purposes, lofts, stores, buildings; large, small; tell me your needs. Ben Buchwald, 118 East 126th.

Brick store and two floors, 1,687 Broadway, corner 53d; suitable for dress or millinery trade. Phone 534 54th St., Pacific.

[illegible] West.—Small office, separate entrance; reasonable rent on lease. Apply "Housekeeper."

Doctor's very desirable office, ground floor, direct entrance in hotel. Apply Hotel Cecil, 210 West 118th St.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Edward J. Ware, 152 West 73d St.

Tearoom or high-class shop; 29 West 87th, near 5th Av. Phone Circle 1871.

Large store; any business; new, attractive building; large window. 67 West 90th St.

Small office, very light, modern building. Room 1305, 30 Church St.

Offices, $20 to $160; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St. Room 2608.

Light store, $100; 5th Av. and 16th. Spencer, 5 West 16th. Chelsea 3106.

East 42d.—Desirable tenant can rent part light office; service. Room 613.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted for light manufacturing, about 20,000 square feet; will consider loft or entire building, south of Canal St. or west of West Broadway preferred, but will consider any suitable proposition. Van Dyk & Reeves, 319 Hudson St. Telephone Spring 503.

Use of small loft or part of loft for short period, with use of light, heat, elevator, and telephone; downtown section. L 612 Times Downtown.

Will purchase plant of two-cord embroidery machines or will buy separate. W. J. Rosenberg & Co., 42 East 20th.

Part of loft wanted, between 20th and 23d Sts.; front part preferred. Chelsea 2977.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. FACTORY TO LEASE.

Modern two story fireproof building, just completed, 20,000 square feet; good central location; convenient to best transit. For particulars apply to LOUIS GOLD, Builder, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. Telephone Main—7000.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED—FACTORY

one to two story, containing 10,000 to 30,000 square feet, 2 to 10 acres of ground, suitable for light and medium manufacturing; 50 miles radius of New York City, preferably Lehigh Connecticut Coast. Address S. H., 105 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BORCHARDT
220 W. 98th St., cor. B'way

MODERN ELEVATOR HOUSE
—3 Baths,
8 Rooms —Corner Apartments,
—All Light; $2300-$2400

Apply Office, 2490 B'way. Tel. River. 6866.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

At
667 Madison Av.
In the Sixties

An opportunity to secure unusually spacious high class unfurnished apartment in the exclusive Madison Avenue Section.

12 Rooms, 3 Baths
Southern Exposure Plaza 9235.

Apply to Supt. or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72d ST.

APARTMENT TWO EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette and bath; handsomely furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises, 7th Out 7668.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Private home, 3 stories, modern, well furnished; rent reasonable; located West 70th St., 2 to 280 Times.

Private house for sale; five stories, 15 rooms, 4 baths; excellent condition; retined location; valuable household. Owner, 7707 St.

Three story; 50'x; near Drive; electricity; unfurnished; 2 baths. Houghton, Col. 280.

Long Island.

Beautiful seven-room house, furnished, two baths; fifteen minutes N. Y. Forest Hills 6208.

New Jersey.

Madison, N. J.—For sale; modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 15 minutes from station; small but attractive grounds; $12,000. T 300 Times Annex.

New York State.

A HOME home and five acres; garage, fruit; near express station; 45 minutes out; was foreclosed; can buy it for $8,000; good terms. Telephone 2260 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 68 Park Row.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.—Paris, facing Arc Triomphe, large private residence, 40 windows on Av. Champs-Elysees, Arc Triomphe, to see victorious troops entering Paris, price five million francs. G. Contal-Fouquet, 66 Rue Monceau.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 915.—Buckingham Hotel Service. Front two rooms, newly, exquisitely furnished.

54TH, 78 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, ground floor, $125 month. Rents.

17TH ST., EAST.—7 large rooms and bath, also maid's room in annex; steam heat; open fireplaces, old mahogany furniture; unusually homelike atmosphere; corner apartment facing park, all outside windows; very sunny; electric light, elevator; rent $250. Telephone Stuyvesant 2166, or write Apartment No. 9, 100 East 17th St.

49 EAST 51ST ST.
43 EAST 50TH ST.
40 WEST 59TH ST.

Attractively furnished one, two and three apartments, by month or year; meals served if desired.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Five rooms and bath, February to October, $200. Gram. 0580.

PARK AV., 915.—8 rooms, attractively furnished; will rent for one year. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 East 60th St.
Sublet 3 rooms and bath; $175.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 241 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; unquestionable applicants; highest references; $56-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

58TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suites, two rooms and bath; fine Hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment 4581 Circle.

57TH ST., 148 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, kitchenette; near Hotel Plaza; rent $250 per month. Goodwin & Goodwin.

57TH ST., 37 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, bath and kitchenette. Circle 1286.

67TH, 50 WEST.—Studio apartment, fireplace, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, until Oct. 1, $200 monthly. Tel. 7578 Columbus.

61ST, 1 WEST. (Apt. 607.)—Duplex studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; $200. Manager on premises, Apt. 607.

69TH, 22 WEST.—High-class 2-3 room apartment, kitchenette; light, heat, maid service; refined surroundings; $150-$175.

70'S.—Unusually attractive apartment, five rooms, two baths; new building; never rented before. Phone Columbus 1271.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Furnished apartment two rooms, bath; linen, maid service; elevator; $85 month. Kaplan.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful suite, nicely furnished; good steam heat; moderate price; convenience.

77TH, 157 WEST, 66TH.—Beautifully furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apt. A13, Kenny.

78TH ST., WEST.—Handsome new apartment, large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; $165 a month, concession for Oct. rental; leaving city. 1260 Schuyler.

80TH, 330 WEST.—New building, 6 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished, Columbus 3974.

80TH, 330 WEST.—Front three rooms, kitchenette; charmingly furnished; $190. Columbus 3974.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Front three rooms, kitchenette; exceptionally furnished; terms. Columbus 3974.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms with dressing room and bath.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; 1 lease; apts not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipments included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

104TH, 304 WEST.—3 rooms and bath, elegantly furnished; electric light; $75 per month. Apply Jacob Sobel; 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

115TH, Near Broadway.—High-class apartments of 2 rooms and bath; dining in building. R. A. McEntee, 544 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

116TH, 600 WEST. (Apt. 44.)—Sublet comfortably furnished, immaculate, 7-room, high-class apartment house; unusual service; 4 months or longer; $110; references essential.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 72d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 536.

BUSINESS WOMAN WANTS TO SHARE APARTMENT WITH LADY; ALREADY FURNISHED; MOST ACCESSIBLE TO L. R. & M. LINE; $110TH to 72D ST. W5527; REFERENCES EXCHANGED; INTERVIEW. B 179 Times.

Beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, near West End Ave.; possession at once; short lease. Miller, 102 West 50th. Circle 3067.

Beautifully furnished three-room, bath apartment; immediate possession. 5903 Riverside, Apartment A1.

Beautifully furnished 1 and 2 room apts.; hotel service; $21 per week. Hotel King James, 137 West 45th.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1071.

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE FURNISHINGS OF 9-ROOM, 3-BATH, APARTMENT, WITH 2½ YEARS' LEASE; eleventh floor corner; all exposures; only apartment on floor, new building; West End Av. to Eighties; modern and tastefully decorated; complete in every detail; splendid opportunity; owner leaving city. B 84 Times.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
NEAR WEST END AV.
VERY LOW RENTAL.
J. C. MILLER, 162 WEST 50TH ST.
CIRCLE 3067.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
LAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (116th.) Apt. 4A.—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; overlooking park.

NINETIES, (Riverside Drive.)—10 rooms, 3 baths, exceptionally furnished; $500 month long, short lease. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 284.—Furnished six-room apartment, facing river, for 2 or 3 months, $150 month. Call 3,761 Audubon. Apt. 9C.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS,
55th St. & 7th Ave. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $90; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $130. Every modern improvement, including maid and valet service. Reduction on unfurnished apartments. Ownership management.

WEST END AV., 926.—TEN ROOMS, THREE BATHS, SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED, $500 MONTHLY. TELEPHONE ACADEMY 3225.

WEST END.—6 rooms, 3 baths, handsome, artistic furnishings; terms. Columbus 3974.

Young bachelor, large comfortable apartment, would share same with congenial gentleman; must be financially responsible; references. G 66 Times.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

BUTLER PL., 20.—Four rooms, neatly furnished, up-to-date apartment; rent $60. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 167, (corner 32d St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $75; every convenience; coal between 10 and 4.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; Feb. 1; telephone between 10 and 11 for appointment. Stuyv. 3347.

10TH, 61 WEST.—3 rooms and bath, elevator, heat, hot water; reasonable rent; suitable for business and dwelling. E. Nelson Flanagan, 33 Union Square.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Very elegant parlor floor to sublet; residence or business. Cox.

50TH, 8 WEST.—High-class apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms, with bath and kitchenette; also an unusual 5-room apartment, constructed on roof, with sleeping porch and roof garden; now ready for occupancy. Renting office on premises.

60TH ST., 47 WEST.—Studio apartment; skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building. Apply premises.

56TH, 331 WEST.—Two, four, seven large, light rooms; elevator; $720 up.

57TH ST., 320 WEST, COR. 14TH AV.—New 14-Story Rodin Studio Apartment Bldg., Two-room Duplex Apartment..... $2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment..... 3,000
Eight-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,800
Apply to Resident Manager. Tel. Circle 3500.

67TH ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully decorated parlor floor and basement; suitable for studios, high-class business, or doctor's office; will rent as whole or in part. Phone Circle 1871.

67TH, 140 WEST.—A bright rooms, 2 baths; high class building; 10th floor.

67TH, 2 WEST.—Exceptionally large, beautiful studio apartment; kitchenette; new building. Apartment 4C.

69TH, 306 WEST.—Private house, 3d floor, sunny suite, bath, kitchenette; $70; lease.

THE DALHOUSIE,
40 to 42 Central Park South; only two suites now for rent, consisting of 9 rooms and bath; excellent service both day and night. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or Frederick Fox & Co., Inc., Agents, 14 West 40th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 240.

TWO ROOMS,
Bath and Kitchenette,
ready for occupancy,
$85 to $91.
Rep. on premises daily and Sunday.
137 WEST 74TH ST.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT ST., 230.—Five rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $37.50. Manning.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Naval officer and wife wish to rent furnished apartment of three or four rooms and bath; references exchanged. Address Room 712, Hotel Robert Fulton.

SMALL apartment, (2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath;) young couple; professionals; to children; west side preferred; rent moderate. Y 340 Times Annex.

Any one going South for two or three months let your apartments with us. Clients waiting. Seton Henry & Douglas Gibbons, 15 East 45th St.

Two business women desire 2-room furnished housekeeping apartment, between 24th and 72d Streets; immediate possession. G. B., 2 West 37th.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS wanting furnished apartments east, west side, 5 to 9 rooms; rentals $150 to $500 monthly. CLARK REALTY, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 536.

Well furnished 2 or 3 room apartment wanted immediately; will sublet; state rental. Captain Dittrich, San Remo Hotel.

Wanted, small furnished apartment below 72d St. for two adults for immediate occupancy; give particulars, price. 6 82 Times.

Want to rent for 3 months, 2 rooms and kitchen apartment; must be nicely furnished and south of 59th St. G 98 Times.

Wanted, by couple to sublet clean, well-furnished apt., about 4 rooms; west side; reference. A 400 Times.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Rent particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Three or four room furnished apartment for Winter months; upper west side. O 120 Times.

Five to seven rooms; responsible party; best references. Phone Columbus 1278.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Four rooms and bath, 59th to 59th St., or on east side 59th to 59th St.; would consider floor in remodeled private house or over private garage; about $60. Write with full particulars, George M. Potter, 3 Beekman St.

Unfurnished apartment wanted by a lady, four or five rooms, between 34th and 49th Sts.; not over $900 per year; east or west side; references exchanged. F 98 Times.

Wanted, on long lease, apartment, three or four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, between 34th and 59th St., 6th and Lexington Aves. R. M., 101 Times.

Wanted, to rent or sublet, 4 to 6 room unfurnished apartment, by couple, west side; reference. A 400 Times.

Three or four room apartment, east side; desirable location; $50. O 92 Times.

Four or five rooms, modern improvements, conveniently located. W 98 Times.

5-room apartment wanted; state particulars. W 105 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large rooms, all conveniences; suitable for 2 or more; gentlemen only.

61ST, 29 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; electricity, water; heat; permanent; gentlemen.

LEXINGTON AV., (Near 86th Subway.)—Large, small rooms, bath, well heated, breakfast, light housekeeping; references. Phone 7138 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 1,850.—Bright bedroom, Apt. D. Telephone Lenox 8445.

Refined business woman desires room with breakfast, modern apartment; permanent. L 629 Times Downtown.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 500.

Wanted—For two gentlemen, large double or two connecting rooms in refined house; shower bath preferred; not above 50th St.; state terms. B 609 Times Downtown.

West Side.

4TH, 294 WEST. (Greenwich Village.)—Clean, comfortable room; steam heat and improvements.

9TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large room with private bath, steam, electricity; references.

16TH, 125 WEST.— Room for young woman, $8; call evenings. Apt. 112.

56TH, 201 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED; CENTRALLY LOCATED; STEAM, HOT WATER. CIRCLE 3062.

70TH, 46 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

70TH ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for studio; running water; references.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Splendidly appointed double room, dressing parlor attached; private bath; all conveniences; $16 weekly; references.

72D, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; baths; electricity; telephone; $10-$15.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptional suite, 2 rooms, bath; electricity; home table; select.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front rooms, large and light; lavatory; hot and cold water.

74TH, 111 W.—Pleasant medium sized room; convenient to bath; gentlemen preferred.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—Comfortable double room, with private bath; also single room.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath, electricity; medium room adjoining bath, exclusive house; reference; near subway.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Clean, double parlor bedroom; water, electricity; business people; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large front room, twin beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 314 WEST.—Rear parlor; private bath; front room, twin beds; gentlemen only.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; private bath; piano; will divide.

78TH, 308 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, $21; baths; private house; references.

79TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful, medium-sized room; southern exposure. Schuyler 4093.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable front room, adjoining bath, $9; telephone; reception room.

79TH, 312 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; gentleman preferred; private house.

80TH, WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; steam heat, new bathtubs, lavatories, electric light, parquet floor; private family house; no other roomers. Z 323 Times Annex.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Overlooking parks; near subway, elevated; four windows; porch; southern exposure; steam heat; private bath; electricity; maid service; breakfast; exceptional private home.

82D, (450 West End.)—Elegantly furnished room; private bath; high-class apartment; permanent gentleman; shown afternoons. Schuyler 6868.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

84TH, 8 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; southern exposure; lavatory, roomy closets; electricity; bath adjacent; suitable for two; telephone.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Private house; elegant room, suitable two; electricity; private bath; $12.

86TH, 140 WEST.—For bachelors; unusually well-furnished rooms, near subway and L; $6 weekly; refined.

86TH, 161 WEST.—Parlor, with piano, and bedroom; electricity; near L and subway; refined; gentlemen; breakfast. 2468 Riverside.

86TH, 235 WEST.—Beautiful, spacious room, private bath; electricity; gentleman; reference.

87TH, 542 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive room, twin beds, $25 monthly; ballroom, $25; electricity.

90TH, 306 W.—Finely furnished rooms; with or without private bath.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Room with private bath; also connected room; steam, electricity.

93D, 263 WEST.—Highly desirable rooms, for refined people.

96D, 115 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, alcove, running water.

96TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable suite; warm, select, private apartment; gentleman. 3722 Riverside.

96TH, 35 WEST.—To let, large room, private bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

96TH, 264 WEST.—Private residence; single room, $5; double rooms, $10 and $12.

96TH ST., 171 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite or single room, large and sunny; private family; modern; attractive home; gentlemen; seen to appreciate. Van Loan.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished double room, adjoining bath; American home.

100TH, 945 WEST END AVE.—Comfortable room; reasonable; gentleman. 6135 Riverside. Compton.

103D, 19 WEST.—Furnished room, pleasant and well lighted, $6. C. W. Ford.

106TH, 248 W., (Broadway.)—Comfortable bright room; elevator. Apt. 8W. Copland.

109TH, 304 WEST.—Beautifully furnished very large room, with dressing room, bath, large closet; well heated; modern house.

110th, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Cathedral 9068.

118TH, 61 WEST. (Apt. 3).—Newly decorated, bright room, 12x15, large bed; gentleman or business lady; $10, with breakfast, or $16 with breakfast and dinner.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive one or two rooms, bath adjoining; overlooking Hudson and Riverside; all comforts at Apt. 22.

116TH, 425 WEST.—Large, attractive outside room, elevator apartment; subway. Apartment 43.

124TH, (3,181 Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny room, elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 54.

147TH, 606 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished room; refined private house.

159TH, 556 WEST.—Attractive 2 adjoining rooms, suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; private house; board if desired; conveniences.

ATTRACTIVE outside room; call evenings; bath; references. Apt. 61, 180 Claremont Ave.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—One large room facing Riverside Drive. Apartment 62.

ROOM in high-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; no other roomers; all-night service; in the West 50's; references. H. S., 24 Times.

WEST END AV., 700, (94th.) — Bachelor suite; 5 windows; piano; shower. Britten.

WEST END AV., 840.—Large, newly furnished and decorated. Apartment 2B.

ROOMS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Refined gentleman wants large room, meals, with respectable family or first-class boarding house; references essential; permanent; west side, between 42d and 96th St. Y 230 Times Annex.

Married couple desire furnished 3 or 4 rooms, bath, kitchen or kitchenette, near Columbia University; $50 to $55; possession early January. Reply Z 204 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires comfortable room, running water, preferably with private family, west side below 96th. Address particulars, S 672 Times Downtown.

Violinists, 4-year-old daughter and helper desire two rooms; reasonable; kitchen privilege; facility Columbia University; description, price. O 10 Times.

Gentleman wants room near 86th St. and West End Av. Apply Apt. 9 north, 187 Riverside Drive.

Refined South American gentleman desires room in private American family. L 418 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

38TH, 20 EAST.—One large and small room; meals served.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Fine rooms; high-class boarding house; table guests accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 307, (38th St.)—Desirable double room, with board; private bath.

West Side.

54TH, 34 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; southern exposure; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; running water; excellent table; convenient location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms, southern exposure, private bath, steam, electricity, private telephone.

78TH ST., 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; 1 single, 3 double; electricity; running water.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Double room; all accommodations; good home cooking; table guests; references.

90TH, 65 WEST.—Front room, private bath; southern exposure; steam heat; private bath; electricity; maid service; breakfast; exceptional private home.

BOARD WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Bed-sitting room wanted, small bedroom, and bath, with board, three adults, one infant, not beyond 120th St.; must be reasonable. F 293 Times.

Gentleman, Jewish, wants room and board, private family; no other boarders. Write Box 64, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

Unfurnished large room in boarding house, woman going to business and school child running water. Z 220 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $15 and up; capacity 100. Phone 1165, White Plains.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; conversant double entry system, control accounts, monthly balances; highest credentials; salary $22. H 922 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly efficient; executive ability; can take full charge. H 508 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and secretary, 30,) experienced; 15 years one firm; initiative, controlling, cost accounting; references. Z 365 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Full charge, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; highest credentials. F. G., 805 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPEWRITER; nine years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements; capable, neat, executive. $30. O 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, DOUBLE ENTRY; THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. 2 E. B. H., 19 EAST 76TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; knowledge of stenography and typewriting. L 578 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' practical experience; reference former employer; $30. H 853 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, familiar with office appliances, typewriter, adding machine, filing, etc.; seeks position with downtown firm. H 567 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant) and typist; three years' experience; accurate, neat; capable. H 580 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 1-2-3d, 8 years' experience; understands entire details; $15. H 583 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter, with ability, wishes position; references. B 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, competent worker; good position; best references. S 217 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take charge of small office; salary $18. H 577 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist, Christian, $25; position; $25; knowledge stenography. L 614 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, double entry, trial balance, 8 years' experience; $23. E. L., 229 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 4 years' experience; salary $16. Rhot, 271 Madison St., city.

CONTROLLER.—Young lady with first class hotel for several years; bookkeeping. S 94 Times.

COLLEGE GIRL desires responsible clerical work; $15. O 104 Times.

COMPANION.—Half day to semi-invalid, convalescent, blind, capable dietitian, pleasant voice and personality. S 94 Times.

COOK, first class, French, experienced, wishes position with small family; best references. G. T., 253 West 24th.

COOK, first class, Swedish; best references; wages $85. S 83 Times.

DAY'S WORK, half time. Hinton, 161 West 140th, Apt. 37, Audubon 1230.

FILE CLERK, Office Assistant; competent, ambitious; 5½ years' experience; $15. E 610 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK; expert; 7 years' experience, to take charge; $20. H 541 Times Downtown.

GIRL wants housework; sleep in. 56 West 30th, care Woodruff.

GOVERNESS, linguist, wants position with child going to New York school; mornings free; $60 and home. Y 342 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, American, experienced, for 2 children over 5 years. Write M. Kelly, 408 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined widow wishes a position as housekeeper; can furnish best of reference. Phone 717M Lynbrook.

INTERPRETER, FRENCH-ENGLISH; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. L 615 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LADY, experienced in photographic studio reception room, having large acquaintance among desirable patrons, wishes engagement; would consider out of town. A 398 Times.

LEDGER CLERK; two years' experience; willing, ambitious; salary, start, $12. A 809 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 19, high school graduate, familiar with office appliances, typewriter, adding machine, filing, etc., seeks position with downtown firm. H 567 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, 2 years' experience; efficient; willing worker; $12. H 885 Times Downtown.

REGISTERED NURSE, young woman, with college education, who has traveled extensively, desires patient to take South. S 105 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—Out by day, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; $1.75 a day. A 1071 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, 22, five years' experience, refined, tactful, well-appearing; accurate, desires position with good concern; $22 start. A 826 Times.

SECRETARY.

Woman, recently with Federal Food Board, ten years' experience, desires position as private secretary, whole or part time. F. P. M., 1,345 Amsterdam Av.

SECRETARY, now assistant advertising manager in prominent house, desires change; has full charge correspondence; writes letters, advertising; exceptional credentials; $25. O 112 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Intelligent, Wall St. experience, wishes responsible position where initiative, executive ability are necessary; $25. O 76 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer; educated American; systematic; accustomed to good work; prefers small important office near library. O 110 Times.

SECRETARY.—Southern young lady, unusual ability, attractive personality; city references, desires permanent position with good salary. W 98 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; exceptional reference. A 350 Times. Phone Harlem.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College graduate; experience; references; $25. Ashley, 172 East 117th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; 2 years' experience; knowledge book-keeping. A 1070 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY, excellent stenographer, desires position; has personality; alert. A 359 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Barnard College graduate desires position requiring good education, character, and refinement; touch typist, several years' experience; knowledge of French; Christian; $22. L 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, with more than mediocre intelligence, ability, and business sense, and personality, capable of meeting and handling all sorts of people, seeks exceptional opening, advertising office preferably. B. 378 Columbus Av. Phone Schuyler 7305.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; Spanish translator; also Italian correspondent; capable, experienced, seeks connection with responsible firm; best references. A 1060 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Seven years' experience; unusual commercial and technical experience; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; $25. Rector 9464. H 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient; office details, excellent penmanship; 2 years' experience; $20. Steno, 162 East 107th St. Harlem 5208.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, experienced general office work; knowledge bookkeeping; excellent reference; $20. Miss Carmody, 58 West 38th.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (21,) experienced, excellent education, desires high class position; references; $22. Address J. L., 414 Central Park West.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER desires position with reliable firm; three years' experience; excellent references; $18. L 591 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient, neat, accurate, desires position with reliable firm; salary $17. M. Mashin, 1,703 Lexington Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. F. G.,

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; TWO YEARS' PRACTICAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; CAPABLE; BEST REFERENCES; O 126 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, 29; expert; exceptional references; ten years' experience; executive ability; capable at figures; $25. Steno, A 567 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, high school graduate; 18 months' experience; best references; salary $15. A. Solomon, 192 Howes St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, capable, experienced, conscientious, highly educated; anything offering future. A 568 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young man desires position; best of references. S 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; executive ability; advancement; 624-628, Leon, 61 Columbia St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, experienced, rapid, accurate operator, desires position; $25-$30. O 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping and Spanish; honorably discharged. A 1076 Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT of construction, architectural, engineering education, offers services; constructors, engineers, or industrial plants; equally competent office and field work. W 97 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of finished buildings; licensed engineer; one of the best in this line; interview will be worth your time. Ready. A 816 Times.

TRAFFIC
EXPERT OR MANAGER
OPEN FOR OFFER
account early release as officer transportation branch, U. S. Ordnance Department; experience, 15 years railroad, routes, rates, claims, and accounting; five years with express companies along same lines. Address Traffic, Z 234 Times Annex.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE.

Young man, 25, with good education, business training and ability, desires position with reliable firm as foreign representative; am in position to go anywhere required. Address H. L. Rutherford, Hotel Astor.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, former war worker, literary, art, reportorial experience, desires position of responsibility; B 297 Times.

YOUNG MAN,
with good education, business ability, and character desires position with reliable firm as traveling representative or foreign representative in export work. If you are in need of young man of the above requirements address B 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, America, secretarial ability, capable relieving busy executive of details, thoroughly familiar business methods, foreign exchange, drafts, documents, etc.; fair knowledge Spanish, desires position; salary $35. O 600 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, honorably discharged from U. S. Army, full of pep, ambitious, well educated, wishes a position with a small but progressive manufacturing concern; not afraid of work; salary secondary to opportunity. A 542 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, thoroughly familiar with sheet metal business, desires to connect with export house; formerly associated with large sheet metal house in New York as assistant sales manager. H 564 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with initiative, tact, executive ability, thoroughly experienced in modern business methods, college trained, desires responsible position. Reliable, 625 Prospect Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college student, honorably discharged from army; desires position with rapid advancement; can typewrite and has good knowledge of bookkeeping; splendid references. L 610 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, knowledge French, desires connection with growing export concern, congenial surroundings; excellent references. H 488 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, character, high school graduate, bookkeeping knowledge, accounting student, rapid, accurate at figures, penmanship, experience, desires office position with advancement. O 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, navy release, H. S. graduate, 3 years' experience office assistant, salesmanship, desires position export or wholesale house; best references. H 557 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, 4 years' experience, discharged from army, business getter, seeks opening leading to salesmanship; references. H 407 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, conscientious, neat, salesmanship ability, desires connection with reliable concern; willing to work in stock; splendid references. S 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, high school graduate, working knowledge of French, stenography, bookkeeping, wishes connection with advancement. S 206 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with extensive experience in commercial collections, correspondence, etc., desires position in similar capacity. S 703 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, honorably discharged from army; high school graduate, also technical education, wishes position where services can be best utilized. S 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) honorably discharged from army, attended college, desires position with advancement; best references. S 767 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, ex-collegian, army discharge, selling and executive ability, desires responsible connection with reputable concern. A 389 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) discharged soldier, 6 years' Linotype experience; expert; state salary; no object; advancement. O 786 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position after 4 P. M.; bookkeeping, mercantile experience; night school and college education. H 559 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college training, recently discharged from service, wishes position with growing mercantile concern. S 756 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) two years' experience as stenographer and typewriter, desires clerical position with advancement; reference. S 77 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, well mannered, good appearance, desires position as salesman; salary little consideration. S 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, honorably released; five years' experience traveling salesman, desires connection with reliable concern. H 228 Times.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, experienced, analytical mind, executive ability, will make capable assistant to cloak jobber. A 344 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat appearance, good education, desires position with good prospects, either office or outside. O 140 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) wishes position with established concern; can typewrite and do office work; state salary. O 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, attending college, desires employment evenings; discharged soldier. S 743 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, well educated; 3 years' advertising and commercial experience; best references. A 365 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education, honorably discharged, desires position offering advancement. L 567 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced stock and shipping clerk, desires position with a reliable concern. S 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position where opportunity is offered; good qualifications. O 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires to connect with good concern; motion picture industry preferred; experienced. S 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college education, 5 years' business experience wishes to connect with reliable firm. S 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with advancing concern; references; $16. A 1077 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) experienced timekeeper, cost clerk; speaks Italian, Paletta, 330 East 19th.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, knowledge French, desires connection with growing export concern, congenial surroundings; excellent references. H 488 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, character, high school graduate, bookkeeping knowledge, accounting student, rapid, accurate at figures, penmanship, experience, desires office position with advancement. O 118 Times.

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YOUNG MAN, 19

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WINDOW CLEANERS.—Steady job, good wages. Apply Room 412, Times Building.

WRITER or teacher of English to discuss with me the short story, possibly other subjects, one evening each week; must be engaged in literary work and keenly interested in literature; an attempt will be made to make the association pleasant; remuneration will be ample; please write in detail age, work done, present literary interests, &c. Successful, O 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
Age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; hours from 8 P. M. to midnight; salary to start $11; permanent. H 441 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion; starting salary $9 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address L 859 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who understands how to make up dummy pages of magazine for printer, also advertising copies, records of advertisers' space &c.; give full particulars of previous experience, age &c.; permanent position; salary to start $18 to $20 a week, according to qualifications. B 274 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21-25, who can be educated to sell small machine tools; must be of good appearance, educated, and have ambition; training will be in stock room; salary to start $16-$18; Christian firm; write only, giving full details and references. C. H. Westerberg, 54 Barclay St.

YOUNG MAN.—Opportunity for bright young man, pleasing personality, 23 to 27 years of age, to become one of the sales force of large corporation; selling experience unnecessary; state age, education, business experience, salary expected. B 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; age 16 to 19; good opportunity for advancement. Address "G. W.," P. O. Box 922 City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG MAN in circulation department of large daily newspaper; hours 9 A. M. to 2 A. M.; salary to start $14; state age and experience. A 886 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stock room; one not afraid of work and desirous of making good. Apply after 9 A. M. H. W. Baldwin Linen Co., 41 Worth St.

YOUNG MAN, strong, to assist in shipping department and make himself generally useful; chance for advancement. L 569 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN capable of assisting in showroom and shipping in cloak and suit house; give particulars and salary desired. B 251 Times.

YOUNG MAN secretary and amanuensis to active lawyer; full time required; state qualifications. O 142 Times.

YOUNG MEN.—Opportunity to start at the bottom with nationally known automobile company with the idea of working their way up through the organization; must be high school graduates or exempt in the army or navy; will begin in mailing department at $60 month; young men of intelligence and initiative who are willing to work hard can make rapid progress. Reply, with full particulars, B 278 Times.

YOUNG MEN, (3,) 21, willing to work evenings as clerks from 9 P. M. to A. M.; references. B 608 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS, (17,) learn stock clerk, wholesale import house. S 788 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, over 16, for light, inside, clean work. L 608 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Fifty cents an agate line.

AMERICAN BUSINESS IS ABLAZE
WITH A NEW SPIRIT.

The lessons learned from the war have inoculated it with new energy, enterprise and progressiveness. THE BUSINESS ENGINEER OF THE DAY is the

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He is in the greatest demand of any professional man in the world, has the least competition, and consequently is the best paid.

$5,000 TO $10,000—AND MORE

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We can fill in a limited way only, as many requests are received for AUDITORS, COMPTROLLERS, COST ACCOUNTANTS, EFFICIENCY ENGINEERS, CREDIT MEN, AND SYSTEMATIZERS.

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teaching Higher Accounting and coaching for C. P. A. examination, by simple, practical, and agreeable Home Study, is making a special effort to train ambitious men and women, with analytical minds, who desire to fit themselves to fill these positions and secure the financial independence that comes with the mastery of the highest paid profession in the world. KNOWLEDGE OF BOOK-KEEPING NOT REQUIRED. We train you from the ground up.

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Are you doing the work to which you are best adapted?—that will bring the most money and happiness? Thousands are in misfit positions. Are you? Morton Institute tells you what you are best fitted for by making a scientific analysis, and it gives you personal guidance which enables you to use your natural abilities most profitably. Read-ings by appointment. Also character analysis classes now forming.
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TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.
The demand for Traffic Managers is growing. We can train you! Our course offers instruction in practical work, and the course is given in co-operation with the La Salle Extension University, under the supervision of W. Moore, Chief of Traffic Bureau, Queensboro Chamber of Commerce. Call, write, or phone W. V. Waller, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

MEN, YOUR FUTURE IS ASSURED
IF YOU KNOW ACCOUNTANCY.
Advancement, income, prestige, are yours. Opportunity of a life time. Investigate. No obligation whatever. Ask for Bulletin 40. Home Courses—approved by prominent business men everywhere and given (evenings) at the Y. M. C. A. Write A. P. Lamphear, 318 West 23d St., N. Y., or A. I. Hardy, 53 Manor Place, Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Hear Horatio N. Drury's helpful and stimulating talk on "GOOD ENGLISH—ITS BUSINESS VALUE," to be given at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, at 8 P. M. A course in business English now forming. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English" and for complimentary ticket of admission to lecture on Jan. 8.

BOOKKEEPER, start out of the rut; become a successful public cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 160 Pullman Bldg., New York.

IN ONE MONTH'S TIME
cost accountant prepares you to hold responsible position as cost accountant and auditor. Bookkeeping class starts Tuesday evening 8:30; auditing class starts Wednesday evening 8:30. Situs School of Accounts, Thomas Square.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honor for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence; graduates are practically accountants; call or phone for Bulletin, Room 707, Singer Building, Cortlandt 4565.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 28, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AEROPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. Send for booklet and pass. Curtiss Aero. Co., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN over 31 plants of positions now open, moving picture operating; large field; pays all weekly wages; we teach you day and evening. Call at once, 644 8th Av., 43d St.

ENGLISH LESSONS for foreign gentlemen (citizen); 2 extra private lessons a week &c.; big bargain; $900. 323 East 149th St.

MARMON Springfield sedan in excellent condition; 2 extra spring wheels &c.; big bargain; $900. 323 East 149th St.

MARMON 1917-1918 LIMOUSINES.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 526 West 58th.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
14 BROADWAY.
Steno.-sec'y, thorough knowledge Spanish, for Honduras; excellent salary. English steno., thorough knowledge Spanish, N. Y., $25. Steno. and switchboard operator; $22. Clerk, good at figures; Wall St.; $22. Engineers, $12. Boys, $10. Many others. Register free.

Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, serious minded, thoroughly experienced manager registration.

COST ACCOUNTANT, supervisors, (N. J.,) $3,000; credit investigator; others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

AGENTS WANTED.
Fifty cents an agate line.

AGENTS wanted to sell oil leases at extremely attractive prices in the great oil district of North Texas; easy seller. See Saturday Evening Post, Dec. 28, for account of fortunes made in Texas oil fields. Dan Sonnenthal & Co., Dallas, Texas, Department NT.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC 1918 4-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 4-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 TOWN CAR.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
PACKARD 1918 "2-35." 7-pass.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 7-passenger.
PIERCE ARROW 1917 TOWN CAR.
PIERCE ARROW 1917 7-PASS. TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY.
Spring prices will be much higher.
All Standard 6 cars rebuilt and guaranteed.
1918 Standard tourings, some with new tires.
1916 Standard tourings, with Victoria top.
1917 Standard 6 limousine, like new.
1917 Standard 6 tourings, in different colors.
Also Stutz 1918 roadster, wire wheels, very sporty.
Maxwell, 1917, 5-passenger, touring; real bargain.
Premier, 1918, chummy roadster, very snappy.
We need room for our new models.
No reasonable offer refused.
TAYLOR MOTORS CORP.,
1,920 Broadway. Phone Col. 4646.

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION SALE.
E. SCHNEIDER, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at public auction on
FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 11 A. M.
At 221 West 52d St., N. Y.
THE FOLLOWING:
10, 2, 5, and 5-ton trucks.
¾-ton White.
4 LIMOUSINE BODIES.
3 Enclosed Bodies.
10 ENGINES.

200 SOLID AND PNEUMATIC TIRES.
400 tubes, generators, magnetos, fur coats, auto rugs, and woolen robes; for bearings, 1,500 Firestone rims, trailer steering gears, ambulance body, posts, round tanks, &c.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.
1917 Franklin Sedan. | 1918 & '17 Dodge Sed'ns
1917 Hudson Sedan. | 1917 Hudson Limous.
1917 Hudson Tw-Car. | 1917 Maxwell Sedan.
1917 Buick Sedan. | 1917 Oldsmobile Sedan
1916 Cadillac Sedan. | 1917 Maxwell Sedan.
1,778 Broadway, 19th floor. Phone Circle 1417.

SALE—SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of the finest and latest models in used cars to be found anywhere in N. Y. are now ready for your inspection.
KERMAN M. KARP, INC.,
1,676 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 65.

BUY now. Prices advance in Spring. Every car overhauled, repainted and guaranteed.
CADILLAC 1918 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1916 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN 7-PASS. SEDAN.
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STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPORTING—4.
MACK 1918 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 SPECIAL SEDAN.
ROAMER 1918 SPORTING—4.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING—4.
BIDDLE 1918 ROADSTER.
Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

BUICK 1917 runabout, $550. 1,920 Broadway.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,706 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1918 5-passenger brougham; in very fine shape. Telephone 1064 Pelham, between the hours of 9 and 9 P. M. week days, all day Sunday. No dealers.

CADILLAC (1918) four-passenger touring.
PACKARD (1918) limousine, 2-35, like new.
PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 33 K. P.
P. Turner Motor Co., 1,730 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917, victoria, wire wheels; also convertible sedan; both almost new. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way at 63d.

CADILLAC runabout, electric starter and lights, extra tires, &c., $600. 1,920 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918 Amesbury suburban sedan.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; beautiful condition; mechanically perfect; bargain. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
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CROW-ELKHARTS, shop-worn; several very attractive 1918 models, including sedan; liberal discount. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway.

DETROIT electric; excellent condition; new battery; $1,050; leaving for Florida. McAfee, 65 Central Park West. Telephone Columbus 5040.

DODGE touring, perfect mechanical condition; paint, tires almost new; $650. 1,920 Broadway.

DODGE runabout; must dispose of beautiful 1918 runabout; like new. 1,920 Broadway.

DODGE SEDAN.—Practically new and in beautiful condition throughout. A. B. Christie, 1,781 Broadway.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.—Van Tassell & Kearney's sales ring, 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles by auction; least troublesome and quickest medium for both seller and buyer; more prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so enter yours now; auction of autos every Tuesday and Friday at noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 885.

ECONOMICAL FAMILY CAR.—A small 1917 Studebaker "Six" touring, equipped with two extra auxiliary chairs; an especially comfortable car; overhauled and in perfect condition; new hood, cowl, special price today, $665. Studebaker Corporation of America, Broadway and 58th Street, second floor.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,170 E'WAY, ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.
CADILLAC SUBURBAN SEDAN.
HUDSON SPECIAL SEDAN.
1918 BUICK BROUGHAM.
1917 ROAMER ROADSTER.
1917 STUTZ TOURING.

ENCLOSED ROADSTER.—A very beautiful and practical enclosed car; a "SPECIAL" job mounted on an 18 Series Studebaker "Six" chassis; car driven only 1,025 miles and fully WARRANTED. SALE PRICE, $975. Studebaker Corporation of America, 1,781 Broadway, second floor.

Exchange three corner lots, best residential section of Hackensack, for closed car; Franklin, Buick preferred. A 240 Times.

FORD Touring 1917, runs and looks like new, linoleum running boards, rain vision windshield, speedometer, Yale lock, and other extras; $400. Hattenbach, 1,472 79th St., Brooklyn.

FORD Sedan, 1918, new. See Mr. Russell, Corvan's Garage, 124 West 54th.

FORD delivery, 1917, for sale. Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co., 799 7th Av.

FORD Sedan 1918, fully equipped. Greeley 6989.

FRANKLIN, 1918, Sedan; 4 passenger; condition almost new. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th St. Telephone Circle 1740.

HUDSON Super Six cabriolet; recently overhauled and repainted; tires like new. D. E. Williams, 72 Elwood St., near Dyckman St.

HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1917-1918.
WALLACE, 236 West 80th St.

HUDSON 1918 4-passenger speedster; must sell quickly; need cash. 1,950 Broadway.

HUDSON 1918 Sedan, condition new; rare opportunity. Phone Circle 5390.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, practically new; exceptional opportunity to secure real bargain if taken advantage of immediately. Phone Riverside 8187.

KNOX.—Beautiful limousine-landaulet, wire wheels; stories; cost over $7,000; first cash offer of $1,600 accepted. 1,680 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1917, landaulet, 38, motor, body, perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott, B'way at 63d.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 "48" touring car; 1916 limousine; bargains. Cook Maconnesit, 1,790 Broadway.

LOBELL ABORN CO.,
SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1918 PACKARD Tr., used 2,900 miles.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1916 HUDSON Limousine.
1916 WHITE 50, Lim. Land.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1916 STUTZ, 4-passenger.
1916 CADILLAC Chummy Rdstr.
1917 PREMIER Chummy Roadster.
The name of Lobell Aborn is a guide to good quality and utmost satisfaction. Prices moderate of course.
LOBELL ABORN CO.,
230 West 56th St.,
one door west of Broadway.

MARMON Springfield sedan in excellent condition; 2 extra spring wheels &c.; big bargain; $900. 323 East 149th St.

MARMON 1917-1918 LIMOUSINES.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 526 West 58th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

TO ERNEST ASH AND HIS SISTER HENRIETTA, if living, residence unknown, children of Maria Ash, a deceased sister of Malvina Astor, late of the town of Copake, Columbia County, New York:
Notice is hereby given that there is a legacy awaiting each of you, to be applied for within six months after October 5, 1918, the date of the probate of the last will and testament of Malvina Astor, deceased. If no demand is made within such stated time, said legacies are to fall in and form a part of her residuary estate.
Dated, Chatham, N. Y., November 1, 1918.
WILLIAM B. DINEHART,
ADRIAN D. LANGDON,
GEORGE MacLELLAN,
Executors of, &c., of Malvina Astor, deceased.
Office and Post Office address, Chatham, Columbia County, New York.

WILL THE LADY WHO SAW YOUNG GIRL STRUCK BY AUTOMOBILE AT FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTIETH STREET MONDAY NIGHT ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK KINDLY SEND THE NUMBER OF THE MACHINE TO THE RETAIL MANAGER OF THE KNOX HAT COMPANY, 452 FIFTH AVENUE?

KATE LOUISA LAWRENCE, formerly England. Anyone knowing address asked write this week R. Reynolds, care Herald Square Hotel, West 34th St. Late, Murray St., Prahran, Victoria, Australia. Her advantage.

WANTED, A HOME FOR 5 MONTHS OLD baby girl. S 81 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

MERCER 1918 4-passenger touring, fine condition, fully equipped; reasonable. 1,920 Broadway.

NATIONAL twin six coupe, late 1917 model; specially painted; in perfect order; run less than ten thousand miles, $3,000. Bonavista Garage, 249 West 109th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1918 model, 5-passenger; good as new; reasonable. Intervale 2410, Simon.

OVERLAND AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. | Reconditioned & guaranteed; service; very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND 1918 Country Club 4-passenger touring, like new. 1,920 Broadway.

PACKARD 5-passenger, six-cylinder touring car, model 1-38; good condition, just overhauled; no dealers; sold to family speditor. E. Jensen, 2,576 Park Av., near 138th. Melrose 9635.

PACKARD.—Have a 4-passenger, coupe body, new, never mounted; cost $1,500; will sacrifice. 1,781 Dyckman Sales, 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

PACKARD limousine car, 1917 model, 2-35, in finest condition; reasonable. Been after P. M. at 36th Street Garage, 256 West 39th St.

PACKARD, 1917, 2-35 Imperial Berlin limousine; perfect condition; also regulation limousine. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way at 63d.

PACKARD 1918 Touring Car; 1916 Packard Sedan. Bargains. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1917, 2-35 chummy roadster; almost new. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way at 63d St.

PACKARD 1918 touring, used 2,500 miles; almost new. Lobell Aborn, 230 West 56th.

PACKARD, 1917, 2-35 7-passenger touring; bargain. Roskam-Scott, B'way at 63d.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 6-48, limousine; perfect. Roskam-Scott, B'way at 63d.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 48, 7 passenger; perfect. Roskam-Scott, B'way at 63d.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1916, 4 speed transmissions, cantilever springs, starting and lighting, limousine by Brewster; car of rare beauty.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
605 5th Av. 4837 Plaza.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster; 8 cylinder; almost new; price, $750. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th St. Circle 1740.

SIMPLEX, 38, shaft drive, brougham, new tires, mechanically perfect; $1,000. 1,930 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled and guaranteed.
1917 7 pass. limousine.
1917 5 pass. touring.
1916 4 cyl. 7 pass. touring.
1916 6 cyl. 7 pass. landaulet.
The best values in high-class cars.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St., Columbus 7466.

STUDEBAKER Brougham.—Beautiful 1918 "Four"-cylinder TOWN CAR used for demonstration purposes only; practically brand new and fully guaranteed; you can save $875 on this car if you act quick. Studebaker Corporation of America, Broadway at 58th St. SEE MR. CHRISTIE.

STUDEBAKER, 1918, small touring, thoroughly overhauled and revarnished and in beautiful condition throughout; new model costs $2,144; special today, $795. Studebaker Corp., 1,781 Broadway, second floor.

STUTZ, 1917, six-passenger touring, wire wheels, perfect condition; no dealer. Phone Main 9660. L 554 Times Downtown.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster, wire wheels; practically new; make cash offer. 1,930 B'way.

VELIE 1917 town car, almost new, $1,100; bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON six limousine; best condition. Apply Rosenblum, 186 Lewis St. Orchard 6063.

WINTON, 1917, limousine; almost new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., B'way at 63d.

Motor Trucks.

FORD 1½-ton, express body, good condition, just overhauled; cost $1,300 six months ago; will sell to satisfy creditor. Ford Agents, White Bros., Inc., 2,402 Grand Concourse, Fordham 11.

FORD TRUCK with Truxton rear, capacity one ton, demountable rims, especially constructed body; A-1 condition, demonstration given; Holbrook Co., 67th St. and End Av.

TRUCKS.—5-ton dumpers, rebuilt, now working on good paying jobs, for sale; reasonable first payment, balance 12-18 months. H 230 Times.

New 3 -ton truck; will contract for work, day, week, monthly, yearly. A. Davies, 1,034 Greene Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful limousine for hire; day, week, monthly preferred; reference. Fulrin, Circle 4858.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful limousine for hire, hour, day, week, or month; monthly preferred. 338 West 70th St. Phone Col. 7334.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD roadster body wanted, for 2 or 2-25 chassis; state price and condition. Address A 853 Times Annex.

ALL types wanted; spot cash ready. Jandorf, 1,702 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2456.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE bodies for a Packard and other chassis. 244 West 49th, 4th floor.

Automobile Storage.

THE VERY PLACE you have been looking for; clean and dry; reasonable. 141 West 28th St.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 80 St. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

We have for sale a complete cloak manufacturing plant consisting of 20 31-15 sewing machines heads and tables complete, in perfect condition, 2 Dieh motors, cutting knives, round Maimie, cans for clippings, finishing tables and chairs, baskets, spool safes for operating and finishing tables, and a complete pressing outfit for two presses. Ninth floor, 16 West 25th St. Farr. 4284.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 39 West 32d St., near Broadway.

Wanted—To buy second hand Hooven automatic typewriter; must be in good condition. Address, stating price, H. Elton, 289 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Filing cabinets, oak, mahogany, $8 and $9; desks, $6-$10; tables, $5. Cortlandt St. Edison mimeograph, used 2 months. Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co., 789-7th Av.

Practically new dictaphone; all attachments; sacrifice price. Phone Cortlandt 2141.

Velour cloth coat, mole trimmed, and muff; also frocks. Circle 1266.

Furniture.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FURNISHINGS OF 6-ROOM, 2-BATH APARTMENT WITH 2½ YEARS' LEASE.
Eleventh floor corner, all exposures; only apartment on floor new building West End Av., in 80s; modern and tastefully decorated throughout in every detail; splendid opportunity; owner leaving city 5 P. M. Times.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture; duty, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 409 Broadway.

Wicker furniture factory to home. Long Beach Willow Co., 229 East 41st.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and $9.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
50 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 6788.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following to Camp Upton:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Haizel, G. G.	Johnson, W. C.
Pitzman, M.	Yaffe, A.
Greenwald, M.	Bruninghaus, C. W.
Frank, M. T.	Garbelnick, D. A.
Schott, G. J. V. V. Jr.	

Following to Hosp. No. 9, at Colonia, N. J.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kau, E. Y.	Robinson, C. W.
Bahrman, C.	Weaver, M. F.
Robb, C. E.	

Moore, Capt. G. A.; Blower, J. G.; Bruner, Capt. L.; Burns, Capt. F. M.; Deal, 1st Lt. M.; Cheney, 1st Lt. M. C.; Hoffheimer, 1st Lt. A.; Monaghan, 1st Lt. W. A.; Andrews, 1st Lt. E. and Dakin, 1st Lt. C. E., to Hosp. No. 38, at Eastview, N. Y.

Hatfield, Maj. H. D.; Rinard, Capt. C. C.; Willse, Capt. R. R.; Wolf, Capt. C. W.; Stewart, Capt. H. M.; Coulburn, 1st Lt. G. G.; Hall, 1st Lt. R. G.; Nelson, 1st Lt. R. G., and Hullman, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Meade.

Thomas, Capt. A. G.; Clark, Capt. J. D.; Swenson, Capt. J. E.; Leach, Capt. W. G.; Place, 1st Lt. E. C.; Shiras, 1st Lt. H. H., and Thomason, 1st Lt. C. F., to Hosp. No. 3, at Fort Slocum.

Burns, Capt. C.; Prince, Capt. E. M.; McGuire, Capt. T. J.; Moore, Capt. A. A.; Steele, 1st Lt. G. L.; Davis, 1st Lt. E.; Fisher, 1st Lt. R. W., and Appleton, 1st Lt. P., to Hosp. No. 14, at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Barney, Capt. L. E.; Lime, 1st Lt. L. R.; Linn, 1st Lt. J. L.; Lavieri, 1st Lt. D. J. R., and Wray, 1st Lt. C. McC., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Des Moines.

Brooke, Col. R.; Boyston, Maj. Z. R., and Waters, 1st Lt. C. A., will report to Surg. Gen.

Bardwell, Capt. F. A.; Hogg, Capt. W. W., and Danielson, 1st Lt. R. A., to Hosp. No. 29, Ft. Snelling.

Davis, Capt. H. B.; Mercer, 1st Lt. C. D.; Beam, 1st Lt. A. L., and Wedig, 1st Lt. J. H., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Markley, Maj. A. J.; Null, Maj. M. M.; Finn, Capt. W.; Holland, Capt. P. F.; McManus, 1st Lt. J. P., and Reed, 1st Lt. A. H. W., to Hoboken.

Goodman, Maj. E. H.; Little, Capt. A. D.; Booth, 1st Lt. R. E.; Kerns, 1st Lt. H. N., and O'Connell, 1st Lt. E., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Ide, Capt. C. E.; Robinson, Capt. L. S. B.; Brown, Capt. M. D., and Ruggles, 1st Lt. D. L., to Hosp. No. 21, at Detroit.

Carter, Lt. Col. H. P., and Miller, Maj. A. C., to Camp Kearny.

Chamberlain, Maj. W. W.; Hunter, Capt. J. R.; Gallagher, Capt. M. L.; Shaw, Capt. W. C.; Highman, Capt. W. J.; Howell, 1st Lt. D. H.; Christie, 1st Lt. J. D.; Burnham, 1st Lt. F. F.; Marshall, 1st Lt. H. V., and Craig, 1st Lt. S. H., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Compton, 1st Lt. S. M.; Hardie, 1st Lt. J. C.; Startup, 1st Lt. M. L., Jr., and Hume, 1st Lt. O., to New Cumberland, Penn.

Sammons, 1st Lt. L. C., and Travis, 1st Lt. R. T., to Hosp. No. 1, at Ft. San Houston.

Culver, 1st Lt. C. W.; Thomas, 1st Lt. S. B., and Nutter, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Hodges.

Walter, Maj. G.; Pashl, Capt. F. C.; Kimzey, Capt. J. A., and Taylor, 1st Lt. R. R., to Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge.

McCreedy, 1st Lt. R. L.; Miville, 1st Lt. G. G., and Fierce, 1st Lt. H. L., to Hosp. No. 40, at Boston.

Vilne, 1st Lt. B. L., and Ackeman, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Taylor.

Best, 1st Lt. T. H. S., and De Beck, 1st Lt. C. M., to Hosp. No. 22, at Chicago.

Boutwell, Capt. H. K., and Bullard, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Grant.

Slaght, 1st Lt. A. I., and Freiman, 1st Lt. G. F., to Camp Pike.

Wender, 1st Lt. L.; Peery, 1st Lt. C. E., and Skidmore, 1st Lt. K. L., hon. discharge.

Murtagh, Col. J. A., to San Fran., in Base Supply Dept.

Pigott, Maj. J. B., to Ft. Riley.

Le Hald, Maj. L. T., to Hasselhurst Field.

Lovett, Maj. R. W., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Northeastern Dept. for discharge.

Chaffin, Capt. C. P., and Potts, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Lee.

Harison, C. A.

Stricker, D. B.

Harison, E. B.

Davis, C. K.

Miller, S. S.

Coates, E.

Hilton, H. H.

Canright, B. W.

Duckles, P. M.

Oppegard, G. J.

Lester, R. G.

Smith, R. A.

Keating, W. G.

Kilpatrick, S.

Hoffman, H. C.

Nimon, J. H.

Gritzmacher, A. A.

Maynes, H. H.

Perry, G.

Twaddell, J. P.

Lawrence, Lt. Col. C. G., 41st, attached to Motor Transport Corps, this city.

Ferguson, Col. H. T., ret., after 39 1-3 years' service.

Floyd, Lt. Col. C. S., to 79th Div., as Camp Surgeon.

Fuss, Maj. C. G., to Camp Dodge with a machine gun bat.

Ranlfro, Maj. P. C.; Ayer, Maj. W. F.; Kroner, Maj. H. A., and Hicks, Maj. G. E., to Honolulu.

Garrison, Maj. H. W., and Harrison, Maj. G. C., to Camp Grant with 14th.

Ward, Maj. S. C., to Camp Dodge with 82th.

Bergman, Maj. L. H., to Camp Xavier with 39th.

Hobbs, Maj. L. S., to Camp Meade with 83d.

Bullock, Maj. H., to St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Wash., sick.

Knowlton, Maj. M. L., to Camp Pike for immediate discharge.

Fletcher, Maj. H. H., to Camp Devens.

Randolph, Maj. N., will report to Dir. of Tank Corps at Wash.

Barnes, Col. J. W., to 19th Div. at Camp Dodge.

Wittman, Capt. R. W., to 15th Div. at Camp Logan.

Young, Capt. J. B., to 16th Div. at Camp Kearny.

Lovett, Maj. N. F., will report to Adjt.Gen.

Evey, Maj. F. C., to Camp Beauregard with trains and mil. police.

Howland, Maj. H. S., promoted to be a Col.

Dancy, Capt. B. D., to Camp Custer.

Gammon, Capt. J. F., assigned as asst. to the Prof. of Science and Tactics at Virginia Poly. Inst.

Colwell, Capt. J. C., Jr., to Camp Funston.

Shookford, Capt. S. B., will report to Cmdt. Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks.

Lewis, Capt. T. K., and Bulsch, Capt. L. H., will report to Third Asst. Sec'y of War.

Unger, Capt. A., to Camp Custer with 14th Div.

Scholl, Capt. H. C., to Camp Upton.

Drane, 1st Lt. O. W., 124th, to Camp Johnston for complete examination.

Elliott, 1st Lt. J. W., attached to 2d Bat., 2d Inf., at Ft. Sam Houston.

Wright, 1st Lt. R. C., 24, will report to Surg.Gen.

Lowrie, 1st Lt. J. M., 109th, to Hosp. No. 1 at Williamsbridge, sick.

Quartermaster Corps.

Hampton, 1st Lt. W. J., to Chicago.

Parker, 1st Lt. H. R., to Pittsburgh.

Healey, Maj. F. P.; Kennedy, Maj. T. B.; Faringhy, Maj. W. H.; Renwick, Capt. R.; Cryderman, Capt. V. A., and Peters, Capt. G. H.; Poss, Capt. G. P.; Macelvoy, 1st Lt. W. J., and Comins, 1st Lt. O., to Wash.

Robinson, Maj. C. A.; King, Maj. R. W., and Orrasdley, Capt. B. J., to Philadelphia.

Mason, Capt. J. A., is relieved from present duties.

Francis, Capt. S. H.; Newcomb, 1st Lt. H. A., and Munford, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Dix.

Dunn, Capt. D. J., to Camp Merritt.

Marcy, Capt. D. E., to Charleston, S. C.

Taylor, Capt. M. L., to Camp Holabird.

Wilson, Capt. W. D., to New York.

Magsean, Capt. J., to San Antonio, Texas.

Frisbee, Capt. H. D., to Park Field.

McShanay, Capt. J. L., to Plattsburg, N. Y.

Johnson, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Lewis.

Field Artillery.

Following to Hoboken:

CAPTAINS.

Nisley, H. A.	Armor, H. J.
Carr, C.	Knox, P. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

McDonald, W. W.	Smith, E.
Schmitt, M.	Beck, M. E.
White, Maj. S. B., to Preside with 69th Bd.	
Bates, Maj. J. F., will report to Chief of Staff.	
Dickinson, Capt. J. M., Jr., is hon. discharged.	
Lawton, Capt. H. J., to Ft. Sill, Okla.	
Fisher, Capt. F. B., assigned to 52d F. A.	
Crane, 1st Lt. D. L., to Camp Meade as Aide de Camp on staff of Brig. Gen. J. Gaston.	
Wissman, 1st Lt. A. G., to Camp Meade.	

Air Service.

Gorman, Maj

SHONTS RECOUNTS TALKS WITH MAYOR

Testifies That He Had Four Conferences in Which He Detailed Railways' Hardships.

FEARED RUIN FOR ROADS

Says Macfarland Told Him That He Was Hearst's Counsel in New England.

The testimony given before the Public Service Commission on Monday by James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, concerning conferences between Theodore P. Shonts, President of the two companies, Mayor Hylan and others out of which grew a protocol for transferring to public control all of the city's transportation lines, was corroborated and amplified yesterday by Mr. Shonts.

Out of the direct and indirect examination of Mr. Shonts a fuller picture was given of the events that occurred between Aug. 1, when Mr. Shonts and Mayor Hylan first began a discussion of the financial problems facing the companies and December when the plan for the transfer of the roads came to a temporary end. It appeared from the testimony that at the first meeting Mr. Shonts told the Mayor of the hardships of the companies because of high costs and lack of sufficient help due to the war, and the Mayor expressed sympathy.

This talk began while the Mayor was running the train that signalized the opening of the Seventh and Lexington Avenue subways. It was carried on later after the accompanying ceremonies had closed. The Mayor, he said, talked of the black outlook for the two companies with several others, including G. S. Macfarland, an employe of William R. Hearst, who called on the Mayor, and was introduced by the Mayor to Mr. Shonts, who introduced him to Mr. Quackenbush. Mr. Quackenbush found out what his ideas were for turning over the transportation lines to the city, set them down on paper, and submitted them to Mr. Burr, who condemned the plan. The special feature of the talks, according to the witness, was the amiable conduct of the Mayor, which was in strong contrast to the Mayor's public criticisms of the companies and their railroads. Mr. Shonts also told of the securities of the two companies and something about the leased lines of the railways company.

Had Four Talks with Mayor.

Mr. Shonts testified that he had four talks in all with the Mayor. Mr. Shonts said the trend of the first talk was for the necessity of relief for the lines in the city and of rumors that the Federal Government was to take over all of the electric roads in the same manner as the steam roads were taken. He told the Mayor, he said, that the roads were drifting toward destruction, but that if they were taken over by the Government with guaranteed returns and higher rates for fares, the whole situation would be saved. He urged favorable action by the Board of Estimate.

Having asked for a reason for the inquiry, Mr. Shonts was interested in an explanation by Commissioner Whitney to the effect that while the Public Service Commission was conducting hearings on an application by the companies for an increase of fare, the representatives of the companies, in conference with city officials and others, were seeking to make an arrangement that would have made the hearings unnecessary. Mr. Whitney intimated that Mr. Shonts, at least, should have confided in the commission and not have sought two objects at the same time that would necessarily be in conflict.

Mr. Burr intervened to say that on Dec. 1 he had appeared before the commission and had made plain the city's attitude in the whole situation. Mr. Whitney retorted that he remembered the incident and that what Mr. Burr did not say might make it necessary to call him as a witness. Mr. Shonts explained that he was ill at the time, and then he told of the message from the Mayor asking him to call at the City Hall. He had no idea at the time, he said, what the Mayor wanted to see him about. Then the testimony of Mr. Shonts ran:

"The Mayor took me into his office and a gentleman followed, to whom the Mayor introduced me in this way, 'I want you to know Mr. Macfarland of Boston. This gentleman wants to help you get a 7-cent fare for your various lines, and I think under certain conditions he can succeed. I told him that sounded very good and he replied, 'Before we go further I want you to know who Mr. Macfarland is. He represents Mr. Hearst's interests in New England. He is his lawyer in New England.'"

Gets Macfarland's Views.

Mr. Shonts also testified that he asked Mr. Macfarland if he bore the same relation to Mr. Hearst in New England that William De Ford bore to him here, that is, the relation of counsel. Mr. Macfarland replied that in addition to being Mr. Hearst's counsel in New England he was his policy writer or editorials in that district.

The Mayor, the testimony ran, told Mr. Shonts that Mr. Macfarland was probably more responsible than any one else for the adoption of the Boston solution of the elevated lines there, and that he was working out a similar solution for the Chicago lines.

"The Mayor," said Mr. Shonts, "told me I would like Mr. Macfarland's views, and for the better part of an hour I listened to an elaboration of them. He said he pointed out to Mr. Macfarland the dual interests of the city and the transportation companies in the rapid transit lines, and then they talked about the need of changing the laws if anything was to be done in the direction of municipal ownership or control."

After the talk Mr. Shonts said that he thanked the Mayor and with Mr. Macfarland went to his office, where the latter was introduced to Mr. Quackenbush. In reply to a question Mr. Shonts said:

"The Mayor asked how I personally felt about the situation, and I told him that all I could say was that until Mr. Macfarland's views were worked out I would be in a receptive mental attitude."

The Mayor, according to Mr. Shonts, then made some flattering comments about him and remarked that personalities had better be left alone. He also answered a question by saying that he felt that as Mr. Macfarland had been introduced to him by the Mayor Mr. Macfarland was a possibly hopeful prospect so far as getting the increased fare was concerned. After Mr. Quackenbush got hold of Mr. Macfarland Mr. Shonts did not see him again, but he was kept advised of the progress made, and after some weeks Mr. Quackenbush learned that Mr. Macfarland was ill and that there was danger that the whole matter would fail. Mr. Shonts said he told the Mayor of the illness of the Boston man and at the Mayor's suggestion Corporation Counsel Burr was directed to take up the conferences with Mr. Quackenbush. He said he understood that Mr. Burr was well acquainted with Mr. Macfarland's ideas.

Had Talk with Morgan.

The testimony then showed that the Mayor was greatly interested in the municipal ownership plan, and had suggested sending a man to Boston to talk with Mr. Macfarland. Asked if he had discussed the matter with his bankers, Mr. Shonts replied that he mentioned it once in a general way to J. P. Morgan. He also answered a question by saying that the securities of the Interborough Company sold by the bankers during the period referred to amounted in round figures to $40,000,000.

After he had told of the adverse criticism of the plan for the transfer of the lines by Mr. Burr, he was asked if he thought there was still opportunity for further conferences with a possibly successful negotiation. He replied:

"I still think there is opportunity for further conferences."

He quoted the Mayor as having said: "The people will stand for an increase of fare if they know they are going to get the benefit of it themselves when they would not if they knew a private corporation was going to get the benefit."

The witness said that in December, during a talk between Mr. Quackenbush and Mr. Burr the subject of a receivership for the lines was referred to. He explained that this was in his mind when he wrote a letter saying in effect that receiverships in this city might start a panic.

Asked if he had told the head of any of the other transportation lines of the conferences looking toward municipal ownership, he replied that he had discussed it briefly with President T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Mr. Burr, in a question, intimated that Mr. Quackenbush had introduced Mr. Macfarland to the Public Service Commission, and Mr. Quackenbush said that there had been no such introduction. The witness admitted that he understood the purpose of the Mayor in bringing him and Mr. Macfarland together was to find out, if possible, if the Boston plan could not be operated here.

Mr. Burr explained that it was because the protocol matter "was in the clouds," that there was no guarantee that the negotiations would amount to anything, and that there was nothing in the protocol which prevented anybody from knowing all about it. There was much talk between Mr. Whitney and Mr. Burr along this line. Mr. Burr said that the attitude of the city was in opposition to the abolition of transfers.

Mr. Shonts said that the financial condition of the lines was due to the war, and that the last year preceding the war the leased lines earned for the first time all fixed charges and that $1,100,000 was paid to the city as franchise taxes and another $1,100,000 was spent for operation. Notwithstanding these heavy expenses, he said, the company earned a 5 per cent. dividend.

In the afternoon Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, testified that he had received from Mr. Shonts a copy of the protocol drawn by Mr. Quackenbush, and had promised to read it and confer later with Mr. Shonts about it, but that no such conference had occurred. Asked what he thought of it, he replied that it did not appear to offer any advantage to his company because it failed to provide for a preferential. The hearing will be continued today.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis yesterday continued the Grand Jury investigation of the Brighton Beach line. More than thirty witnesses, mostly train dispatchers and members of train crews employed on the southern division, were questioned.

There was a sharp rally in the securities of local traction companies yesterday. The shares on the Stock Exchange opened quietly but buying power developed which served to advance prices materially before the close. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which opened for the day at 18¾, showed early strength and sold up to 20¼, easing off to 20¼ at the close. Interborough Consolidated preferred opened at 19 and sold up to 23 at the close, while Third Avenue, after opening at 13½, sold up to 15¾ and closed with sales at 15¾. The bonds and notes in the traction group were also strong.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday an ordinance was introduced by Alderman Wolff, Socialist, providing for the taking over of street railways by the city within thirty days. The proposed ordinance is framed under the Home Rule act. It was referred to the Committee on General Welfare.

SAYS MAYOR ASKED HIS AID.

Hearst Lawyer Asserts Hylan Invited Him to Transit Conferences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Granville B. McFarland of Boston, attorney for William R. Hearst's New England interests, who came here today, said that his advent into the conferences in New York over the adjustment of the financial difficulties of the New York transit system was due to Mayor Hylan having asked him to join in the conferences.

"I don't know how it came that the Mayor asked me to confer with him and the others in the conferences," said Mr. McFarland. "I am Mr. Hearst's attorney in New England, but I don't know that Mr. Hearst had anything to do with my being invited to New York. I never talked with Mr. Hearst about it.

"I suppose I was asked into the conference to see if the Boston plan could be adaptedto New York. I think it can. When I was first asked to draw up a plan for New York I started it, but fell ill, and later on Mr. Quackenbush, counsel to Mr. Shonts, drew up one, and some time later it was submitted to me in Boston. I did not approve of it because it gave the Interborough Rapid Transit Company the right to raise rates without any adequate return to the city. The city was simply to have the company's promise to join with it in a petition for a constitutional amendment that would enable the city to guarantee certain dividends on shares of stock of the company. That was about as stupid an arrangement as could be imagined.

"In none of our conferences was there any promise to allow the Interborough to raise its rates. It was just to the contrary. If the Boston plan goes through I am sure there will be no raise in rates for the Interborough."

NEEDS $9,000,000 FOR B.R.T.

Receiver Garrison Discusses Finances—Salaries Paid to Officials.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said yesterday that he had learned enough about the company's financial condition to know that he will need about $9,000,000 of new money. As soon as possible after Mr. Garrison's receivership has been made permanent, which will probably be on Jan. 15, he will ask the Federal court for power to issue receiver's certificates under a priority lien placed on the properties. To what extent the lien is given priority over the outstanding securities of the company will determine the ease with which the receiver will be able to borrow the money he needs.

The head of one of the leading banking houses in Wall Street, when asked if he thought Mr. Garrison would have difficulty in floating a B. R. T. loan of $9,000,000 at this time with receiver's certificates as collateral, said: "There will be no trouble at all. Subscriptions for the certificates will flow in quickly when they are offered. The authority and faith of the United States court is back of receiver's certificates, and they are an excellent security. I am predicating what I say, of course, on the assumption that the lien under which the certificates will be issued have the usual and necessary priority over the present outstanding securities."

In explaining the need of the new money, Mr. Garrison said that between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 would be needed for additional power with which to operate trains made up of the new type of cars which have been ordered, which seat eighty-eight persons and have ample aisle space. To supply additional power, extensions to existing power stations must be made, and, perhaps, new stations will have to be built. The remainder of the money will be needed for new equipment and new and uncompleted construction.

The company, Mr. Garrison said, is able to meet all its operating expenses, but it cannot pay dividends, and it may be necessary to default on one or both of the rental contracts with underlying companies.

Joseph P. Griffin, Principal of Public School No. 114 in Brooklyn, and President of the Brighton Beach Victims and Passengers' Association, called on Mr. Garrison yesterday to assure him that the association was not out for revenge against the B. R. T. on account of the lives lost in the Malbone Street tunnel wreck. All the association desired, Mr. Griffin said, was to obtain just damages for the families of the victims. Mr. Garrison replied that he was heartily in favor of paying all the just claims growing out of that accident, and that he intended to do so if he could get the money. The outstanding claims amount to about $3,000,000.

Mr. Garrison was asked if he considered the B. R. T. insolvent.

"That depends on what you call insolvent," was the reply. "Some expert accountants might say 'yes' and others 'no.' If you mean by insolvency what I mean, I would say the company was insolvent. The money which it borrowed to complete its construction work under contract with the city was exhausted, and it had no prospect of raising additional money which it needed. The predicament in which it found itself was due, largely to the failure on the part of the city to live up to its part of the contract in the time specified.

"If the construction called for and still uncompleted were pushed to completion, it would relieve much of the congestion that our patrons now complain of. The tunnel under Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, from Sixth Avenue to the East River, and thence under the East River to connect with the so-called Eastern District route, the Nassau Street subway in Manhattan, and the Montague Street tunnel in Brooklyn should be in operation now. If they were, the congestion that now maintains on the Canal Street loop would be relieved. You can't pour four or five streams in one bottle without causing the bottle to overflow. And consider the money we are losing every day that these lines remain uncompleted."

Although Mr. Garrison has the salary lists showing the salaries paid to officers of the B. R. T., he has not made it public. But Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield told yesterday of the salaries paid last Summer, when members of his staff examined the B. R. T. books. The total amount in annual salaries paid at that time was $403,077.32. Of this amount Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the company, received $75,000; two Vice Presidents received $15,000 each; the general counsel received $25,000; the controller, $10,000; the chief engineer, $25,000; Executive Committees, $25,000; chief electrical engineer, $12,000, and the consulting attorney, $10,000. The sum of $78,577.79 was paid to lawyers hired to defend damage suits.

These figures, Commissioner Hirshfield explained, were not obtained by examining any one salary account, but from an examination of the records of companies affiliated with the B. R. T., as well as the books of that company. As an instance of the many sources of a single salary, the Commissioner said that Colonel Williams drew $30,000 from the B. R. T.; $15,000 from the Transit Development Company; $15,000 from the Brooklyn Heights Company, and $5,000 each from the Nassau, Coney Island & Brooklyn and New York Municipal Railway Companies. The total salaries paid out by the B. R. T. for its own account, Commissioner Hirshfield said, was $61,750.

OPPOSE NORTON'S RELEASE.

Members of the family of Elliott S. Norton of 468 Riverside Drive, recently Executive Secretary of the Mid-European Union and now in the Rivercrest Sanitarium at Astoria, L. I., where he was committed on Dec. 18 by Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court, were represented yesterday before Justice Van Siclen in the Queens County Supreme Court at Long Island City, when there was argument upon an application for a writ of habeas corpus to have him produced in court.

S. Vincent Norton, a brother, accompanied by an attorney from Chicago, told Justice Van Siclen that the commitment of Norton was desired by all the members of his family, which included his father, mother, sister, two brothers, and his wife. He also said that Norton had previously been under the care of Dr. Adolph Meyer of Johns Hopkins University and had been committed after examination by Drs. Stephen P. Jewitt and William Stenbach of New York.

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Why should not those of us who must endure the cold winter weather increase the comfort of our homes by furnishing them with

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Mattresses, Springs, Cushions, Quilts, Day Beds displayed at our retail store.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Full Dress or Tuxedo

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Used successfully everywhere nearly ½ century. Made under sanitary conditions from clean, rich milk, with extract of our specially malted grain. Instantly prepared by stirring the Food-Drink in water. *Infants and Children thrive on it. Agrees with the weakest stomach of the Invalid and Aged.* Invigorating as a Quick Lunch at office or table.

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BUSINESS MEN'S AND SHOPPERS' **LUNCHEONS** ALL DAY
Also Southern Chicken Dinner

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Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
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SYMPHONY Concerts 6 to 9 P. M.—From 9 Until Close, DANCING.

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
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A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

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Nightly at 10 o'Clock
New York's Prettiest Hostesses.
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Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
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Two and three rooms and bath. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated. 9 to 14 windows. HOTEL
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$100 monthly up; $25 weekly up. Breakfast and dinner (optional) $10 weekly. Near all Cars. Express "Sub," "L," and "Bus" Lines.

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A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH AND SHOWERS.
Bachelor Rooms..... $1.50 Day
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2-Room Suite, Private Bath, $5 to $7
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Restaurant, Club, A la Carte or TABLE D'HOTE. Moderate prices.
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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
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Superior Cuisine and Service.
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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On west side of Park Av., between 59th and 60th, Sunday, between 12:30 and 1:30, blue and silver beaded bag, containing small gold mesh purse, marked "M. P. T., Bernardsville, N. J." Finder will kindly return to 11 East 67th St. Reward.

LOST—Early Sunday morning, at Hotel Marlborough or on Broadway from that place to McAlpin or taxi, black bag containing money wallet and auto license card. Reward if returned. Phone Gramercy 5616.

LOST—Jan. 4, a silver hand-wrought lavalliere, moonstone setting. Return to Mrs. C. H. Farnsworth, War Camp Community Service, Metropolitan Building, Room 312. Tel. Gramercy 7101, Extension 155.

LOST—Small finger ring, star ruby, with diamonds, set in platinum, about 2:30 P. M. Monday, Jan. 6, in ladies' washroom, Mezzanine floor, Waldorf. If found, phone Circle 2860. Reward.

LOST—Sunday night, platinum and diamond flexible bracelet, with sapphire borders, between Black Cat Restaurant and 5th Av. and 14th St.; $200 reward. Lehne, 26 East 45th St.

LOST—Small enameled lady's watch, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. Please return to owner, Mildred Finkelstein, 885 West 2nd Av. Good reward.

LOST—Flexible diamond bracelet, between 48th and 50th Sts., New York City, Jan. 3; liberal reward, no questions. John M. Enright, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon a black enamel and platinum wrist watch, 62d St., Madison Av., to 44 East 56th and at Club de Vingt. Return to 44 East 56th St. Reward.

LOST—On 9th Av. "L" train or between Cortlandt St. and 111 Broadway, ladies' gold wrist watch, initials M. R. H. Return to Room 1823, 111 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Pearl necklace, between Cumberland Hotel and 51st St., Broadway subway, or 157th to 25 Ft. Washington Av.; liberal reward. Phone Keogh, Audubon 203.

LOST—Lady's small wrist watch, green gold initials M. D. P. on back, Putnam Av. car or subway to Grand Central. Perote, Bedford 3806. Reward.

LOST—Taupe fox muff in Grand Central Station, the evening of Jan. 5; reward. Telephone Flatbush 7419.

LOST—Purse containing sum of money in taxicab or Grand Central station; liberal reward. Address H 226 Times.

LOST—Moleskin muff. Aeolian Hall Sunday afternoon; reward. Mrs. Ned Kauffmann, 71 Central Park West.

LOST—On Fulton St., Brooklyn, $100 in bills; reward. E. F., Box 75 New York Times, Brooklyn.

LOST—Reward for return to 201 West 55th St., fox collar, lost between house and 53d St., or Broadway car.

LOST—Gold fraternity pin: G. E. K. (Greek letters) in centre. A. Olson, Interborough Park 1530.

LOST—Army discharge papers; reward. Return to Meyer, 8 Kelly St., Rochester.

$3,500 REWARD
for the return of or information leading to recovery of necklace containing 93 graduated pearls, lost Dec. 17, between East 60th St. and shopping district.
MARCUS & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 49TH ST.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

FOUND—Boston bull terrier, Dec. 30, vicinity 5th Av., 824 St. A 362 Times.

Singers Wanted

The Oratorio Society of New York can accept a few more volunteer singers with good voices and ability to read at sight. Examinations by

Walter Damrosch

Conductor, at 7:30 Thursday Eve. at Carnegie Hall (Chamber Music Hall). PROGRAM for balance of Season: Victory and Peace Festival in March; Bach's St. Matthew Passion in April.

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All these Suitings are pure virgin wool, not shoddy or "reworked wool" or "reclaimed wool" or anything else that tries to pull the cotton over your eyes.

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13,518,255 LINES

In 1918 The New York Times published 13,518,255 agate lines of paid advertisements—a gain over 1917 of 992,357 agate lines—a greater volume and a greater gain (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.

Advertising Gain—One Year	Agate Lines
1918	13,518,255
1917	12,525,898
Increase	992,357

Circulation Gain—One Year (Government Reports for Six Months)	Copies
1918	368,492
1917	357,225
Increase	11,267

Advertising Gain—Five Years	Agate Lines
1918	13,518,255
1914	9,164,927
Increase 47%	4,353,328

Circulation Gain—Five Years	Copies
1918	368,492
1914	259,673
Increase 41%	108,819

The Times excludes all advertisements of a doubtful or objectionable nature.

The New York Times has the largest morning circulation, and is the only New York morning newspaper recording an increase in circulation (Reports to Post Office Department) for the year ended September 30, 1918, notwithstanding the advance in price from one to two cents on January 26, 1918. The circulation of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times is in excess of 550,000.

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